

the land.<sup>2</sup> To a plain understanding, it would seem to admit of no doubt, that Treaties made agreeably to the powers, delegated by the constitution, are made under the authority of the people of the United States, from whom collectively all the powers of government derive their force; and consequently that a treaty so made, has become a concluded contract on the part of the United States, and equally binding in point of good faith, on every department of government, as if each individual citizen had concurred in the making of such treaty.

Now can we see any just ground, to question the expediency of the power of making treaties, being lodged where the constitution has placed it; and that in ratifying the treaty with Great Britain, as well as the other treaties lately made, a sacred regard to the real interest and prosperity of our country, was the only motive that induced those measures, we cannot entertain a particle of doubt. Indeed the carrying those treaties into full effect appears to us to hold out considerable advantages to this country, and if a regard to the claims of justice, is considered as essential to the respectability of our government, there seems to be no part of the treaty with Great Britain, which threatens any material injury to our citizens; while on the other hand, the not giving effect to that treaty must probably be attended either with a disgraceful peace, or a doubtful and expensive war, no very pleasant alternative: with the additional reflection, that a contract fairly made and concluded, has been denied execution, by a branch of that government, under whose collective authority it was made.

We therefore wish and pray, that the house of representatives, may, during the present session of Congress, pass any law or laws, that may be immediately necessary for carrying the treaty with Great Britain into effect, as well as the other treaties before mentioned.

BOSTON, April 18.

From Lisbon, Feb. 11.

The weather has been remarkably bad for some time past, and many vessels have suffered damage. We have had two very severe earthquakes, but they did no material damage. The first was the 17th ult. a few moments past five in morning—the motion of which continued for near a minute. The last, on the 27th ult. just before five in the morning which was followed by several trifling ones.

"J. D. BULKELEY."

### EPIGRAM

ON THE HON. THOMAS RUSSELL, ESQ.  
THY LIFE, benignant parent of the poor,  
Will yet on memory's marble breast endure,  
Where many an orphan shall its worth enshrine,  
For all the family of woe was thine;  
Thine to preserve, by virtue's noblest claim,  
"Which bluffs'd to find its modest actions fame."  
While sacred sorrow kneeling at thy bier,  
Sighs the sad plaint, and breathes the boding fear,  
Bids starv'd mechanics round its altar cling,  
And pinion'd Commerce flag her golden wing;  
A Seraph bears thee to yon bright abode,  
Where the freed spirit hails its guardian GOD.  
Thy living deeds in mortal joys bestow,  
And claim that Heaven thy wishes gave below.

### Philadelphia,

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1796.

Extract of a letter from Boston, of the 13th inst.  
"I have already trembled at the rash and unwarrantable decision which obtained in the House of Representatives—the precipice on which we stand appears tremendous in my view—I start with horror from a mere glance of that depth of misery into which we may be precipitated, and I find my chief consolation in turning my affrighted gaze to Him who only can protect us from that deluging tempest which with impending darkness seems to envelope our political Horizon—Yet all things may end well, and the August Representative of this nation may be yet called to reap the latter harvest of that Fame with which he hath already been so liberally and so deservedly apportioned."

Extract of a letter from a respectable House in New-York, to a Gentleman in this City, dated April 23, 1795.

"We beg you to accept our thanks for the promptitude with which you offer to accept Mr. McClenahan's bills pr. our account, but we wrote him by last Post, that if he had not made any purchases, not to do it, as we feel no inclination to enter into any large engagements, till we see the issue of the present conflict between the Friends of Order, and the Demos of Anarchy, tho' we still hope there is virtue enough north of Rappahannock to save from destruction that Constitution which every good man will support."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of the first consideration, in the state of Rhode-Island, to his friend in this City, dated at Providence, April 14th, 1796.

"The citizens of this town, and as far as I have heard from other towns, are in favour of the President's answer.—Having carefully observed the debates, in the House of Representatives, I am of opinion that nothing has been advanced to evince the right of the House to curtail or lessen the power of the President and Senate, in making Treaties, and when made to prevent their becoming the law. The constitution gives this power to the President and Senate, and the power must be exercised by those who have it.—The President's answer contains all that ought or could be said—But as to the opinion of the late Conventions, or any other Convention, it has nothing to do with the constitution. The constitution, as held up by the President, is the guide, and must be so as long as it is the constitution of the United States.—It was therefore unnecessary to make use of the words "under the circumstances of this case." There can be no circumstances which will warrant a violation of the constitution. If circumstances are to supersede the constitution, or the constitution may be moulded to suit circumstances, as some preachers mould the Gospel, we shall soon be in confusion. I am for keeping to the constitution as the immovable anchor and fortrefs of our salvation."

