Now they give excellent comfort truly. Great Britain had seized our vessels and cargoes to the amount of millions—she holds the posts—she interrupts our trade, say they, as a neutral nation, these gentlemen, formerly so fierce for redress, assure us, in terms of the sweetest consolation, Great Britain will bear all this patiently. But let me ask the late champions of our rights, will our nation bear it? Let others exult because the aggressor will let our wrongs sleep forever. Will it add, it is my duty to ask, to the patience and quietness of our citizens to see their rights abandoned? Will not the disappointment of their hopes, so long patronised by the government, now in the crisis of their being realized, convert all their passions into fury and despair.

Are the posts to remain for ever in the possession of Great Britain? Let those who reject them, when the treaty offers them to our hands, say, if they chuse, they are of no importance. If they are, will they take them by force? The argument I am urging would then come to a point. To use force is war. To talk of treaty again is too absurd. Posts and redress must come from voluntary good will, treaty or war.

The conclusion is plain, if the state of peace shall continue, so will the British possession of the posts.

Look again at this state of things—On the sea coasts, vast losses uncompensated—on the frontier, Indian war, actual encroachment on our territory. Every where discontent; resentments tenfold more fierce because they will be impotent and humbled. National discord and abasement.

The disputes of the old treaty of 1783, being left to rankle, will revive the almost extinguished animosities of that period. Wars in countries, and most of all in such as are free, arise from the impetuosity of the public feelings. The despotism of Turkey is often obliged by clamor to unsheath the sword. War might perhaps be delayed, but could not be prevented. The causes of it would remain, would be aggravated, would be multiplied, and soon become intolerable. More captures, more impressments would swell the list of our wrongs, and the current of our rage. I make no calculation of the arts of those whose employment it has been, on former occasions, to fan the fire. I say nothing of the foreign money and emissaries that might foment the spirit of hostility, because the state of things will naturally run to violence. With less than their former exertion, they would be successful.

Will our government be able to temper and restrain the turbulence of such a crisis? The government, alas, will be in no capacity to govern. A divided people—and divided councils! Shall we cherish the spirit of peace or shew the energies of war? Shall we make our adversary afraid of our strength, or dispose him, by measures of resentment and broken faith to respect our rights? Do gentlemen rely on the state of peace, because both nations will be worse disposed to keep it? Because injuries, and insults, still harder to endure, will be mutually offered.

Such a state of things will exist, if we should long avoid war, as will be worse than war. Peace without security, accumulation of injury without redress or the hope of it, resentment against the aggressor, contempt for ourselves intestine discord and anarchy. Worse than this need not be apprehended, for if worse could happen, anarchy would bring it. Is this the peace gentlemen undertake, with such fearless confidence, to maintain? Is this the station of American dignity, which the high spirited champions of our *national independence* and honor could endure—nay, which they are anxious and almost violent to seize for the country? What is there in the treaty that could humble us so low? Are they the men to swallow their resentments, who so lately were choaking with them? If in the case contemplated by them, it should be peace, I do not hesitate to declare it ought not to be peace.

Is there any thing in the prospect of the interior state of the country, to encourage us to aggravate the dangers of war? Would not the shock of that evil produce another, and shake down the feeble and then unembraced structure of our government? Is this the chimera? It is going off the ground of matter of fact to say, the rejection of the appropriation proceeds upon the doctrine of a civil war of the departments! Two branches have ratified a treaty and we are going to set it aside. How is this disorder in the machine to be rectified? While it exists, its movements must stop, and when we talk of a remedy, is that any other than the formidable one of a revolutionary interposition of the people? And is this, in the judgment even of my opposers, *to execute, to preserve* the constitution, and the public order? Is this the state of hazard, if not of convulsion, which they can have the courage to contemplate and to brave, or beyond which their penetration can reach and see the issue? They seem to believe, and they act as if they believed, that our union, our peace, our liberty, are invulnerable and immortal—as if our happy state was not to be disturbed by our dissension, and that we are not capable of falling from it by our unworthiness. Some of them have, no doubt better nerves and better discernments than mine. They can see the bright aspects and happy consequences of all this array of horrors. They can see intestine discords, our government disorganized, our wrongs aggravated, multiplied and unredressed, peace with dishonor, or war without justice, union or resources in "*the calm lights of mild philosophy*."

But whatever they may anticipate as the next measure of prudence and safety, they have explained nothing to the house. After rejecting the treaty, what is to be the next step? They must have foreseen what ought to be done, they have doubtless resolved what to propose. Why then are they silent? Dare they not avow their plan of conduct, or do they wait till our progress towards confusion shall guide them in forming it?

