POETRY.

From the Gazette of the United States.

TO DELLA CRUSCA.

"BLEST as genius of the god of day"
Escap'd the swelling forges roar,
Receive a grateful tribute lay,
That hails thee welcome to our shores.

O Britain's isle, subdued by love,
Thy magic mule in moving verse
Confess thy pange; while every grove
Was taught "Matilda" to rehersе.

Resume once more thy "golden quill"
A noble theme demands thy song,
Quickly our hero's virtues tell;
To WASHINGTON thy lyrian belong.

If aught can more illume his fame,
Which fears above the eagle's wings,
Or nations more admire his name,
It is that Della Cruſca sings.
Sing the great chief, who to his fields withdraws—
Oh! ſing whilst worlds ſhall liſten with applauſe!
LAURA.

SPORTING.

From a late English Paper.

From the novelty of a cricket match announced to be played on Tuesday by 11 Greenwich pensioners with one leg, against 11 with one arm, for 100 guineas at the new cricket ground, Montpelier gardens, Walworth, an immense concourse of people assembled.—About nine o'clock the men arrived in three Greenwich stages; about twelve the wickets were pitched, and the match commenced. Those with but one leg had the first innings, and got 93 runs. About three o'clock while those with but one arm were having their innings, a scene of riot and confusion took place, owing to the pressure of the populace to gain admittance to the ground; The gates were forced open, and several parts of the fencing were broke down, and a great number of persons had long got upon the roof of a stable; the roof broke in, and several persons falling among the horses, were taken out much bruised; about six the game was renewed, and those with one arm got 42 runs during their innings: The one legs commenced their second innings, and six were bowled out after they got 60 runs, so that they left off 11 more than those with one arm. Next day the match was played out, and the men with one leg beat the one arms by 109 runs. After the match was finished, the 11 one legged men run a foot-race, half of them a mile distance for 12 guineas, and the three first had prizes.

The above match was made between Mr Goldham and Mr. Boult. Mr. Goldham was the winner.

LONDON, September 24.

Destruction of the Amphion Frigate.

A dreadful event happened on Thursday evening in the Amphion of 32 guns, Captain J. Pelkew, in Plymouth harbour. By some accident, not yet known, the ship blew up and the greater part of the crew perished.

Saturday morning thirty of the unfortunate sufferers on board the Amphion frigate were buried in the Royal Hospital burial ground at Plymouth, in one large grave from East to West: it was a piteous and melancholy sight! The bodies that were owned were buried by their friends.

The Amphion arrived at Plymouth from the North Sea on Monday ſe'nnight, and the day following went up Hamoaze to refit. Wednesday the weather being ſuſe the fleet hauls, and got out a defensive bowsprit; and on Thursday morning a new one was fixed in its head: in this, together with over-hawling the rigging, &c. the officers and crew had been employed great part of the day; and ſuch were the exertions uſed to get the ship ready for ſea, that it does not appear that more than 18 of the ſailors went aſhore on thirty-ſix. The Captain, his First Lieutenant, and Captain Swaffield, of the Overyſell, of 64 guns, now in this harbour, had dined together on board the Amphion; and whilst at table, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Captain was alarmed by a ſudden ſhock, which his apprehenſion led him to fear was occaſioned by gun powder, and that mouent communicating his fears to thoſe at the table, requeſted them with much earneſtneſs inſtantly to follow him, and he forced himſelf through the Amphion's quarter gallery to get into the water, or reach the hulk, the Lieutenant following cloſe at his heels; but before they were clear of the ſhip, the fire magazine blew up, and they preſently found themſelves on the deck of the hulk; but how they got there, ſeems yet to be unacquainted for. Capt. Swaffield, and the others, were not ſo fortunate; they have never been heard of ſince! It is generally ſuppoſed, that they, were drowned, and are now in the cabbin, as it is expected that the after part of the ſhip may be entire from the fire not having reached the after magazine, before the ſhip ſunk. The explosion was dreadful indeed; and the melancholy effects that ſucceeded, are ſuch as to beggar all deſcription. Every part of the ſhip forward, together with maſts, yards, ſails, &c. &c. were blown to atoms, and hurled to a great height in one inſtant; as alſo every ſoldier that was on the forepart of the deck. All the perſons that were taken up on the water, and parts of the wreck, alive, were blown from the after part of the ſhip, and were upon deck at the time of the explosion; and there may amount to between 20 and 30, men and women. But all thoſe were below the deck, went down in the hulk with the crew, a great number of people belonging to Dock, ſuch as wives of the ſailors, women of the town, bumboat people, and viſitors, were on board; among the latter deſcription, was a very reſpectable tradeſman, a Mr. Spy, upholſterer, and his ſon, who had been dining with his brother the Lieutenant of the ſhip, and ſoon after all below where the crew.

