POETRY.

HUMAN LIFE.

WHEN Phoebus summons in the day,
And spreads around the light;
The stars in palid flames depart,
Companions of the night.

When Zephyr blows the palcid gale,
To vernal flowers kind,
The blushing rose his friendship owns,
And opens to the wind.

But if the furious south wind roar,
He havoc deals around;
The flowers torn up by the root,
Lie scatter'd on the ground.

Oft the smooth sea in gentle tides
Seems wantonly to play;
The painted ships securely ride,
And make the prospect gay.

Of by a sudden storm of wind,
The main's in fury lost;
The prospect chang'd, no ships you see,
For men and ships are lost.

By these examples, men, be warn'd,
Not trust to fortune's guiles;
By nature all is prone to change,
And frowns succeed her smiles.

AN ACCURATE LIST

Of the Austrians' loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, since the opening of the present Campaign, to the date of our last accounts.

FROM AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

	Pris'rs.	Kil. & Wound.
At the passage of the Rhine by Khels,	37,008	1500
In the Pursuit,	500	300
do.	150 horse.	
Defeat of Wormser,	1,600	2000
2d Passage the Rhine, Taking Forts of Rhall,	7000	2000
Defeat of the Arch-Duke on the Lahn,	5000	2000
In Pursuits, 14 days,	9000	
On the Seig,	3000	
On the Nab,	1300	300
On the Ney,	7000	500
In the subsequent pursuit, which occasioned many obstinate battles—on an Average.	7000	800
In 40 garrisoned towns, between the Lahn & Danube on an average of 140 to each town.	4000	400
In the late official letters of Moreau,	4000	3000
In the action referred to in Friday's Star On the Danube.	2000	100
IN ITALY.		
The defeat sustained in Piedmont, by the Austrio Italio.	10150	3000
In pursuit.	1100	
At the bridge of Lodi,	2000	8000
On the 2d before Mantua,	15000	6000
In the pursuit	1008	700
On the skirts of the Tyrolese,	5000	200
Total,	90,300	31,900

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT.

Mr. Russel,

TRAITS of conspicuous men, serve as a chart by which nature may be discovered in her opperations on our species:—You may then convey instruction on this point, by inserting the following anecdote, translated from a late French paper, of the conqueror Buonaparte.

"Few people, says a Paris paper, now remember, that on the second of March, 1784 the famous Aeronaut Blanchard drew an immense concourse of people to the *Camp de Mars*, to see him ascend in a balloon. Every thing was prepared at 12 o'clock, Blanchard was about to get into the boat, when a young scholar of the military school rushed forward with his sword in his hand, with an intention of ascending with him: Blanchard would not consent, but neither his entreaties, nor the exclamations of the croud, whose curiosity was delayed by this circumstance, could induce the young man to give up his design. A person went to inform the Governor of the military school, who immediately ordered him to descend from the balloon, which he refused, & even attempted to cut the cord with his sword, but was prevented. The Marquis de Velerie seized him and dragged him out of the balloon. In spite of the delay which his obstinacy caused to the public, his courage and enthusiasm excited admiration.

This event caused much conversation at Paris; it was forgot, because every thing is forgotten in time. Do you know who this young adventurer was, who showed so much courage? It was Buonaparte!!!"

HARTFORD, November 14.

Extract of a letter from Newbern (N. C.) dated October 26.

"Upwards of one hundred persons have died with the yellow fever at Wilmington, in the course of two or three weeks: a greater proportion, agreeably to the number of people, than when it raged with such violence in Philadelphia—fortunately we are remarkably healthy here."

The French minister at Philadelphia has published a proclamation to the French citizens in the U. States in which he addresses their patriotism, and concludes with assuring them, that the use of the French chancelries the national protection will not be granted to any Frenchmen but those who [illegible] constantly wearing the national cockade. The Executive Directory have preconcerted thus.

A British Frigate was lately blown up at Porto-Ferrao, and of 250 men then on board, 7 only were saved.

FROM THE LONDON RECORDER.

ANECDOTES.