Let me cheer the mind, weary no doubt and ready to despond on this prospect, by presenting another which it is yet in our power to release. Is it possible for a real American to look at the prosperity of this country, without some desire for its continuance, without some respect for the measures which, many will say, produced, and all will confess have preserved it? Will he not feel some dread that a change of system will reverse the scene? The well grounded fears of our citizens in 1794, were removed by the treaty, but are not forgotten. Then they deemed her nearly inevitable, and would not this adjustment have been considered at that day as a happy escape from the calamity? The great interest and the general desire of our people was to enjoy the advantages of neutrality. This instrument, however misrepresented, affords America that inestimable security. The causes of our disputes are either cut up by the roots, or referred to a new negociation, after the end of the European war. This was gaining every thing because it confirmed our neutrality by which our citizens are gaining every thing. This alone would justify the engagements of the government. For, when the fiery vapors of the war lowered in the skirts of our horizon, all our wishes were concentered in this one that we might escape the desolation of the storm. This treaty, like a rainbow on the edge of the cloud, marked to our eyes the space where it was raging, and afforded at the same time the sure prognostic of fair weather. If we reject it the vivid colours will grow pale, it will be a baleful meteor, portending tempest and war.

Let us not hesitate then to agree to the appropriation to carry it into a faithful execution. Thus we shall save the faith of our nation, secure it's peace, and diffuse the spirit of confidence and enterprise that will augment its prosperity. The progress of wealth and improvement is wonderful and some will think, too rapid. This field for exertion is fruitful and vast, and if peace and good government should be preserved, the acquisitions of our citizens are not so pleasing as the proof of their industry, as the instruments of their future success. The rewards of exertion go to augment its power. Profit is every hour becoming capital. The vast crop of our neutrality is all seed wheat, and is sown again to swell, almost beyond calculation, the future harvest of prosperity. And in this progress, what seems to be fiction is found to fall short of experience.

I rose to speak under impressions that I would have resisted if I could. Those who see me will believe that the reduced state of my health has unfitted me, almost equally, for much exertion of body or mind. Unprepared for debate by careful reflection in my retirement, or by long attention here, I thought the resolution I had taken to sit silent was imposed by necessity, and would cost me no effort to maintain. With a mind thus vacant of ideas, and sinking, as I really am, under a sense of weakness, I imagined the very desire of speaking was extinguished by the persuasion that I had nothing to say. Yet when I come to the moment of deciding the vote, I start back with dread from the edge of the pit into which we are plunging. In my view, even the minutes I have spent in expostulation have their value, because they protract the crisis, and the short period in which alone we may resolve to escape it.

I have thus been led by my feelings to speak more at length than I had intended. Yet I have perhaps as little personal interest in the event as any one here. There is I believe no member who will not think his chance to be a witness of the consequences greater than mine. If however the vote pass to reject, and a spirit should rise, as it will, with the public disorders, to make confusion worse confounded, even I, slender and almost broken as my hold upon life is, may outlive the government and constitution of my country.

Soon after France declared war against England, citizen Genet (whose crisis had assisted the revolution that had just been effected at Geneva) was dispatched to the United States for the purpose, as appears by his instructions, of engaging them to take part in the war. and in case the government, from motives of prudence, and a desire to remain in peace, could not be enlisted, the people were to be stirred up, and by a revolutionary process, plunged into a contest, which has done more injury to the morals and happiness of nations than all the wars of the last century.

Citizen Genet, perceiving that the success of his mission could not only be expected from a revolutionary movement of the people, commenced his operations at the place of his landing, and by his own agency and that of his partizans, every popular passion was inflamed, and every convenient means employed thro' all the states, to produce distrust and confusion among our citizens, and a disorganization of our government. It must be in the recollection of all, that during the disgraceful contest between this foreign agent and our executive, that the public opinion for a time hung doubtful and undecided, to the honor of our country, virtue and good sense, ultimately triumphed over this intendiary.

The revolutionary labors of the citizen Genet, were performed in the spring and summer of 1793. His instructions were probably early known in England; and the spirit and hostility towards that country which during this season appeared throughout the United States, together with numerous equipments in our ports, of privateers under French commissions, must have naturally produced an opinion in the British cabinet, that the United States would ultimately engage in the war on the side of France. The orders of the 6th of November, and the speech of Lord Dorchester to the Indians, are more satisfactorily accounted for supposing the existence of this opinion in England, than by the extravagant supposition that has been made, that they meditated war against the United States, because our citizens were free, and our government republican.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

KILLED OFF.

A SIMPLE STORY.