The exact number of lives loſt on this melancholy occaſion, cannot yet be aſcertained, but it is ſuppoſed to be from 200 to 250 people. The bodies of thoſe that were picked up dead, preſented a ſpectacle too ſhocking for deſcription: they were immediately ſewn up in hammocks, and conveyed to a barying ground. Many were found on board the fleet bulk in a very mangled ſtate, and ſo great was the force of the explosion, that four of the 12 pound guns were blown from the Amphion, and fell on the hulk's deck. The Captain and Lieutenant are ſlightly wounded. It cannot be known by what means the accident happened, as the perſon who was the cauſe of it, together with all thoſe that were near him were in one inſtant blown to atoms. The remains of the ſhip are entirely under water, the only thing viſible is the ſtump of her mizen-maſt. The fleet hulk is hauled off from, and the neceſſary preparations are making to weigh the wreck, as it lies quite in the channel way, ahreſt of the dockyard. It is a ſingularity remarkable, that the fleet hulk, to which the Amphion was laſhed, has not received the ſmalleſt injury, nor any perſon that was on board her, notwithſtanding the guns, ſhot ſplinters, &c. fell ſo thick on board and a-boat her.

Samuel Clark, Jun.

HAS juſt received, in addition to his forme aſſortment, Weſtindia Rum, French Brandy, Cyder, do. Allſpice, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Raiſins, Poland Starch, German Steel, Swedes Iron, in bats ſuitable for ſleigh ſhoes or Chaiſe tyres—Salt, Engliſh and American Glues—Engliſh and American made Iron Shovels, Braſs Kettles, Warming Pans, Pewter Diſhes, Plates, & Baſons, Powder and Shot—a large aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs—Pipes and Sleigh-bells—Alſo, home made Earthen Ware, ſuch as Milk pans, large Pail Pots for Cream, miſſling diſh, do. for Baking—Alſo, Flat Irons.

Nov. 30. 1796

Jonathan Judd, Jun.

HAS juſt received a ſupply of

GOODS,

Among which are Broadcloths, Coatings, Forecloths, Elaſticks, fancy and plain Caſſimeres, Swandown, Velvets, Baizes, Moreens, Wildbores, Dimities, Muſlinets, Callicoes, Muſlins, Coffee plate Furniture, Shawls, Lawns, Muſlins, Iriſh Linens, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Hoſe, Silk and Worſted Stockings, Marſeilles, Satins, Changable Lutestrings, Habit Gloves per doz. &c.

Alſo, Nails of all kinds, Brads, 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glaſs—various kinds of Paints, Linſeed Oil—Locking Glaſſes of ſeveral ſizes, Sweeds and Ruſſia Iron, Braſs Cocks, Braſs Elaſtics, Sweet Flag, Shot, Powder, Glaſs and Crockery Ware, Engliſh Corn Fans, Tea, Pepper, Pimento, Raiſins, Rice, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Weſtindia and Newengland Rum, French Brandy, Wines, Molaſſes, Pupolo, Salt, &c. &c.—Alſo, fells at a very ſmall advance for Cash, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Bees Wax, Red Cloverſeed, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Hogſhead and Barrel Staves, Heading and Hoops, &c. &c.

Southampton, Nov. 26 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, Iſtone 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, Caſſimets, Swandowns, Baizes, Flannels, Coatings, Cotton Sheetings, Crapes, Muſlins, &c. &c.