"A British frigate is at Newport, and I am informed this evening that the Captain wanted supplies—That he had had a number of American seamen on board—But thought it most prudent to release them, and accordingly sent them on shore at Newport. Perhaps he had heard of the Nautilus being in Newport sometime past."

Extract of a letter from New-Brunswick, dated April 19.

SIR,

On reading your paper of this day, I find the Merchants of your City have had a meeting, and they have addressed the House of Representatives, praying them to adopt suitable measures for carrying the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain into speedy effect.

The inhabitants of the state of New-Jersey lament the measures that have recently been adopted by Congress. They are exceedingly alarmed at the evil and ruinous consequences likely to result, and they most heartily join in opinion with the respectable merchants of your city, that the honour and interest of our country can only be preserved by carrying all the Treaties made into full and honourable effect—and I doubt not they will cheerfully co-operate with their fellow-citizens of your state, in pursuing such measures as are likely to obtain for desirable an object.

Petitions are rapidly filling in every part of the state—praying that the Treaty may be carried into operation—And the Grand Juries that have existed, since our political situation has become so precarious, have unanimously declared their sentiments in favor of the President's conduct, and their wish that all public engagements may be punctually complied with.

A meeting of the county in which I reside, in conjunction with the one adjoining, will in a few days take place, when we shall in all probability follow the good example you have set us.

The people are generally agitated with the late demand on the President for the papers respecting the Treaty; they highly approve his firmness, and hope he will persevere in supporting his own dignity and the Constitution of our country.

That our Representatives in Congress may be less divided, and see more clearly the interest, and prosperity of our country, is the sincere wish of

### COMMUNICATIONS.

The sincerity of a late proposition presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Livingston, may be decided by the following fact: On the 15th of May, 1794, Mr. Goodhue, of Massachusetts, moved in the House of Representatives, a resolution pledging the public faith to indemnify the American citizens who had suffered by the capture and condemnation of their property by the British, in violation of the laws of nations. This resolution was defeated by a large majority of the House; and on a recurrence to the journals it will be seen, that Mr. Madison, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Giles, and every member now in the House of Representatives who is understood to be against the execution of the treaty with Great-Britain, and who was then a member of the House, were opposed to the adoption of Mr. Goodhue's resolution—yet it is understood these same gentlemen, through Mr. Livingston, now offer a proposition of the same import with that they formerly rejected; and for what purpose? To defeat the treaty? Certainly they wish it. To compensate the merchants? When have they shewn themselves so friendly to that class of our citizens as to afford the most distant idea of such being their intentions?

A correspondent asks, whether it accords with perfect delicacy and decorum, when a man, from superior talents, possesses the faculty of influencing the opinions of others, to appear ostentatiously in the display of this influence? If the answer is in the negative, what honourable motive can be assigned for a dispensation with a due reserve on this point pending the important discussion in which the House of Representatives is now engaged.—Why are the public offended by the frequent calling out of particular members of that House, by a gentleman who is also a member of it, and whose time seems to be wholly employed in training his associates beneath the shades of the State-House yard?

The anti-treaty petitioners of Philadelphia have offered to pay the merchants five millions of dollars, and those of Newcastle have promised suitableness to Congress provided they will refuse to carry a law of the land, alias the treaty, into effect—and yet these gentlemen affect to despise bribery and corruption.

The merchants, "in order to threaten Congress and to terrify them out of their senses," have expressed their fears for the consequences of the rejection of the treaty in the most respectful manner and with the utmost deference.

The political concert in a certain public building rather falls off. The Italian leader of the band is either sick, or sorry for some of his flights. He had intended to favor the amateurs of the art with the "airs of the mountains," a beautiful effort of the divine art, composed by him in the summer of ninety four—but as some of the flights were very high and some of the passages extremely low—it was believed by his friends that no voice could survive their expression—and he gave them up lest suffocation should follow their exhibition. But the air of Philadelphia is uncommonly favorable to the human voice, and as he has improved so much as to be almost intelligible in his pronunciation: the admirers of this vocal performer expect that he will favor the audience on Monday with those airs—some alterations have taken place we are informed—for instance, in the following beautiful lines in the first strophe.

Ven dewy eve her mantle draws,  
I go to bed and dream of laws;  
An ven de sun first ope my eyes,  
Whisky I drink, and curle d'excise.  
The alteration is in the second line.  
I go to bed wrapt in French gauze.

This may be because of the season, or because there is something more fanciful, beautiful, poetical and political in the idea of a performer going to bed wrapt in French gauze, than in the presumption that to great a genius ever closes his eyes.—The city professor of music was very charming in his cantabile. There was great neatness, quickness, and nimbleness of utterance, but some of the ladies who like something else besides music, said that his voice was too good.