Mrs. Allardyne was the widow of a gentleman whose unwearied activity and important services in the station to which he belonged, had procured for his widow a small pension which was charged upon the Civil List. With this pension, managed with the utmost economy, she contrived to educate her son, and to maintain herself and daughter. Of the irregularity with which the pension was paid she frequently complained, because it trenched upon her economical system, and forced her to run in debt with her tradesmen? but as she was never more than three quarters of a year in arrears she made shift to struggle on, firm in the consciousness of virtue and in the discharge of the important duties of a mother. The war commenced: her pension began to be more irregularly paid; three quarters of a year elapsed and no mention was made at the office of the time when it would be paid——"You may call again in about a month," was the reply which she received from the Clerk at the commencement of the fourth quarter. "In a month!" whispered the poor widow, as she slowly measured back her steps out of the office," in a month! 'tis a long while;" but with the resignation of a mind long inured to misery, she uttered a fervent ejaculation to Heaven, and returned to her children with some appearance of composure.

At the end of the month she made another visit to the office. No money had been sent for the payment of the pension; and the clerk, with the cold style of business, informed her, that it was most probable the pension would not be paid before the end of the fifth quarter. Above four months were to elapse before that period arrived.

The widow's creditors were tired of waiting; she went round to them all, represented the fact with all the simplicity of truth, and begged that her credit might be prolonged. From each she received a positive denial. Her son, a fine young man of seventeen, her daughter about sixteen, and herself were to be maintained, and the means had totally failed. The little comforts which she had collected about her were disposed of one by one to procure food. A few necessaries alone remained, and those could not be dispensed with. The widow declined rapidly, and was obliged to keep her bed. Medicine could not be procured without money, and money there was none.

Young Allardyne, unable to bear the distress of his mother, flew out of the house to a recruiting office, and enlisted. The money he immediately carried home to his mother. She was asleep.—He knelt by her bed side. Having stolen a kiss from her as she slept, dropt a tear upon her hand, and having briefly explained what he had to his sister, he went away with the sergeant, who was waiting for him on the outside of the door. The recruit was immediately attested, and ordered down to Portsmouth, to join the expedition to Quiberon. To Quiberon he went, and on that fatal day, when the French gained their important victory, young Allardyne fell by a random shot.

The poor Widow, as soon as she heard that her son had enlisted to procure necessaries for her maintenance, grew more feeble every day. She heard from the gallant lad once after his landing at Quiberon; and the forced style of cheerfulness in which he wrote gave her some consolation.—The end of the fifth quarter having arrived, she rose once more to make another application at the Office for payment. The application was as fruitless as the former had been.

On her return by the War Office, she resolved to make inquiries about her son. The truth was told her. He had been *killed off*. The sum of her miseries was now complete. Her strength just enabled her to crawl home. She flung herself on her bed, groaned out, My boy! My boy! pressed her daughter to her breast and expired.

PARIS, April 8.

To day the reports are more in favor of peace than war. It is now asserted that a peace with the Emperor is as good as signed, and that the directory would soon communicate the information to the Legislature. Of a peace with England, however nothing is said.

April 10.

Our bankers, who heretofore discharged all their engagements in ready money, now pay all in mandats.

Great numbers of English ships are bro't into our harbours. One was lately bro't into Brest, worth [illegible] livres in ready money.

April 10.

The groups of the people gathering together in the streets every day become more numerous. They every evening gather together on the terrace of the Feuillans, &c. The directory are not unacquainted with the speeches which are there made, nor are the chiefs of these assemblies unknown to them. These people call themselves the "enlighteners of the people," and declare their wish to destroy the present constitution. "Let us one and all, (say they in one of the Journals) unite under the holy arch of the constitution of '93. The people, the soldiers, and all friends of liberty most only have one end in view, and the designs of the aristocrats and royalists be destroyed." Many other such writings as these are published, and appearances are not a little alarming.

LONDON, April 13.

A great deal of foreign corn was in the market on Monday; but the purchasers would not look at the samples, and refused to give even 50s. a quarter.

But it is not in *England* alone, that the happy prospect of abundance opens itself. The weekly bill of entry of the port of *London*, dated the 9th inst. and filed in every merchant's house, contains an article shewing, that 2600 wt. of flour was imported last week from *Havre*, and 500 wt. of starch from *Dunkirk*. The superfluity of *France*, it therefore appears, is alleviating the distresses of *England*.

April 16.

They write from *Switzerland*, that three Protestant Cantons have acknowledged the French Republic.

The best understanding exists between the French Republic and Spain. Some difficulties had arisen between the two nations on the subject of restoring French property in *Spain*, sequestered at the commencement of the war. The Prince of Peace in a letter to the French Minister at *Madrid*, has informed him, that directions have been given for the restoration of this property.

April 20.

The Imperial Loan, mentioned by the Minister in his war speech, is not yet specified. The sum is expected to be three millions, and the time the end of May or beginning of June.