Alſo, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muſlins, Muſlinetts, Dimities, Silks, Satties & Ribbons, Emblems for trimmings of Cloaks—a great aſſortment of Ladies & Gentlemen's Silk Gloves, Silk Gloves, Morocco & Cloth Slippers & Shoes with a great variety of Artick's 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 Swandowns 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 Burt,

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 they mean for warning, adorning and refreſhing 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 a boat 400 Different Volumes which will be offered at the New York Prices.—While we Impportune our cuſtomers for a continuance of their favours—we gratefully return unreſerved thanks for their paſt, with the invitation to all thoſe who have open accounts of more than one years Standing, to ſettle the ſame by payment or note.

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 Eaſtampton, with whom they are requeſted to make a ſpeedy ſettlement, or they will be put to coſt.

Nov. 23. 1796.

STRAYED from the meadow in this town, a year-old Bull CALF, red hued, if miſtaked, is marked with a ſlit the upper ſide of the right ear.—Whoever has taken up ſaid Calf, and will give information where he may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded—by

JONATHAN STRONG, Jun.

Northampton, Nov. 30. 1796.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on the 7th inſt. a light dun HEIFER, one year old laſt ſpring, marked with a hole in the left ear. Whoever will give information where ſaid heifer may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, Nov. 28, 1796.

STRAYED from a drove about the 25th of October laſt, in Hatfield or Hadley, a two year old STEER, white and brindle, principally white, one of his eyes rather ſmaller than the other. Whoever has taken up ſaid Steer, and will give information to the ſubſcriber where he may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

EBENEZER PARSONS.

Geſſen, Nov. 25, 1796.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the 5th inſt. a red roan HORSE, four years old laſt ſpring, natural trotter, fifteen hands high, ſhod all round. Whoever will return ſaid horſe to his owner, or give information where he may be found, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

CHESTER BARDWELL.

Shelburne, Nov. 12, 1796.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, ſometime ſince, a red STEER, two years old, marked with a ſwallow tail and a ſalpenny in the right ear. Whoever will give information where ſaid Steer may be had, ſhall be well rewarded.—TAKEN UP, on the 18th inſt. a red and white yearling HEIFER, marked with a half crop and a ſlit in the left ear. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take her away.

ELI EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 30. 1796.

Strayed from the Subſcriber

about the ſore 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 he may be had, ſhall be well rewarded.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Northampton, Nov. 21 1796.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber

a three year old MARE, about fourteen hands high, a natural Trotter, of a bright ſorrel with a white ſtripe in the face one white hind foot, with a little white on one fore foot. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay trouble & charges and take away ſaid Mare. BENJAMIN HEALEY.

Chſh'rſ, Nov. 5. 1796

TAKEN up in the ſubſcriber, on November, a red HEIFER, laſt ſpring's caſt, ſhe has an artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN POMEROY.

Nov. 29. 1796

TAKEN up in the ſubſcriber, on the 16th inſt. a dark red COW, with no artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OLIVER SPRAGUE.

Eaſtampton, Nov. 28 1796

TAKEN up in the common field in Northampton a two year old STEER marked with half crop and ſlit 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

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, June the firſt, five SHEEP, all having an artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

CORNELIUS COCHRAN.

Blanford, November 16, 1796

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, the 1st part of Sept. laſt, a red STEER, two year old paſt, a white or his forehead and no hind ſhod, artificially marked. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

NATHANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 28, 1796

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber, the 9th 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.

WILLIAM 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 pole red; the owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

EBENEZER WRIGHT.

Northampton, Oct. 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.

Broke into the incloſure of

the ſubſcriber the 8th of November laſt, a dark bay MARE, with a white face—near fore foot and both hind feet white—ſhed before—The owner may have her by proving property, paying charges and take her away.

ABIJAH WAIT.

Northampton, Nov.—1796.

Juſt Published, and for ſale at this Office,
(PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.)
DISSERTATIONS
ON THE
PROPHECIES,
WHICH HAVE REMARKABLY BEEN FULFILLED, AND AT THIS TIME ARE FULFILLING IN THE WORLD.
By THOMAS NEWTON, D. D.
LATE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

N. B. SUBSCRIBERS for the above work, are requeſted to call for their Books.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of lands, living in Montague, that their lands are taxed ina ſtate, town and miniſter tax, for the year 1795, as follows, viz.