Sir THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, *the first Earl of Southampton.*

WHEN he was Lord Chancellor he used to say, "That force AWED, but justice GOVERNED the world." Over-hearing one of his servants putting off a petitioner because his master was not at leisure, he briskly repremanded him with this reply. "You might as well have said that I have not leisure to be Lord Chancellor"—Two things he determined his servants should not gain by—his livings and his decrees. The first he said belonged to God—the second, to the King; whom every man, in his opinion, sold who made a sale of justice. "To honest men," says he, "their places are *enough*—to knaves *too much*."

Dr. DONNE.

When King JAMES the First presented Dr. DONNE with the Deanry of St. Paul's, he sent for him one day as he was about to sit down to dinner and addressed him in the following manner—"Dr. DONNE, I have invited you to dinner, and though you sit not down with me, yet I will carve to you a dish that I know you love well for knowing you love *London*, I do therefore make you Dean of St. Paul's; and when I have dined then do you take your beloved dish home to your study, say grace there to yourself; and much good may it do you."

AN INTERESTING FABLE,

WITH A MORAL IN POINT.

AN unarmed, peaceable Traveller, journeying on the road in pursuit of a lawful employment, was suddenly attacked by a band of highwaymen armed from head to foot, who demanded his money.—Not being able to resist them, our innocent traveller was compelled to submit to the robbery, though he protested loudly against the injustice of it; and requested they would leave him sufficient to defray his expences, to the place of his destination. They complied with the request. Soon after he met a company of "*good friends*," to whom he related his misfortunes, but who instead of consoling him, demanded the little pittance the robbers left him urging as a reason, that as he had "*suffered*" the highwaymen to take the chief part of his money, he could have *no cause for complaint if his "good friends" took the remainder.*

A MORAL.

For this Fable may be found in the late letter of Mr. ADET to the *Secretary* of State.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

The following experiment on fatting hogs has been made. It merits attention. One hog, out of eight was put in a cage made of planks, one side of which was made to move with pegs, exactly to fit the size of the hog so that he could only stand up to feed, and lie down on his belly, with small holes at the bottom for the water to drain off, and a door behind to remove the soil. The cage stood upon four feet, a foot from the ground. He weighed alive when put in the cage, 11st. 1lb. was kept five weeks and four days, and when weighed alive 15st. 3lb. having eaten two bushels of barley meal, and about eight bushels of boiled potatoes. The other seven hogs, tho' larger when put up, weighed from one to two stone less when killed.

FOR SALE,
AT THIS OFFICE;

PRICE 24s. PER GROSS—2/3 PER DOZEN, AND ¼ SINGLE.

Beers's Almanack for 1797;

CONTAINING,

THE Lunations; Conjunctions; Eclipses; Judgment of Weather; rising and setting of the Plannets; length of days and nights; Courts, &c. Also,—the character of Dick Wildgoose; account of lazy Charles; the Whimsical Sailor; the power of Love, Mirth and Money; the Pompkin and Paddy; account of a man *going to the Leeward*; curious Advertisement of Bartholomew O'Flaherta; Jonathan's Courtship; friendly advice to the industrious poor, or—how to make much of little, in times of scarcity; Consolation for an Old Bachellor; a variety of amusing Anecdotes—A table, shewing the value of any number of cents in Lawful money, from one to one hundred; a table shewing the value of any number of Pence from one penny to six shillings, in cents and milles; a table shewing the value of English and Portuguese Gold, in dollars, cents and milles, throughout the United States—Value of French and Spanish Gold in dollars, cents and milles; Tide Table for New-Haven; Table of interest at 6 per cent, &c.

Also, THOMAS'S Almanack.

Asaph Stebbins,

BEGS Liberty to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Northampton, that he shall open a Dancing School on Wednesday the sixteenth of November inst. at Mr. A. POMEROY'S Assembly Hall, at two O'clock in the afternoon.

Those who have not attended one quarter, the tuition will be six dollars—Two dollars to be paid at the entrance of the school; Those who have attended one quarter, four dollars—to be paid at the end of the quarter.