Should it prove true that the Republican army of the North, under the command of BOURNONVILLE, has entered part of the Electorate of *Hanover*, which is within the line of demarkation agreed to at the peace agreed upon between the King of Prussia and the French, it must either evince a wanton breach of treaty, or that the Executive Directory have strong reasons to imagine that FREDERICK is acting rather as a private enemy, than as a declared friend, and therefore, that they are not politically obliged to observe very strictly, any treaty entered into by him, supposing, perhaps, that he is secretly using every endeavour to bring about a restoration of the Stadtholder, or perhaps fomenting a spirit of opposition among the *Dutch*, to their present government.

Capture of Sir *Sidney Smith*.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH, of the *Diamond* frigate has been captured in *Havre* harbour by the French—The following particulars, are from an officer of the frigate, dated

OFF BRIGHTON.

"On the 18th inst. in the afternoon, Sir SIDNEY SMITH ordered five boats belonging to the ships of his squadron to be manned, and he himself embarked on board one of them, to reconnoitre the harbour of *Havre de Grace*, and to obtain certain information which he wanted to procure. In this service, after a smart engagement, he captured a French lugger of 8 guns, on board of which Sir SIDNEY SMITH went. It falling a calm soon after, and a flood tide, Sir SIDNEY could not get out to sea; and accordingly dropped anchor in *Havre* Roads. After dark, one of the French prisoners took an opportunity to cut the cable of the lugger, on which she drifted up the harbour into the mouth of the river Seine. On the morning of the 19th, the lugger was attacked by a French brig of 14 guns, and five gun boats, which the Governor had sent out. An engagement of 40 minutes ensued, when Sir SIDNEY SMITH was obliged to strike to this superior force. Himself, his officers and men, to the number of 52, were sent on shore at *Havre*.

"The officers on board the *Diamond* frigate, on hearing of the capture of Sir SIDNEY SMITH, sent a flag of truce into *Havre*, to enquire whether he was wounded; hoping he would be treated kindly. To this the Governor of *Havre* returned for answer, that Sir SIDNEY was well, and would be treated with humanity.

"We are happy to add, that only four British seamen were killed, and one officer and six seamen slightly wounded.

"The seamen were immediately thrown into prison on their landing; and Sir SIDNEY underwent a long examination before the French Commandant, after which he was ordered to be conveyed under a strong escort, to *Paris*."

Total Capture of Dutch settlements in *India*.

Horse Guards, April 17, 1796.

A letter, of which the following is an extract, dated *Calcutta, Dec.* 15, 1795, has been received by the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Sir ROBERT ABERCROMBY, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the East India Company's forces in *Bengal*.

"I have the honour to inform you that Major PETRIE, soon after the surrender of *Cochin*, detached a force against the Dutch fort of *Quilon*, and their factories of *Porca* and *Quilon*, in the *Travancore* country. They were delivered up without resistance; and we are now in possession of all their settlements on the continent of *India*."

HAMBURG, April 15.

Several addresses have been presented to his majesty the Emperor, by a number of *American* citizens residing in different parts of Europe, praying in the name of their country, for the liberation of the Marquis LA FAYETTE.

HAGUE, April 12.

Gen. Beurnonville, who commanded the French northern army, arrived here the day before yesterday. He had yesterday a conference with the President of the National Convention, at which M. Noel, the French Ambassador, was present. From this interview, the Ambassador has appointed a commissioner to go to Paris, respecting the future regulations of the war.

April 16.—It was said here to day that the campaign was actually commenced. Our commissioners have orders to take every necessary step for the defence of our country. The French have called upon us again for two millions of Guilders. Several rich merchants of Rotterdam, Haarlem, Dordrecht, &c. have paid the money.

ELLERFIELD, April 8.

French troops and artillery transports are continually passing here. They seem to go towards Schwelm. The French have thrown over the Rhine a third bridge. They constantly respect the line of demarkation so exactly, that none of their men are permitted to go over it.

HALIFAX, March 10.

Extract of a letter from Sherburne, dated March 1.

"I am requested to acquaint you of a very melancholy misfortune, which happened to the family of Frazer's who lived about six miles from this town near Jone's Point on Jordan river, the beginning of last month. Frazer's son (a lad of about 18 or 19 years of age) supposing the ice strong enough to bear him, went on it and cut a hole for the purpose of spearing eels. While he was doing this, his youngest sister joined him; when, having cut the hole, he left his sister standing near it, while he went for the eelspear which lay on the ice at a little distance—but before he could return, the ice gave way with his sister, and she fell in. The brother, with all the speed he could, was making to her assistance, when, just as he had got to her, the ice fell in with him also.