	Acres.	*Dol.*	*Cents.*
Heirs of Ezeriah Shaw, Eſq.	160	2	12
David Dickinſon,	5	0	63
Land lately owned by Benjamin Walſtey,	20	0	17
Daniel Smith's heirs,	17	0	49
Jonathan and Joſiſe Rider,	200	1	32
Lot No. 24 in the firſt diviſion laid out to Wm. Allis	300	0	45
Nicols	50	0	8
Levi Newton,	1	0	15
Lands laid out to Ezekiel Smith on Sawmill river, near Sawyer's mill place,	60	0	42

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the firſt Monday in January next, ſo much of ſaid land will then be laid at public vendue, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Edward Boggles in ſaid Montague, as will diſcharge ſaid taxes with intereſting charges.

MARTIN GUNN, Collector.

Montague, Nov. 21, 1796.

ALL perſons indebted to WILLIAM EDWARDS, by book or note, are requeſted to make payment immediately—Thoſe who neglect this notice, may expect to have their notes and accounts lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect by the 15th of December next.

Northampton, Nov. 26. 1796.

To be Sold, on advantageous terms to the purchaſer, a good braiding LOT, convenient for a tanhouſe, lying near the center of Northampton, containing about ſeven rods in front.—Enquire of

SILAS STRONG.

Northampton, Nov. 28. 1796

All Perſons indebted to the

ſubſcribers, either by book or note, are requeſted to make ready payments, without further notice.

FREEUN MAYHEW.

Geſſen, Nov. 1. 1796

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

UNDER a License from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Northampton, on the Monday next preceding the third Tuesday of Nov. inſt. all the Real Eſtate of which Lt. Ram Nath Dickinſon died ſeized—Conſiſting of a ſmall homeſtead 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.

JUDIAH 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 trending tanik, under the firm of WILLIAM EDWARDS and Company, and ſhall ever give the higheſt price for oak hemlock & chip bark, delivered at their mill near Mr. *Nathaniel Edwards'*—and they individually reſpect 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 thereby—they have a perſon conſtantly attending at the mill, who will receive and receipt for the bark—where receipts, ſhall be authorized by either of the company.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN,
AARON RICE,
WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Northampton, November 24. 1796.

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, Elaſticks, Baizes, Serge, Blankets, Caſſimeres, Flannels, Ruſſes, clouded, ſtriped and ſpotted Elaſticks, Fancy Cloth, Swandowns, Fancy Cord, Linſey, Wildbores, India Cottons, Satins, plain, ſtriped and crapeGauze, an elegant aſſortment of Silk, Bonk and Jackonet Muſlins, Satin and Lute Ribbons, which with others too numerous to mention and thoſe before on hand, make a handſome common aſſortment.

Liſcoffs, Hyſon, Sonchong and Bohea Teas, Raiſins—Nutmegs and other Spices—Powder and Shot—Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Raiſins, Iron, Steel, &c.—He daily expects, genuine French Brandies, Segars, Steel, Salt Salmon, and a large aſſortment of Glaſs Ware of the firſt kind.

He returns his grateful acknowledgements to his former cuſtomers—Thoſe indebted more than a year, are informed that his patience is not to be miſtaken by their neglect or indifference—Thoſe who will not be inſtructed muſt be coerced.

JOSIAH HOPKINS.

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

Hadley, Nov. 21, 1796.

CASH GIVEN FOR RAGS AT THIS OFFICE.

Hampshire Gazette.

PRINTED AT NORTHAMPTON (MASSACHUSETTS,) BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[—Vol. XI.—] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1796. [—No. 537.—]

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.
MONDAY, 21st November, 1796.

AUTHENTIC.