The Ladies & Gentlemen of Hadley, are informed, that the dancing school will be opened on Friday the eighteenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. E. Cook's Assembly Hall—The terms the same as in Northampton.

November 8th, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber some time in September last, a red last spring CALF, with a piece out of the end of the right ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

WILLARD SMITH.

Westhampton, Nov. 6th, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber the 8th of November last, a dark brown MARE, with a white face—near fore foot and both hind feet white—shod before—The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

ABIJAH WAIT.

Northampton, Nov.—1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Lands in the town of *Wendell*, in the County of *Hampshire*, that their Lands are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the Subscriber, Collector of said town, for the year 1795, to collect in the respective sums.

Names.	No. Acres.	State.	Town and County.	Minister.	School.	Highway.
Duncan Stewart's heirs,	523	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel Batchelder,	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George Ewing,	314	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Ewing,	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Fairweather,	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saville Metcalf,	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Unless said Taxes are paid to me, the Subscriber, on or before Saturday the 17th day of December next, so much of said Land will be sold at public Vendue, as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes, with intervening charges, at the house of JONATHAN OSBORN, Innholder in said Wendell.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL REED, *Collector for Wendell, for 1795.*

Wendell, October 20, 1796.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received a large and general Assortment of *Medicines*, among which are most kinds of patented Articles such as Steers' Opodeldoc, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Painters' Colours of all sorts, such as White and red Lead, stone and patent Yellow, &c.—Gold Leaf—best ground Camwood.—

He has also for sale, best French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.

Lisbon Wine by the quarter Cask.

Northampton, Nov. 7th, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received a fresh assortment of

GOODS—

viz. Broad Cloths, Casimeres, Swansdowns, Baizes, Flannels, Coatings, CottonSheetings, Crapes, Wildbores, &c. &c.

Also, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Silks, Satins & Ribbons, Ermines for trimmings of Cloaks—a great assortment of Ladies & Gentlemen's Silk & Leather Gloves, Morocco & Cloth Slippers & Shoes with a great variety of Articles suitable for all Seasons.

Northampton, Nov. 19, 1796.

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends that he has just received a very handsome supply of Winter

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Elasticks, Waistcoating Swansdowns of the newest fashions—Worsted Stockings, Baizes, and almost every other article suitable for the season; every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, Nov. 9, 1796.

White and Burr,

ONCE more respectfully inform their Customers, they have Received Via, New-York, a fresh supply of European & India

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which may serve for warming, adorning and exhilarating the mind, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms to the purchaser.

Also, on Commission, an additional supply of useful and Entertaining BOOKS, Containing about 400 Different Volumes which will be offered at the New-York Prices. While we Importune our customers for a continuance of their favours—we give them our unreserved thanks for their past, with this invitation to all those who have open accounts of more than one years Standing, to settle the same by payment or note.

Wm. Gove, Jun. & Co.

HAVE just received a large assortment of GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will dispose of for most kinds of produce—Cash or approved credit.

N. B. Cash given for SHIPPING FURRS and BEES-WAX, and part Cash for PORK.

Worthington, November 23. 1796.

Fresh Goods.

JUST received by the subscriber, and are now selling, on terms as low as ever, or as low as the lowest—Such as Broad Cloths, Lambskins, Baizes, Serge, Blankets, Casimeres, Flannels, Ratteen, clouded, striped and spotted Elasticks, Forrest Cloth, Swansdowns, Fancy Cord, Luinet, Wildbores, India Cottons, Satins, plain, sprig'd and craped Gauze, an elegant assortment of Shawls, Book and Jackonet Muslins, Satin and Love Ribbons, which with others too numerous to mention and those before on hand, make a handsome country assortment.

Likewise, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Rice—Nutmegs and other Spices—Powder and Shot—Crockery and Glass Ware, Raisons, Iron, &c.—He also expects genuine French Brandy, Sugars, Steel, Salt Salmon, and a large assortment of Glass Ware of the finest kind.

He renders his grateful acknowledgments to his former customers: Those indebted more than a year, are informed that his patience is not to be measured by their neglect or indifference—Those who will not be instructed must be corrected.

JOHN HOPKINS.