The father on shore observing the distressed situation of his children, hastened to their assistance, but the ice broke before he reached them, and he fell in likewise. The eldest sister making a like attempt to give them assistance shared the same fate; as did likewise the mother after her. A lad who was gunning near the place observing the disastrous situation of this unfortunate family, ran to the nearest neighbour with the information; and having procured a small skiff, the only one at hand, they got it on the ice and reached the mother time enough to save her. Being obliged to return with her, the skiff not being sufficient to hold more, they encouraged the old man and three children to support themselves and they would return immediately; but before they could accomplish it, they all sunk and were drowned. The next day, the bodies of the father, the son and youngest daughter, were taken up, but the oldest daughter had not been found."

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

Yesterday arrived the brig *Sophia*, Capt. *Crandon*, in the service of the *United States*, 40 days from *Lisbon*. In the *Sophia*, came passenger, Capt. RICHARD O'BRIAN, who was 11 years in captivity at *Algiers*.

We are informed that Capt. O'BRIEN has brought dispatches from Col. HUMPHREYS, to the Executive of the *United States*, relative to the prisoners at *Algiers*.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

Intelligence from Europe by the Juno, from Dublin, removes all hopes of peace, this summer. On the other hand the flames of war appear to be spreading and threatens to involve the mighty empires of Russia and Turkey.

Mr. Pitt on the 18th of April in his proposition of new taxes for farther supplies, states the ineffectual result of the negociation of Mr. Wickham, and speaks strongly for the necessity of a continuance of the war. He attributes the obstinacy of a continuance of the war. He attributes the obstinacy of the French Government, to the suggestions of the *disaffected* English, respecting the impaired resources of England; and relies on the nation to contradict the conclusions they would wish to draw therefrom.

We understand from Capt. Squire, of the brig Julius Caesar, in 15 days from Montserrat, that Victor Hughes, had dispatched a fleet of 3 frigates and 62 Sch'rs from Guadaloupe; their destination unknown—but it was conjectured that Martinique was their object.

By the Alliance, Capt. Wood from Liverpool, and the America, Captain Ewing, arrived at Philadelphia, our advices are brought down to April 22 from Hamburgh, and 23 from London.

The capture of that active and bold officer, Sir Sidney Smith, who has long scourged the French coast, is an event of no inconsiderable consequence to the trade of France.

The accounts from the north exhibit the projects of the ambitious Catherine, in a detestable light. She has it in her power to involve Sweden and Denmark in the war, and it is not impossible that the countenance those States have at last given to France, may be made a pretext for that tyrant to open hostilities on that side of the Baltic, as well as on the Euxine with the Porte. Indeed it is not too much to conjecture, that the triple alliance, that monstrous league of half the force of Europe, is intended to swallow up all the small powers of Europe, and reduce the whole under the grasp of Great-Britain, Russia, and Austria.

On the whole, we imagine the wars and great events of Europe are yet in *embryo*—the Revolution in France is but the introduction of the great drama which is to unfold a vast plot, and change the face of Europe.

Should the treaty of Algiers ultimately fail, it would be in consequence of the *delay of remittance* on the part of the United States. Should our wretched brethren be detained in slavery in consequence of the President's *want of means* to fulfil the treaty, they would sigh in sorrow over the democratic jealousy of our country, which ties the hands of the Executive, *even in doing good*. We sincerely hope for the better things—We rejoice at the arrival of Captain O'BRIAN, and that the humanity of our country will do him justice.

The measures taken by Congress to rescue our impressed seamen from the gangs of British Algerines, we trust, will have some effect in obtaining their release. Could we bring the villains to justice, who commit these outrages, it would gratify every honest man.

Mr. PITT'S BUDGET.

The produce of the new taxes and others destined to defray the new expences of G. Britain, is stated by Mr. Pitt as follows:—

Dog tax	£.100,000
Tax on hats	40,000
on wine	600,000
	740,000
Extras to be provided for—	
Army	2,500,000
Navy	4,000,000
Exchequer bills	1,000,000
	7,500,000
Interest	375,000

Mr. Pitt dwells on the flourishing state of British Commerce. In 1792, the most prosperous year, the exports amounted to 24 millions sterling—but the last year, 1795, the amount had swelled to 27 millions.

A report has arrived at Baltimore, that a British frigate, belonging to admiral Christian's fleet, had arrived at Barbadoes, the beginning of May, in a shattered condition—informing that a Dutch fleet of 12 sail of the line had fallen in with the British fleet of 2 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 10 transports, and it was more than probable she was the only ship that escaped. *We must retail it as we have it.*

A vessel arrived at Philadelphia, 16 days from St. Bartholomews, mentions that the British landed 7000 men at St. Lucie, and had already lost 2000 in killed and wounded—that disease made ravages among them, and it was expected they would be obliged to abandon the island.