Translation of a note from the Minister of the French Republic, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Legation of Philadelphia.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

BY the 23d art. of the treaty of Verſailles the U. States have the liberty of freely carrying on commerce with the enemies of France. The 24th art. of the treaty with Holland, the 19th art. of the treaty with Sweden and the 13th art. of the treaty with Pruſſia, contain the ſame ſtipulation. This laſt article gives even more extenſive rights to the United States, by permitting them to carry to the enemies of this power all the articles enumerated, in the liſt of ſuch as are contraband. But by the 18th art. of the treaty of London, the articles for arming and equipping of veſſels, are declared contraband of war. The government of the U. States has therefore by this ſtipulation, granted to the Engliſh a right which they had refuſed, in conſequence of the modern public law, to other nations with whom they have treaties; that of ſeizing on board their veſſels, articles ſuppoſed for the coſtruction and equipment of veſſels. The Engliſh then, according to that, enjoy the excluſive commerce of articles proper for the conſtruction of veſſels, yet prior to the treaty concluded between John Jay and Lord Grenville, the United States had the right of carrying on commerce with every power: the partiality of the American government in favor of England, has therefore been ſuch, that not only the intereſts of France have alſo think of other ſtates have been ſacrificed to her.

In vain will it be objected that France, having the right by her treaty of 1778, to enjoy all the advantages in commerce and navigation, which the U. States have granted to England, is not injured by the ſtipulations of the treaty of 1794. Relative to contraband of war, as they become common to her. But the right ſecured to her by the ſecond article of the treaty of 1778, does not at all extend to the allies whom the ſuccess of her arms, and the juſt reſentment, inſpired by the ambition of England, have definitively given and ſhall give to her in Europe. Theſe diſpoſitions change during the courſe of the war, the ſituation of the United States, towards England and the belligerent powers allied to France; the intereſt of thoſe powers is common to France; and from the moment that is injured, France is injured alſo.

After having aſſiſted to the Engliſh the carriage of naval ſtores, the Federal Government wiſhed to aſſure to themſelves of meſſe in a word, to defend to have commerce only with England.—This is ſtipulated by the 18th article, that the Americans veſſels, ſhall, will grant, may be ſeized under the fallacious pretext, that it is extremely difficult to define the caſes wherein proviſions, and other articles which are generally excepted, could be claſſed in the liſt of contraband of war; theſe ſtipulates in article 17, that the American veſſels may be arreſted upon the ſimple ſuſpicion, either that they have merchandize belonging to the enemies, or that they carry merchandize contraband of war. The United States in theſe treaty with France, have made ſtipulations entirely oppoſite to thoſe ſaid cited; whilſt her veſſels of war are bound to reſpect the American flag going to Engliſh poſſeſſions, the Engliſh drag into their ports American veſſels going to the ports of France ſubject to the ſame treaty, and ſuffer ſtoppages; and often confiſcations on account of the name alone of their owners. By which means, all the commercial relations between the United States and France, are entirely ſuſpended. What American will venture to ſend veſſels into French ports? What commerce will he venture to undertake with the French poſſeſſions, which he will be ſtopped in their way thither, either in going to, or returning from them, on the greateſt ſuſpicion? Would he not rather prefer trafficking with a corſair, to which his veſſels might go without being expoſed to other riſks than thoſe of the ſea? Would he not prefer Great-Britain to France, for his ſpeculations? In virtue of the treaty of London, and by the conſcle of things would not the commerce of the United States paſs entirely to England, during the preſent war?

After having conſented to ſuch conditions, the American government cannot pretend to impartiality; it cannot ſay that it has maintained an equal neutrality between France and England, ſince it has granted to Great-Britain advantages denied to France. But every one of theſe advantages granted to England, was a real wrong to the Republic; and it it is not maintained, without ſtopping with all principles, that a government may conſider itſelf as neutral, in granting to a belligerent power advantages which it refuſes to another, it is clear that the government of the United States, after having made its treaty with Great-Britain, ceaſed to be neutral, when it ſtipulated itſelf to the participation by France, in the ſaves granted to the Engliſh.

In conſequence, the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary, ſees himſelf compelled to inform the Diſcovery has juſt ordered the veſſels of war and privateers of the Republic, to treat American veſſels in the ſame manner, as they ſuffer the Engliſh to treat them.