N. B. Customary price given for Pork, Butter, Cheese, and most kinds of country produce.

Hadley, Nov. 21, 1796.

Wright & Stoddard,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, on Book or Note, which by contract is become due, to call and Settle by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov 15th, 1796

Medad Lyman,

HAS removed from Easthampton to Charlemont.

THIS is to notify those who are indebted to him, that he has left his Books with Mr. Joseph Clap, jun. of said Easthampton, with whom they are requested to make a speedy settlement, or they will be put to cost.

Nov. 25, 1796.

All Persons indebted to the

subscriber, either by book or note, are requested to make speedy payment, without further Notice.

FREBUN MAYHEW.

Goshen, Nov. 1, 1796.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

UNDER a Licence from the Court of Common Pleas, Holden at Northampton, on the Monday next preceding the second Tuesday of Nov. inst. all the Real Estate of which Lt. Enos Nash Died, Seized—Consisting of a small home-lot, with a House, Barn, &c. Standing on the same, Lying in Hadley.

The Sale will be at Mr. Elisha Cook's Tavern in said Hadley, on Thursday the Eighth Day of December Next, at two of the Clock, P. M.

JOSIAH NASH, Administrator.

Hadley, Nov. 15th, 1796

The Publick are hereby

informed, that the subscribers have this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of purchasing and grinding bark, under the firm of WILLIAM EDWARDS and Company, and they will give the highest price for oak, hemlock & birch bark delivered at their mill near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards*—and they individually request all persons who have engaged them bark to deliver it at their mill, if convenient, as it will save them the trouble of transporting it there—they have a person constantly attending at the mill, who will receive and receipt for the bark—whose receipts, shall be answered by either of the company.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN,
AARON RICE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, November 2d, 1796.

TO BE LET, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,

A CONVENIENT MALT WORKS, near the centre of Northampton,—the building is convenient for a small family to live in—Enquire of BENJAMIN PRESCOTT.

Northampton, November 2, 1796.

WHEREAS MERIAM my wife, refuses to cohabit any longer with me, this is to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her Contracting, after this date.

REUBEN TARRY.

Williamsburgh, October 29, 1796.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND lying in *Williamsburgh* a little south of the Meetinghouse, with a Dwelling-House, Tan works, &c. on the same.—The same will be sold on reasonable terms.—Enquire of

ELISHA MORTON.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 8. 1796.

To be Sold

AT Public Vendue, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of December next, at the house of Jesse Merrills, Innholder in Buckland, a FARM in Hawley, lying on the county road leading from Buckland through said Hawley, containing 93 acres, well watered, and about 20 acres under improvement—For further particulars, enquire of Edmund Longley, Esq. living in said Hawley.

Hawley, Nov. 14. 1796.

TAKEN up in the summer field in Northampton a two-year old STEER, marked with half crop underside of each ear—Also, a two year old HEIFER, no artificial mark—both of which are red.—The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DANIEL STRONG.

Northampton, Nov. 19. 1796

Strayed from the Subscriber

about the fore part of September last, a red STEER, marked with a half crop the under side of the right ear, two years old past—Whoever has taken up said Steer, and will give information where the creature may be had, shall be well rewarded.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 21. 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, the 4th of September last a brindle HEIFER, a year old past, without any artificial mark; the owner may have her by proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL COLEMAN.

Hatfield, November 9, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, on last June, a brindle Heifer CALF, with a crop on her near ear, and a slit the under side of the same, and a slit under side the off ear.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARTIN KELLOGG.

Amherst, November 7. 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, some time in August last, an old SHEEP and one LAMB—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay cost, and take them away.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 15. 1796

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber last May, a STEER about two years old, no artificial mark, his colour a pale red; the owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

EBENEZER WRIGHT.

Northampton, October 31. 1796.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 29th inst. a dark brown yearling STEER. The owner may have him by proving property and paying charges.

STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, October 31, 1796.

Hampshire Gazette.

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[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1796. [—No. 536.—]

FROM THE MINERVA.

To the PEOPLE *of the* UNITED STATES.