By recent accounts from Charleston, the arrival of a French fleet and the capture of about 20 of the Cork fleet are confirmed. A captain Phil... arrived at Charleston was boarded by an officer of the fleet, who gave him the information, ... 22, long. off St. Thomas. There were ... of the line and 5 large ships—all full of troops.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Joseph Steadly who is impressed on board the Severn, a British man of War, dated Cape Nicholas Mole, April 9, '96.

"I wrote you in a former letter of my being detained on board a ship of war called the Severn, but the Americans are treated with more cruelty than the slaves in Algiers, by being flogged for the most trifling offense, and being abused by others on board—There are now above twenty-six Americans on board this ship, and some that have protections of the United States. The British Captains press all the American seamen they meet with, whether mates or foremast hands, it makes not to them. I shall let no opportunity slip of getting clear."

June 16.

The following fact is deserving of notice—Some time ago a column was erected at Brest, in France, upon the base of which was inscribed "*Long live Washington*;" but since the ratification of the British treaty, the inscription has been cut out.

Monday last arrived at Philadelphia, the ship Friendship, Captain Moulder, 20 days from Cape Francois, who confirms the arrival of the French fleet of 14 sail of men of war at the Cape, viz. two 74's the rest 50's, 40's, and 36 guns, with 5000 troops, and brought in three British prizes, and one Portuguese ship from Brazil to Portugal, with bars of gold and gold dust, estimated at 5,000,000 of money.

Capt. Moulder further informs, that 10 sail of the line were daily expected at Cape Francois, from Rochfort, with troops on board.

We yesterday inserted a report from Baltimore of the arrival of a Dutch fleet in the West Indies. This report is confirmed by an arrival at Philadelphia. The number of the ships six of the line, corresponds with that which left the Texel in the winter, and which the English have been hunting for in the European seas.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the House proceeded to the election of a Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the *United States*, until *March* next, in the room of the Hon. GEORGE CABOT, Esq. resigned—when the votes being taken, the Committee reported the whole number to be 149—75 making a choice, that the Hon. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Esq. had 75, and was chosen.

The House then proceeded to elect a Senator, to represent this Commonwealth, in the Senate of the United States, after March next.—The votes being taken, were 149—75 a choice—the Hon. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Esq. had 88, and was chosen.

The above choice was sent up to the Senate, for concurrence.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon, the choice of two Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, until the 4th of *March* next, came on; the whole number of votes for the first vacancy were 30—16 making a choice—The Hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE, had 22 votes, was chosen, and sent down.

The votes for the second vacancy were 29—15 making a choice, the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, had 21, was chosen, and sent down. [The other votes, to fill Mr. *Cabot's* vacancy were, 7 for Mr. *Robbins*, 1 for Mr. *Dane*—To fill Mr. *Strong's* vacancy, Mr. *Robbins* 3, Mr. *Dane* 1, Mr. *Thompson J. Skinner* 1, and Hon. *Levi Lincoln* 2.

A bill for appropriating and assessing a Tax—Read a third time, and passed to be engrossed. [*Sum about* 150,000 *dollars*.]

JUNE 11.

The Hon. *Senate* having nonconcurred the choice of the House to fill the vacancy of Federal Senator, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. CABOT; and having sent down The Hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE, to fill that vacancy; the house proceeded to a ballot.—The votes were 140—71 making a choice—Mr. GOODHUE had 75, and was chosen.—[*His term of service is until the 4th March next.*]

Another vacancy occuring, by the resignation of the Hon. CALEB STRONG, the Senate sent down The Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, to fill that vacancy; when the votes given, in the house, were 136—69 making a choice, Mr. SEDGWICK had 86 votes, and was chosen. [*His term of service is two years from the 4th of March next.*]

MONDAY, JUNE 13.

The *Western* and *Palmer* turnpike road Bill, passed to be enacted.

The House accepted the report to have a recess next Thursday.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.

Agreeably to assignment, the House proceeded to the choice of a *Major General* of the first division, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major-General JACKSON. The votes were 116—of which Col. SIMON ELLIOT, had 109, and was chosen.—At the same time, came on the choice of a *Major General* for the second division, in the room of Major General FISK, resigned—when Brig. Gen. STEPHEN ABBOT, was *unanimously* chosen. Both sent up for concurrence. [*The Senate on their part chose this day.*]

The two branches assembled for the purpose of choosing a Senator for the County of *Essex*, in the room of the Hon. AZOR ORNE, Esq. deceased. The Candidates were, EBENEZER MARCH, and JOHN NORRIS, Esquires; when JOHN NORRIS, Esq. had 79, out of 139 votes, and was chosen.

Also, a Senator for the County of *Hampshire*, in the room of the Hon. E. MATTOON, Esq. resigned.—The Candidates were, the Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER, and JUSTIN ELY, Esquires—when Mr. FOWLER had 147 of 158 votes and was chosen.