Persons desirous of having their likenesses taken to the best advantage, would do well to attend to the following remarks.

The success of an artist, says a Correspondent, when painting a likeness, depends much on the actual situation of the person who sits, with regard to health, and animation of mind. No part of the year is more favorable for the purpose, than the present, as the complexion is not affected by the extremes of either heat or cold, as is the case even in the autumnal season, when many delicate persons retain that pale and languid appearance of countenance, occasioned by the heat of the preceding season. As our artists in this city exert their abilities chiefly in painting resemblances, their patrons who afford them so much encouragement, would extend their patronage much to the advantage of the artists, and to their own satisfaction, were they to chuse this time of the year, to sit for their picture. I had a likeness taken in miniature, last winter, and another lately, by the same hand, but the latter is the true one.

A well wisper to the Art.

THE FEDERAL SPY,  
Printed at Springfield, Massachusetts, has the following judicious remarks.

From a Correspondent.

It seems the reign of enthusiasm and extravagance is not over in France—that of reason and moderation begun but in name. The 21st January was the anniversary of the execution of Louis XVI late king of France. It is a mournful necessity that puts the most wicked man to death. The sentence is pronounced by our courts with every mark of sympathy and sorrow. Who, before the French, ever thought of turning this dreadful subject into a joyful anniversary? If a rabble could be found to celebrate the 5th November, called Pope Day, or Gunpowder Plot, did a public assembly ever stoop before to the indecent, folly, impiety, and savageness of opening that day of its session with music to fawn on hatred to royalty, and under these absurd forms, with this odd mixture of pantomime, farce, and tragedy, to gather spectators for a show?—Their hall was turned into a play-house. Louis the XVth had been proclaimed by the National Assembly the restorer of liberty. He did all he could to save the constitution that left him a shadow of power. They put him to death for a concealed unfaithfulness to that constitution—and yet, scarcely was he cold in his grave before they swore hatred to it.

Let our madmen admire those transactions—Bedlam is outdone by them. Men of reflection and humanity will observe that blood will be lavishly shed in a country where they make light of shedding it—and where their greatest assemblies make it the occasion of a joyful anniversary. The Indian warriors dance round a prisoner while he is roasting; but do they dance round the same stake the year after?

Recent instance of American Magnanimity and British Gratitude.

Highly honourable to both nations.  
When Capt. Hodge arrived in London, after having exerted himself with so much humanity in saving the crew of the Aurora transport, he received a polite invitation from Mr. Dundas, who in the presence of several of the other ministers, and in behalf of the British government, thanked him in the warmest terms for his generous conduct on that occasion, and requested him to accept some token of the national gratitude and esteem which he so justly merited. An elegant gold box, containing a note for 500 guineas, has accordingly been entrusted to the care of Capt. Fitzpatrick, of the Adriana, to be presented to him, on the lid of which the following inscription is engraved:

On the 2d of February, 1796,  
The Crew of the British Transport  
AURORA,  
Together with 9 German officers, 130 privates,  
13 Women and 3 Children,  
Were saved when on the point of sinking, by the humane and generous exertions  
of Captain JOHN HODGE,  
of the American ship  
SEDCELY.

The merchants of the city of Glasgow have directed a piece of plate to be engraved and presented to him, in testimony of the high sense they entertain of his generous and disinterested exertions; and we learn that many of the other commercial cities of G. Britain are following this laudable example.

"Whilst cart loads of assignats are arriving at Paris (says a French paper) for filling up the forced loan, gold is by tons carried out of it. The Americans especially, who are very fond of our Louis d'ors, make it their business to melt them down into bars and ingots, in order to send them with greater safety to Philadelphia, a detachment of the gang of the rights of man (a banditti of robbers) has however found means to steal from the American minister's 470 mares of silver, which it has declared a lawful prize, pursuant to the fundamental article of those imperceptible rights which it has assumed for its motto."

The people of this country are slow to anger, honest and unsuspecting, they are not aware of the artifices that are practised; but let the tricks, the dishonest wiles that are used to gull them into a sacrifice of their constitutional rights once be discovered to them, and the men of [dis] order will have no cause to rejoice in the effects of their designs.

Aurora.

We, the cabin passengers of the ship Adriana, feel the most sincere pleasure, in returning our thanks to Capt. Fitzpatrick for his very polite treatment during our passage from London to this city.—He was most unremittingly assiduous in the discharge of his duty, and scrupulously attentive to our comfort and convenience.

Samuel Cooper,  
De Sonhe,  
Robert Gill,  
Jos. Coiry,  
Jos. Brown,  
John Boys,  
John Dickey,

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A bill from T'other side of the Delaware, introduced for the benefit of a 77th of Mountbank Congregational, or for any whom the shoe may fit," is suspended.