THERE never was a greater mistake than that the *Government*, and *People* of America, have different sentiments and views, respecting the French Revolution. Perhaps where so great an interest might be depending, no nation and its magistrates were ever more accordant. This has been the unfortunate mistake of the government of France; and they have been driven upon this shoal by the representations of a few characters in America who have uniformly deceived them. Hasty and intemperate zeal is always the parent of error and falsehood. When I speak of the people, I refer to substantial freeholders, and real electors. The momentary impulse of city mobs, blindly led by selfish and artful demagogues, never gives the true tone of the public pulse.

Our government as such and as individuals, I believe, to a man uniformly have, and still do wish that the French may establish a system of their own choice. That it may be republican, and that the heretofore enslaved people may become freemen, and enjoy that rank and influence in society to which they are justly entitled.

The nation of the United States have precisely the same sentiment.

Our government, with all the rest of the world, have seen the grossest errors, in the revolutionary career of France—and it was impossible not to have, and feel, for those excesses, which have disgraced, and shocked humanity. Liberal allowances, however, have been made on the score of the unparalleled extent and nature of the new order of things.

Our people have been sensible of the same.

The government is independent—and as in duty bound, wishes to be considered, and treated as such. They will not be insulted by any nation—Much less by any individual of it—They will seek redress—and they will have it by *negociation*—or they will command it by their *strength*—The people of these States are Freemen, and it is a melancholy truth, that they are the only Freemen upon the face of the earth—United they may despise the hostile attempts of any European power whatever.—The same army which landed upon Long Island in 1776, would now become a very easy sacrifice to the resources of this state alone.—We are well informed of the depravity and insidious policy of European governments—History has told us—and modern experience has convinced us, feelingly.

In all these particulars Mr. Adet must have been greatly beclouded, or he would never, after the lessons his predecessors have had, have addressed so unfounded a piece to our Minister, nor have acted a part so injudicious, unwarrantable, and I must say, insolent.

The answer of Mr. Pickering, contains a summary and complete refutation of every thing Mr. Adet has advanced—and is conceived, *without gasconade*, in that plain and substantial language, and manner which becomes the dignity and sobriety of republican character.

Without therefore entering into a lengthy discussion of the decree, or the exculpatory note of the Agent, it is sufficient to observe, that both the one and the other admit the breach of the Treaty, but palliate the guilt, *ob inconvenienti*—that is, they broke the most solemn of all possible contracts—"Because they found only disadvantage in it."

Extraordinary doctrine indeed for this young Republic, which is but barely picking its entrance into this world, through the shell of despotism—Like to a young man just entering upon the stage of life, so I should suppose to this new republic, its character, for honor to a punctilio, would be more valued than millions of money. If this doctrine is good, then no other part of the same treaty, nor any other treaty they have made, or ever shall make, can be of any obligation—For the directory whenever it suits them, have only to say—WE FIND A DISADVANTAGE IN IT.—If the Republic can be serious in this business, then we may as well treat with the winds and the waves, for stability, as with them. It would at any rate be wise, to insert hereafter, a clause against equivocations and mental reservations.

We may be allowed to retort the sarcasm of Mr. Faucher, and exclaim—*What will be the old age of this Republic, if it is thus early faithless!*

And yet Mr. Adet dwells with seeming rapture on the fidelity and generosity of his republic—There is no reconciling this inconsistency, but by attributing it to overheated zeal.

So far as a minister is the true organ of his constituents, he is not personally reprehensible for his conduct—But the moment he deviates from that line, he places himself in a private station—he is upon the floor of equality—and in this country must expect to be treated accordingly. Mr. Adet made an appeal to the people—as one of them I notice him.

At the conclusion of the note to our secretary, Mr. Adet observes—"*That he will cause this note to be printed, in order to make* PUBLICLY *known, the motives which at the present juncture influence the French Republic.*"

These words convey a most impudent insult to the President of the United States—to all its administration—and to the people of America.