Were the treaty of London one of the queſtion, the Executive Directory now takes, would not be laſt conſiderable to inſtruct the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary has developed to the Secretary of State, in his note of the 6 Brumaire laſt, principles which leave no doubt in this reſpect and which the anſwer of the Secretary of State is conformed to them. (No. 5) But the ſtipulations of treaties now ſhine to the ſupport of general principles. The Republic calls for the execution of the ſecond article of the treaty of 1778, which ſays that France and the United States mutually engage not to grant any particular favour, as to navigation or commerce, which ſhall not immediately become common to the other party. The government of the United States having by the Treaty of London, ſacrificed to England the freedom of their flag, the property of the enemies of England, and naval ſtores; France, by her treaty, is authorized to claim the ſame advantage, to make uſe of it, and the United States have no right to complain.

Certainly it would have been more conformable to the deſigns of France, to her principles, to ſee the American flag floating without interruption upon the ſeas, to ſee the commerce of the United States enjoy that Liberty, that freedom, which ſhould laſting neutral nations: but in order to that it was neceſſary that the American government ſhould know how to maintain that neutrality; it was neceſſary that it preſerved its free from violation by Great-Britain; and if now the execution of the meaſures which the Directory is obliged to adopt, give riſe to complaints in the United States it is not againſt France they ſhould be directed, but againſt thoſe men who by organizations contrary to the intereſts of their country, have brought the French government to uſe the prerogatives granted to the Engliſh.

When after having ſuffered to be violated the Treaties which unite it to France, the government of the United States has allocated itſelf with England, and has rendered its neutrality an inſult to that power as it is now injurious to its ancient ally: could the Republic be ſilent? her outraged generoſity, her wounded honour prevented her; her juſtice were weakneſſes and ſtrong in her principles as in her proceedings, ſhe ſhould demand her unacknowledged and forgotten rights.

Thus therefore, as it reſults from the ſtatement which the underſigned Miniſter Plenipotentiary has juſt given.

1st. That the 17th article of the treaty of 1778 has been violated; that in contempt of this article the American tribunals have been permitted to take cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ſhips of war and privateers, under pretext of original armament or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the juriſdictional line of the United States:

2. That the ſaid article 17 has been equally violated by the admiſſion of Engliſh veſſels in the ports of the United States, which had made priſoners Frenchmen, and by the admiſſion of their prizes;

The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary, in the name, and by the orders of the Executive Directory, protects againſt the violation of the 17th art. above cited, in conſequence of which the American tribunals have taken cognizance of the validity of prizes made by French ſhips of war, or privateers, under pretext of original armament, or augmentation of armament in the United States, or of capture within the juriſdictional line; claims the reſtoryy of all priſoners and the repeal of all other juſticial acts excluſive of theſe priſoners; and protects, moreover, againſt all oppoſition to the ſale of the ſaid prizes.

Further, the underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary proteſts againſt the violation of the 17th article of the treaty of 1778, in contempt of which Engliſh veſſels, which had made prize on French, have been admitted into the ports of the United States; and declares that the Executive Directory cannot regard as a juſt confiſcation of the treaty, the diſtinction which Mr. Randolph Secretary of State has eſtabliſhed in his letter of 29th May, 1795, in which he admits only the excluſion of the Engliſh veſſels which bring in their priſoners, and wiſhes to except from the prohibitory meaſure, the veſſels which after having made prizes, enter the ports of the United States.

The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary moreover declares, that the Executive Directory regard the treaty of commerce concluded with G. Britain as a violation of the treaty made with France in 1778, and equivalent to a treaty of alliance with Great-Britain, and that juſtly offended at the conduct which the American Government has held in this caſe, they have given him orders to ſuſpend from this moment his miniſterial functions with the Federal Government.

The ſame cauſe which for a long time prevented the Executive Directory from allowing their juſt reſentment to break forth, has alſo tempered its effects. Neither hatred nor the deſire of vengeance, ſtrongly ſucceed to friendſhip in the breaſt of a Republican; the name of America ſtill excites tender emotions in it, notwithſtanding the wrongs of its government and the Executive Directory will not to break with a people whom they love to ſalute with the appellation of friend.