The following vessels are advertised in Gouge's Liverpool Advertiser of March 3.

For Philadelphia.  
Ship Mary, Kirkbride.  
Leeds Packet, M'Fall. 1  
Molly, Froit.  
Brig Patty, Affleck, to sail 24th March:  
For New-York.  
Ship Lydia, Goodridge.  
Sally, Holbrook.  
Brig Thomas, Barnard.  
For Boston.  
Ship George, Follet.  
Wicalliet, Stinson.  
Altra, Tomham.  
Brig Atlantic, Rollins, to sail 20th March.  
Polly, Pope.

Capt. Mercer of the sloop Ambuscade, 12 days from Bermuda, brings the following adjudications of American vessels by the Courts at that place.

Brig Lady Washington of Philadelphia, and schooner Hope for Peace, of New York, condemned vessels and cargoes, and claimants to pay court charges.

Ship Hannah from Philadelphia for France, condemned with part of her cargo, charges, &c.  
Brig Minerva, of Philadelphia, cleared.

Barque Suffannah, from Gottenburg to Guadeloupe condemned with her cargo.

Sloop Francis and Mary, of Charleston; schooner Robert of Baltimore, ship Danmore of New-York, and ship Bellona, of Norfolk, condemned with their cargoes; the claimants pay cost and charges.

The following were libelled.

A schooner belonging to Connecticut, Captain Trott, a brig belonging to Boston, capt. dead of the abuse which it is said he received from the prize master, brig Three brothers, of New-London from Antigua, brigs Betsey and Harriett, Pierce, and schooner Judith, of Newbury, schooner Rover, of Charleston, and a sloop belonging to Boston.

The foregoing were carried into Bermuda, by men of war and privateers, since the first January last.

The schooner Andrew, Capt. Montayne, had her mate and all her seamen (who had protections as Americans) pressed by a British schooner in the service of government, at the island of Nevis. The particulars are related in the captains protest, which is now in the hands of his owner in this city.

The following arrivals, &c. of American vessels, appear in Loyd's lists to the 11th March 1796.

Of Portland, the Three Friends, Sherry from N. York for Amsterdum. At Penzance, the Charleston, Olive from Boston. At Clyde the Jeanie, Simpson and Winefred, Cooley from Virginia. At Dublin, A'Becon, Burnham, and Catherine, Syer, from N. York. At London ferry, Mary, from N. York.

Sailed from Gravesend March 9, the Lovely Lads, Clifton, for Virginia; Mary, Tabet, Boston—Suffolk, Dagget, Maryland. From Deal, the Neptune, Grozard, for N. York.

Left at London, Snow Hebe, brig Diana, Mason and brig Lady Watterloff all of this port.

### BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

BEWARE OF SNARES!

The following hand bill has been circulated this morning.

### NOTICE.

The citizens of New-York, who are determined to support the constitution of the United States, and approve of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, with regard to the British treaty, are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the fields, on Friday the 22d day of April, inst. at 12 o'clock. The present crisis is truly important.—A punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

In opposition to the above, Good citizens, the real friends of our constitution and government will not attend the meeting. The true sense of the citizens can be known only by the signatures to the petition now circulating.

### NOTICE.

THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK, who are determined to support the support the constitution of the United States—who regard the peace, and at present unparalleled prosperity of their country—who have nothing to gain by a revolutionary state of things—In short, who are not disposed for civil, nor foreign war; are hereby, earnestly requested not to attend the meeting to be held to-morrow in the fields at 12 o'clock.

Your strict compliance will be attended to with two good consequences: first, you will thereby be enabled to discover the force of parties, as to numbers and characters. And secondly, to avoid the consequences which often ensue from the multitudinous mixture of persons who differ in opinion.

N. B. Give strict charge to your children and servants to stay at home—for they generally compose one third of the number collected on such occasions.

WM. WILCOCKS.

### The Creditors of the French Republic

FOR supplies furnished in the West-Indies, are requested to meet their Committee on Monday Evening, the 25th instant, at 2 past 6 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, on business of Importance.

Walter Stewart, Chairman.

Philad. April 23.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Wednesday, the 20th inst. an apprentice lad named Matthew Chambers, 19 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high. He took with him a variety of clothing, which cannot be enumerated—He has a continual down look, and is a tolerable compositor. Whoever secures said boy, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward.

Philip Edwards, Printer.

April 23.

N. B. It is supposed that he made for Philadelphia and will endeavor to get employ. Matters of vessels, and others, are forwarded from harbouring or taking him off at their peril. The different Printers are requested to insert the above a few times.