It is a clear declaration, that *he* did not think the Executive worthy of trust—That the President would conceal from public view, a thing that ought to be divulged—that *he*, the minister of France, knew best what was proper to be done, and the time when—and distrusting the wisdom and integrity of the President, he would do his duty for him. In short, that he deemed the President a traitor to the high trust reposed in him—and that it required the special grace and interference of a French missionary to guard our rights. It is another audacious appeal by a stranger from the delegated representatives of the people—it has in it all the elements of disorganization—it was calculated to excite prejudices and jealousies between them and their chief magistrate—and was evidently intended to influence the suffrages of the people in the election of a President.

It is an insult to every independent citizen of the United States, inasmuch as it conveys a clear intimation, that even *we*, have not a due regard for the honor of our own Government, that it has not our confidence, and that we are obliged to a Foreigner for the assertions of our privileges—that we can all be made dupes even to intrigue and insolence—It is degrading to our understanding, and feelings—Seven tenths of the people, reason and think as I do—Mr. Adet has forgot the ground he stands on—He is not among the despicable Slaves of Germany, Russia and Spain.

The President has given Mr. Adet a gentle rebuke for his audacity—It is too gentle for the occasion—I fear it will prove to be the foible of his administration.—Courtesy to men grown frantic with prosperity, is more apt to engender supercilliousness than respect.

Mr. Adet will do no further service to his Republic here—He must go home—endeavor to be a useful republican—put off his mistaken impressions—tell his Masters they have been imposed upon, and deceived by a few Americans, who to promote their own views, have made cats paws of their missionaries—Tell them there are near a million of electors in this country, who wish them and all mankind a speedy emancipation—but that we being happy and free, and at peace with all the world, are tenacious of those blessings—That we are not to be insulted without end—and that we cannot long be deceived—Tell them from an American Freeholder, who is better informed, and feels more secure and independent than the Directory—That they must send over Men who will endeavor to conciliate, rather than intrigue and insult—Men who will not take their tone from carwigs of a party.

Thus far I had proceeded, when Mr. Adet's suspension, was announced by the public prints.

This is of a piece with all the rest—It is a mere electioneering trick and bravado—It is intended as a scarecrow to weak nerves—Sensible men understand it perfectly, and despise the artifice.

The Directory have done what our Executive ought to have done immediately upon the receipt of Mr. Adet's note—for I hope never again to see another instance of official insolence offered to our Government and Country by any Foreigner without the most immediate and exemplary chastisement.

A few queries to Mr. Adet, which if truly answered, are of more importance than his suspension, or the Directorial Decree, may probably close our correspondence—He must not be surprised however, if I touch to the quick some of his ministerial and treacherous marcenaries.

Wm. WILLCOCKS.

November 21, 1796.

(PUBLISHED BY *DESIRE*.)

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

WHEN the treaty of '83 was to be made with Great-Britain, the orders to Franklin, Adams and Jay, as the French Minister here *advised*, forbid them to take any step whatever in the negociation without the *knowledge and approbation* of his court; which was leaving it with her to curtail and regulate our pretensions as would best comport with her own views. The business was transacted at Paris; and the burden of it fell upon the two last named commissioners, the other being too old and infirm for an active share.

Trammeled as they found themselves, they nevertheless went on, step by step, as Vergennes the French Director, approved; till they discovered—discovered what? That he was counteracting them; and secretly giving Mr. Oswald the British Commissioner, to understand, that it would not be necessary to cede the territory South West of the Ohio, which would be more proper for the Spaniards; nor the territory North West of the river, which it was but reasonable should remain part of Canada; nor to let us share in the Fisheries, which were but sufficient for England and France.

It being time to risk a breach of orders, Vergennes was afterwards amused with partial communications only. And Mr. Oswald in the mean time, had it satisfactorily demonstrated to him, that it was the true policy of Great-Britain, if she acceded to our separation, to let it take place with such limits, and room for strength and self-confidence, as that we should not necessarily feel a dependence on her rival. Thus was acquired more than we expected; and certainly much more than France intended we should have. But Adams and Jay have never been forgiven.

Of a piece with this specimen, was the conduct of France down to the dissolution of her old government. Nor can it alas! be said, that "regeneration" has made her any better for us; or less a deceiver and troubler of nations, than she had been for ages before.