The underſigned miniſter plenipotentiary therefore announces that the Government of the United States, and the American people are not to conſider the ſuſpenſion of diſcourſe, as a rupture between France and the United States, but as a mark of diſcontent, which is to laſt until the Government of the United States, returns to ſentiments and to meaſures more conformable to the dignity of the alliance and the ſtrong friendſhip between theſe two nations.

This alliance and friendſhip always dear to Frenchmen; they have done every thing to tighten its bands; the Government of the United States on the contrary has ſought to break them. Scarcely had the war broken out between France and England when America was alone invited to the commerce of the enemies. All the colonial ports were opened to her. Her veſſels entered the ports of France without being ſubjected to higher duties than French veſſels. When the Engliſh violated the freedom of the neutral flag, the Convention was obliged to aſſe reprizals. They ordered that neutral veſſels ſhould be ſeized by the ſhips of the Republic; She excepted the Americans from this meaſure: turned againſt her inclination to make it bear on them alſo, ſtill waited with impatience for the moment when ſhe might return to a conduct more conformable to her ſentiments for the United States. Soon the treaſed her law relative to the ſeizure of neutral veſſels. Soon alſo the committee of Public Safety gave order to reſpect the American flag. In every circumſtance France ſought the means of proving to the United States, the ſincerity of her friendſhip. When the Federal Government complained of the conduct of one of the predeceſſors of the underſigned; the French government not only hear the complaints of the Government of the United States, and immediately gave the moſt ſtriking reparation.

Let the annals of the French Revolution be opened, let the minutes of that Auguſt ſitting be read, in which the national Convention received the Miniſter of the United States in its boſom; the addreſſes were not ſtudied; they ſprang from hearts full of the feelings of a people: they breathed the ſentiments which diſtinguiſh them; and the American Miniſter found himſelf in the midſt of his friends. What joy did not the American flag inſpire, when it waved triumphant in the French breaſts? Tender tears trickled from each eye; every one looked at it with amazement. There ſaid they is the ſymbol of the independence of our American brethren—behold there the pledge of their liberty! May victory always attend it—May it lead to glory none but a free and happy people! Theſe words which eſcaped from a thouſand mouths were the expreſſion of the ſentiments of the whole nation. Was not an American to each Frenchman another Frenchman? Was not a Frenchman a friend; and that ſacred name amidſt civil diſſentions, was equally reſpected by all.

What then was done by the government? It put in queſtion whether it ſhould execute the treaties, or receive the agents of the rebellious proſcribed princes (No. 6.); It made a Proclamation of infidious neutrality; by its chicaneries it abandoned French privateers to its Courts of Juſtice; it eluded the amicable mediation of the Republic for breaking the chains of its Citizens at Algiers (No. 7.) Notwithſtanding treaty ſtipulations, it allowed to be arreſted, veſſels of the State, it ſuffered Engliſh, by inſulting its neutrality, to interrupt its commerce with France; notwithſtanding the faith of treaties, it gave an aſylum to theſe ſame Engliſh, who after having inſulted her flag, pillaged her Citizens, came alſo to brave the American people in its ports, & to take a ſtation whence to exuize on a favorable opportunity, ſhot aſgainſt the French: It might be ſaid that it applauded their audacity; all ſubmiſſion to their will, it allowed the French Colonies to be declared in a ſtate of blockade, and its citizens interdicted the right of trading to them, (No. 8.) It eluded all the advances made by the Republic for renewing the treaties of Commerce, now a more favourable footing to both nations; (No. 9.) It excuſed itſelf, on the moſt frivolous pretexts; whilſt it ſatisfactated Great Britain, by ſoliciting a treaty in which, proſtituting its neutrality, it facilitated France to her enemies, or rather locking upon her as obliterated from the Catalogue of Nations, it forgot the ſervices that ſhe had rendered it, and threw aſide the duty of gratitude, as if ingratitude was a Government duty.