The Hon. THOMAS DURFEE, Esq. was qualified as a Counsellor.

The two branches then proceeded to fill up a vacancy in the Hon. Council, when the Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq. had 95 out of 165 votes, and was chosen.

The Hon. *Senate* yesterday proceeded to elect a *Senator* to represent this Commonwealth in the Senate of the *United States*, for six years after the 4th of *March* next, when the Hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE, Esq. had 21 out of 24 votes; was chosen and sent down for concurrence.

BOSTON, June 11.

It is with regret we learn, that THE PRESIDENT of the *United States*, will decline being a Candidate for that important office, at the next election. It behoves, therefore, the citizens of the *United States*, that none but Federal Electors be appointed at the next choice.

From *St. Bartholomews*, we learn, by Capt. SPRAGUE, in 13 days, that *St. Lucia* had not then been taken; that the British had made an unsuccessful attack on that island, in which they lost, as reported at *Guadaloupe*, 1400 men—That the French were first forced from their outer works, but the negro troops brought from *Barbadoes*, having, on the field of action, exhibited a tardiness in going on, the *English* were necessitated to retreat to their first position. The event of the capture was doubtful.

APPOINTMENTS—BY AUTHORITY.

DAVID HOWELL, Esq. Commissioner on the part of the States, to settle the boundary of *St. Croix* river. *We learn that* RICHARD BARCLAY, *Esq. is appointed Commissioner on the part of England.*

Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, is appointed Agent for the United States on the above business.

June 15

THE WESTERN POSTS.

FROM THE FRONTIERS—*via* ALBANY.—A gentleman who left *Niagara* the 15th ult. informs, that every preparation was making by the British, for evacuating the garrisons. No permits for goods or other things had been for some time given by the Governor, they being so soon to become unnecessary; in consequence of which no boats, excepting those with family goods, pass in; and those already there, are remaining for the free intercourse before they return. The gentleman who brings this intelligence, came in a dispatch boat to *Oswego*, which brought orders for the troops there to be in readiness to embark on board the gun boats from *Kingston* ordered to receive them.

At *York*, a town on the head of *Lake Ontario*, 40 miles distant from *Niagara*, the future seat of government of that province, the public buildings go on with spirit, several of them are already in considerable forwardness.

The British garrison, which has occupied the post at *Point a-Fair*, on *Lake Champlain*, ever since the late war, have left it, and gone to *Canada*.

FROM CANANDARQUE, MAY 28. The cannon are dismounting at *Niagara*, and some of the military stores have been removed to the new magazine on the British side of the river.

IMPORTANT LAW CASE.

Yesterday a cause in the *Circuit Court* of the U. S. which has arrested much public attention, was decided. It was that wherein the Captain of the British Schooner *Speedwell*, which was some time since destroyed in this harbour, was plaintiff, and Mr. *Joseph Sprague* defendant. The charge was for aiding and assisting in the destruction. After a long investigation of the Jury, on the second trial, found a verdict against the defendant, for 6147 dollars. The Counsel for the plaintiff, was Messrs. OTIS and LOWELL—for the defendant Messrs. SULLIVAN, PARSONS, and J. BLAKE.

The last week another vessel brought in a considerable quantity of *returned* Flour.

A Doctor *Hildreth* of *Deerfield*, N. H. has been apprehended at *Newbury Port*, for passing counterfeit French Republican Crowns. Though well executed, they may easily be detected. The left wing of *Liberty* comes down almost to the bottom of the pillar in the false, whereas in the true ones, it does not reach more than half way.

NORTHAMPTON, June 22.

A little French cruiser, in the India Seas, called Le Kartier, with 17 men and a few small cannon has taken the Triton, an English Indiaman, with 26 cannon, 20 of them twelve pounders, and 136 men, commanded by Capt. Burnybeat. The English captain was killed and 7 men—the Kartier lost but one man. The name of the brave French commander is Surcouf.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE MINISTERS.

From the (London) Oracle of April 23.

MR. GREY gave notice that as the papers which he lately moved for were now before the house, he should on *Wednesday se'nnight* move some resolutions, the tendency of which would be if the house should agree to them, a direct inculpation, and afterwards an IMPEACHMENT AGAINST HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS, for illegal misapplication of the public money.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, from his correspondent in Hamburg, dated April 20, 1796.

"There is every appearance that the Prussians, Russians, Danes and Swedes, will be at war in the course of this summer, from the great preparations which are making by sea and land: and it is the general opinion that the Swedes in this port who are ready for sea, are ordered to remain, altho' now a fair wind."

A N S W E R

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TO THE

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives beg leave to express their pleasure in the interview of the several branches of the Government of this Commonwealth, and their desire to cultivate Harmony of Sentiment, upon Constitutional principles, and that Spirit of mutual forbearance and respect, which is essential to the support of the several departments of a free Republic.