By as solemn a stipulation as could be formed, we were entitled to her "good offices with the Barbary powers." Yet so it turned out in our late negociation at Algiers, that an Agent of the Republic was discovered interposing every obstacle in his power, in the way of success. And had his means happened to have been sufficient, the prisoners might have rotted in their chains; and our commerce been sacrificed to Pirates, in order to depress the American Marine, and monopolize the Levant trade.

Unceasing attempts to distract and destroy our national government, throw farther light upon the views of France. Disunited, it is well known the States would feel their weakness—would be more manageable by intrigue; might be played off one against another; and at any time plunged into a foreign or a civil war.

It has been thought strange by some, that that Virtuoso, Mr. Jefferson, though embosomed by kindred philosophers at Versailles; should write home to embarrass the acceptance of the constitution; and should ever since remain the Pole-Star of its opponents. And stranger still that while in the administration himself, he should patronize and pay a printer, employed in rendering it suspected and odious. But it cannot be concealed that *French Confidents and Leaders of Antifederalism*, are every where the same men.

To organize the seditious, controul elections, and "stop the wheels of government," Genet planted the Democratic Societies. A rebellion was the consequence; and was calculated to have spread, and terminated in anarchy. The clamour about excise was only a cover to the object.

The rebellion was in Fauchet's time; who appears to have been well acquainted with it before it happened. And speaks with *chegrin* of characters that went over to the Government side because he had not come up to their price. Since that experiment the plan is changed. As the people are backward to lay hands on their Government, they must be *cheated* out of it. An administration is to be *packed*; who, by insensible degrees, will either fritter it away, or subject it to foreign influence.

How competent Citizen Adet will prove to the part assigned for his Ministry, remains to be seen. He informed with a *threat to plunder*—upon condition, as it is understood, that Jefferson is not President. This is the explanation given by men in French secrets; and there is higher evidence than their testimony, that it is the true one.

The decree of the 2d of July, here alluded to, was forbidden to be published in France. Why?—Plainly because it might reach us, and loose its impression before the *time* for which it was designed.

And why did not Adet bring it out six weeks ago, for dispatches of the date of the decree have been in his pocket longer than that?—Manifestly because the shock would best work its intended effect, given at the *critical* moment of chusing Electors.

And why again did he not in his address for the information of the people, tell them in language they could understand as he did with regard to every other date, *when* the decree was made; and not conceal the time under "the 14th of Fructidore 4th year," which not three persons in a state could decypher? Doubtless because if they should see its date, & of course how long it had lain in *perdue*, they could see a trick, instead of feeling a shock. And would see too, either that the Directory had falsified to Mr. Monro on the 28th of August, or that the decree must be a forgery.

And why once more, did Adet put his message to the President into a newspaper, and that before the President had seen it? Why not confine his communication to the Department to which it belonged, as he had ever done before, and as every one in his place ought to do, or be discarded for sedition?—Certainly because the President might not publish it in season for the election; or if he should, might publish his answer at the same time, and defeat its object in that way.

Such is the decree.—And such the perfidy of France.—And just such were the elections that ripened Poland for partition.

'Tis time for America to place her confidence, under God, in herself alone.

AN AMERICAN.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A Resolve passed the Legislature, authorising the Electors of President and V. P. when convened on the Business of their appointment, to fill up any vacancies which might *priorly* happen in their Body by death or resignation. The Governor signed the Resolution and it was placed on file in the Secretary's Office, after which His Excellency caused his name to be erased therefrom; and sent to the Senate the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

HAVING had before me a Resolve of the 22d inst. providing for filling up any vacancies in the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, which may be occasioned by death or resignation before the time of their meeting for the purposes of giving their suffrages, and prematurely approved the same; since which having more fully considered the subject, I find a strong objection operating upon my mind, and I have erased my name; that the Electors chosen by the People and their Representatives for the great and important purpose of electing a President and Vice President of the United States, should have the power of filling up vacancies in their own Body, under any circumstances whatever, appears to be dangerous to the Liberties of the People, and ought not to form a precedent in a free government. If upon further deliberation you should be of my opinion, I shall be happy to concur with you in a mode more consonant to the spirit of our Government.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber, Nov. 25, 1796.