Alas! Time has not yet demoliſhed the fortifications with which the Engliſh ſnaphened this country—nor thoſe the Americans raiſed for their defence; their half rounded ſemmits ſtill appear in every quarter, amidſt plains, on the tops of mountains. The traveller need not ſearch for the ditch which ſerved to encompaſs them; it is ſtill open under his feet. Scattered ruins of baraks laid waſte, which the fire had partly reſpected, ſtill ſerve for monuments of Engliſh fury. are ſtill to be found—Mr. Engliſh exiſt, that of the U. S. had a ferocious Engliſhman daughtered my father; there my wife tore her bleeding daughter from the hands of an unbridelled Engliſhman. Alas! The ſoldiers who fell under the ſword of Britons are not yet recovered to duſt; the labourer, returning up his field, ſtill ſtumbles on their graves; the earth they whitened bones; while the ploughman, with tears of tenderneſs and gratitude ſtill recollect that his fields, now covered with rich harvelts, have been moiſtened with French blood; while every thing round the inhabitants of this country, animates them to ſpeak of the tyranny of G. Britain & of the generoſity of French arms, when England has declared a war of death to that nation to avenge herſelf for its having contented with his blood the independence of the U. States. It was at this moment their government made a treaty of amity with their ancient tyrant, the implacable enemy of their country, ally. Oh! Americans covered with noble ſcars! O you who have ſo often flown to death & to victory with French ſoldiers! You who know thoſe generous ſentiments which diſtinguiſhed the true warrior! Whoſe hearts have always vibrated with thoſe of your companions in arms! Conſult them to day to know what they experience of their ancient allies. Oh! Americans generous fouls with lireſtinuſs reſent an affront, they alſo know how to forgeo one. Let your government return to itſelf, and you will ſtill find in Frenchmen faithful friends and generous allies.

Done at Philadelphia, the 25 o Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic one and indivisible (15th Nov. 1796, O. S.)

P. A. ADET.

Notes in ſupport of the foregoing.

(No. 1) Vide Letter from GENNET to JEFFERSON of 22d June '93, meſſage from the PRESIDENT, page 15 of the original French.

(No. 2) Extract of the PRESIDENT's ſpeech to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, 31 Dec. '95.

"AS Soon as the war in Europe had eſtabliſhed thoſe powers with whom the United States have the moſt extenſive relations, there was reaſon to apprehend that an extenſive intercourſe with them might be interrupted, and our diſpoſition for peace drawn into queſtion, by the ſuſpicions too often entertained by belligerent Nations. It ſeemed therefore to be my duty, to admoniſh our Citizens of the conſequences of a contraband trade, and to boſtile ſtis to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of our light to the immunities belonging to our ſituation. Under theſe impreſſions the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was iſſued.

In this paſſion of affairs, both new and delicate, I reſolved to adopt general rules, which ſhould conform to the treaties, and reſect the privileges of the U. S. These were reduced into a ſyſtem, which will be communicated to you. Alſo! I have not thought myſelf authorized to withhold the ſale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France to be brought into our ports. I have not refuſed to cauſe them to be reſtored when they were taken within the protection of our territory, or by veſſels commiſſioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the U. S.

It reſts with the wiſdom of Congreſs to correct, improve, or inforce this plan of protection; and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code, and the juriſdiction of the Courts of the U. S. to many caſes, which, tho' dependent on principles already recognized, demand ſome further proviſions.

Where individuals ſhall within the U. S. array themſelves in hoſtility againſt any of the powers at war, or enter upon military expeditions or enterprizes within the juriſdiction of the U. S. or equip and exercſe judicial authority within the U. S. or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indiſtinctly marked, or are inadequate, theſe offences cannot receive too early and cloſe an attention, and require prompt and deciſive remedies.

Whatever theſe remedies may be, they will be well adminiſtered by the Judiciary, if we be paſſed a long eſtabliſhed courſe of inveſtigation, effectual proceſs, and officers in the habit of executing it."

(No. 3.) The Underſigned, having complained to the S. of State that the Attorney of the U. S. had cauſed the privateer *Le vengeance* to be arreſted without an affidavit or other authentic teſtimony; on the 11th Aug. '95 the S. of State ſent him an anſwer which Mr. TROUP had addreſſed to him in the abſence of Mr. Harriſon, Diſt. Attor. of N. York;