We consider, with your Excellency, the great importance of the Union of the American states, and our sacred obligations to support and defend the Federal and State Constitutions. It is a subject of general congratulation, that our national councils have secured that Union, and the continuance of the advantages of our neutral situation, by decisions favorable to the public peace and honor. The citizens of Massachusetts, on all important occasions, have evinced that vigilance, recommended by your Excellency, to maintain the just principles of the Union of the States, and of the Independence of their Country: May they be transmitted entire to posterity.

It will be our endeavor, to render all necessary legislative aid to promote useful improvements and industry, and to those measures of general police, which may secure the happiness of our Citizens, and the public tranquility and welfare. We doubt not your Excellency's concurrence in every design which shall be wisely attempted for the public good, and that your constitutional duties will be ever discharged to the satisfaction and advantage of your fellow citizens.

We implore the approbation of Heaven upon your Excellency's Administration, and may the Divine Wisdom conduct all our deliberations to confirm and perpetuate the Liberties of the People.

ANSWER OF THE SENATE.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Senate have received with pleasure, your Excellency's communications to the two branches of the legislature; and readily appreciate, with you, those principles and usages which tend to familiarize the several branches of Government with each other; to cultivate harmony in sentiment, and to cherish their mutual friendship, which cannot fail to promote the public welfare.

This free communication among the different departments of the State, so well adapted to nourish a spirit of conciliation, as well as to invite a free and candid discussion of public measures, we esteem not the least valuable part of the wise and well founded custom we have received from our venerable ancestors.

It is our sincere wish that the several departments in the General and State Governments, may continue to adopt and pursue such measures as shall tend effectually to preserve and strengthen the Union; and that no unfortunate event may at any time occur to interrupt that harmony which is so highly necessary for promoting our national prosperity and happiness. And may the American people now enjoy the blessings of peace, and tranquility, while they shall preserve a patriotic zeal, becoming enlightened citizens, ever be able to controul those passions, which in most countries, preceding reflection, have usurped the seat of reason, and obscured the understanding.

The Senate will attend to the several matters you have recommended for consideration; and it is no less our inclination, than we esteem it our duty to be attentive to the fundamental principles of our Constitution, and to a careful application of those principles in the formation of the laws: to examine into the state of the Commonwealth; to encourage education and every kind of honest industry; to promote all useful improvements; and to revise and amend the laws on true constitutional principles.

The affairs of your department we doubt not, will, with the advice of a wise, a tried and faithful Council, be so conducted as to afford consoling reflections; merit the approving voice of the people, and we trust the acceptance of him, whose approbation is infinitely more valuable than that of men; and, with you, we express our ardent desire that his wisdom may preside in all our deliberations, and lead to such measures as shall tend to confirm and perpetuate the public liberty, and to secure the rights of the citizens.

Any communications your Excellency shall be pleased further to make to the Legislature, shall receive our early attention.

Stop Thief!

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the Subscriber, on the 16th inst. a bay Mare, three years old, fourteen and an half hands high, natural trotter, a little white in her forehead, some white hairs upon the whole of her body to be observed by close inspection, a small burst on the right side, the right hind foot white.—Whoever shall take up said Mare, and secure the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, and for the Mare only, five dollars, and all necessary charges. AZARIAH LYMAN.

Westhampton, June 18, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS just imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has also received from Boston a large assortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE just received a new supply of West India and English

G O O D S,

such as West India and New England Rum, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Cyder Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.

Also, a great Variety of Crockery, which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in the county.

Southampton, June 20, 1796.

For Sale,

A FARM lying in Norwich, containing 90 acres of land, 60 under improvement, good buildings and a fine orchard.—Said farm is within half a mile of the Meeting House.—Also, 86 acres of wood land, one mile from the above, may be had on reasonable terms. Pay made easy if applied for soon.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book, are invited to settle the same by the first of July next.

DANIEL KIRKLAND.

Norwich, June 15, 1796.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public, that he has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, a few rods north of the Court-House, all kinds of Winsdor CHAIRS—Also, has for sale, a quantity of best Rappee Snuff.

Wanted a Journeyman and an Apprentice to the above business.—Enquire of

ANSEL GOODRICH.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

BROKE *into the subscribers improvements about the 20th of May last, a small black* HORSE, *three years old, trots and paces, said Horse has a small star in his forehead, and one white hind foot. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

AMORIAH STEBBINS.

Cummington, June 6, 1796

Wanted immediately, a

number of journeymen Shoemakers, to whom good pay will be made.—Enquire of S. RUSSELL.

Northampton, May 30, 1796.

Wanted, as an apprentice to

the PRINTING business, a *BOY* 14 years old—Enquire of the PRINTER.

May 11, 1796.