The Senate were of opinion, that as the Governor had signed the Resolve, and as it had been recorded in the Secretary's Office—it had become a law, and required no farther consideration.

The General Court have passed a Resolve directing President WASHINGTON's farewell Address to be published with the acts and Resolves of the Legislature.

Yesterday afternoon the following Message was delivered from His Excellency to the Legislature.

ANOTHER MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

BY a Message, which I yesterday laid before the Senate, I gave a full, free and candid account of my proceedings respecting a Resolve of the two Houses, for filling up vacancies which may possibly happen in the Electors of President & V. P. of the United States.

My mode of conduct on this occasion, I know is, and, I flatter myself, will be, considered to be as well the result of an ardent wish to preserve free, important and secure the Elections of those very important Officers, as a desire to dispatch the business at this juncture before the Legislature. I wish to promote the true interest of my country—I have no other object in view; and, therefore, it can be of no consequence to me, in what mode this question is discussed, nor in what form your opinion shall be expected. I am not, at present, for supporting the idea, that after the Resolve had been signed by me, and delivered to the Secretary, that it was not a formal Act of Government. Be that as it may—the question is now properly before the General Court, and if the Resolve, to which I have made an objection, was, under all considerations, an Act of the Government upon my signing the same, the only question now is, whether it ought to be repealed, and another provision made for the same object?

My objection to the Resolve, or my reason why the same ought to be repealed, (if it is one) is, that a delegation by the Legislature to the Electors appointed by the Citizens in their individual capacity, for the Election of P. & V. P. to fill up vacancies in their own number, by death or resignation, is a dangerous power, and tends to the establishing a dangerous Precedent; but should my fellow-citizens of the Senate and House, think differently from me, while I shall feel quite contented with your decision, I shall be happy, that I have candidly acknowledged an error in signing that Resolve, and yet done, with firmness, what has appeared to me as the true interest of the State of which I am a Member, and of a Nation of which I am a Citizen.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber, Boston, Nov. 24 1796.

The above Message was committed to Hon. Messrs. BACON, WELLS, and DANE, of the Senate: and Messrs. SPRAGUE, EUSTIS LINCOLN, and COLEMAN of the House; who were enjoined to sit in the Evening.

The following is the Resolve, to which his Excellency the Governor objected.

WHEREAS vacancies may happen in the Elections of the President and Vice President of the United States of America, by reason of Death or Resignation: Therefore,

Resolved, That said Electors appointed in this State be, & they hereby are directed to meet at the State House, in *Boston*, on Tuesday the sixth Day of *December* next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of supplying such vacancies; and the said Electors, who may then and there be present, are hereby empowered to fill up all such vacancies which may happen as aforesaid, by electing by Ballot, so many suitable Persons for Electors of P. & V. P. as may be necessary to supply such vacancies, and to declare the Person or Persons so appointed by said Electors present as aforesaid, or the major part of them, to be an Elector or Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States, duly chosen for the purpose, and certify the same to the Governor of the Commonwealth in order that he may grant all necessary Certificates.

And it is further Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be, and hereby is directed forthwith, to transmit to the several Electors aforesaid already appointed, an attested Copy of this Resolve; and also, that he lay before them any Resignation of an Elector, which he may receive before the time appointed, for electing the President and Vice President.

Asaph Stebbins,

BEGS Liberty to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Northampton, that he shall open a Dancing School on Wednesday the sixteenth of November inst. at Mr. A. POMEROY'S Assembly Hall, at two O'clock in the afternoon.

Those who have not attended one quarter, the tuition will be six dollars—Two dollars to be paid at the entrance of the school; Those who have attended one quarter, four dollars—to be paid at the end of the quarter.

The Ladies & Gentlemen of Hadley, are informed, that the dancing school will be opened on Friday the eighteenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. E. Cook's Assembly Hall—The terms the same as in Northampton.

November 8th, 1796.