

That there shall be nominated a committee of Vigilance, composed of eight or ten members, chosen from the most enlightened and zealous citizens of the country, which shall be elected by the representatives of the respective provinces, in such a manner and upon such a footing as may be agreed upon.

(Signed) DIBBETS, Register.  
At the Commons House of the Province, at Lecu-  
warden, Jan. 18, 1796.

B O S T O N, April 7.

#### MORE OF BRITISH AMITY.

Captain Elkanah Mayo, who arrived in town this week from New-York, has favoured us with the following account of the cruel treatment he and his men received from the officers and men of the British frigate La Pique at Barbadoes, in December last, viz. Capt. Mayo, in the ship Polly of Cape Ann, homeward bound from a whaling voyage, was driven in by stress of weather to Barbadoes, where he lay near three weeks for the arrival of some Americans to freight his oil home; during which time, the British Frigate La Pique arrived there from a cruise, and in two days after, pressed two of his hands. Capt. M. applied to the governor for protection, who caused the men to be released; three days after, Capt. M's. boat was ashore with 3 men waiting for him, the frigate's barge hauled in close to his boat, and boarded him with cutlasses, to press the men by force, the men called on captain Mayo, from the shore, who run to the boat for their relief where he found the crew of the British Frigate with the tiller of their barge, beating his men over their heads with said tiller, till the blood gushed from their mouths and noses, and otherwise mangling them in a barbarous and shocking manner, capt. M. sprang into his boat, and cleared it of the British crew; the commanding officer, who was then on the wharf, said he would have every man on board the ship; Mr. Woodruff, with whom capt. M. did business being on the wharf, offered his bonds to the captain of the frigate, that he would bring his protections on shore. Capt. M. then went on board his ship to bring his protections—while he was on board, the commanding officer of the frigate and all the rest of his officers got into their barge, waiting for capt. M. who was returning with all his protections, they boarded him, the commanding officer jumped into capt. M's boat with his drawn cutlafs, and dragged by force all his men into their barge, and then pressed his cutlafs to capt. M's breast, and ordered him into the barge, which he refused, after which he pricked him several times in the breast, and then towed captain M. on board the frigate; he put capt. M's men into the hole among his men who were sick with the yellow fever; he then ordered a pair of irons to be fixed on captain M. which were not fixed however; he kept him on the quarter deck until evening, then ordered capt. M's boat to be hauled up, and ordered him on board alone. Captain M. requested him to let him have a man to go with him, which the captain of the frigate refused; then said he would cast him off, and let him go adrift, he told him he might perish at sea, to which he replied, he hoped he would. Capt. M. told him he would not go, unless he cast him off, he then took his barge, and towed capt. M. on board his own ship; the next morning capt. M. went to the Governor and complained of the officers' conduct, the Governor ordered his men to be immediately released, which were accordingly sent on shore: Four days after three of his men were taken with the yellow fever which they took while on board the frigate, and which spread through capt. M's ship's company;—four of his men died of the fever, the rest were obliged to leave the ship, and he hired negroes to pump her. Capt. M. then chartered vessels as he could find them to take his men and cargo to the United States; this base conduct of our new treaty allies occasioned the loss of 8000 dollars to his owners.

I the subscriber do testify to the above account.  
ELKANAH MAYO.

N E W - Y O R K, April 13.  
The Legislature having adjourned, Mr.

Kettletas was yesterday liberated from prison by a writ of *habeas corpus*. On this occasion a number of citizens attended at the prison, and forced him into a *phaeton*, in which they paraded him in triumph. On the *phaeton* were displayed the *American* and *French flags*, the *cap of liberty*, supported by Mr. Kettletas, and a painted representation of a man whipped at the whipping post, after the Bridewell mode, with a scroll in these words, over the head of the whipper—"what, you rascal, insult your superiors!" The *Phaeton* was drawn by citizens through the principal streets in the city, drums beating, with a numerous body of attendants, to the Tontine, from thence up Wall-Street into Broadway, then by the government house, and back to Hunter's Hotel, where Mr. Kettletas made a short speech to the people in nearly the following words:

"Fellow Citizens,

"I thank you for the respect which you have this day paid me: in a particular manner for the honor of bearing the *standard of liberty*, which you have placed in my hands. Your decorum, combined with all you insignia, evidence to me your attachment to the constitution and the laws of your country—they are best supporters of liberty, and I am sure you revere them."

He was then set down at his own door, and the company, after giving 3 cheers, retired in the utmost order, enraptured with the virtues of their fellow citizen, who had endured near five weeks imprisonment, by what has been called an arbitrary edict.

#### Congress of the United States. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 14.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The amendment to strike out that part of the resolution before this committee which related to the Algerine and British Treaties recurred. The object of this motion was to take up the Spanish treaty first.

In favour of this motion it was urged,

That the Spanish treaty would take up little if any time in discussion, that all appeared to be agreed, as to its propriety, but that the British had occasioned great difference in sentiment, and that the time occupied in its discussion should not be a bar to proceeding on another very urgent, and on which there appeared no disagreement. That the President, in his message accompanying the Spanish treaty, recommended it to the immediate attention of the house to pass the necessary provisions.

In opposition to taking up the subject of the Spanish treaty first, it was urged that the British claimed a priority in date, and in urgency. It was first negotiated, laid on the table first, and contained stipulations which required immediate attention. The posts were stipulated to be delivered on or before the 1st of June; arrangements must be made prior to that period, for taking possession of them, and these arrangements could not be made until it was known whether the house meant to execute the treaty. That the President when he sent the Spanish treaty to the house only mentioned that provision should be made during the present session. The commissioners to act under it were to meet in this city and therefore might be appointed the very last day of the session. That it was no reason for taking up other treaties in preference to the British treaty because the latter would create much discussion; for this argument would equally apply to taking up a variety of other business, which would take less time in discussion than the British treaty, and thus that compact might be frustrated by delay. And that it was no argument to say, as had been alledged by the member who moved this business, that the Spanish treaty should be first attended to because it was most consonant to the interests and wishes of the immediate constituents of that member; for that the interests of the whole and not a part should be consulted, in determining which business should have the priority.

In reply it was observed, that that member had made this observation to account for his

moving to take up the Spanish Treaty in preference, that he had a right to consult the interests of his immediate constituents, and that from the expression of the different interests of the various parts of the continent through their respective representatives, the interest of the great whole could only be collected, in a vote. Besides it was urged, that that member when he used this argument declared, that it was industriously circulated among his immediate constituents that it was not intended to make provision for the Spanish Treaty; that the subject and the British Treaty could not be disconnected, and that if one fell the other must: To do away this erroneous idea he wished the Spanish immediately taken up.

The question was taken on striking out the Algerine Treaty, with a view, we have already observed, of coming to the Spanish first. The motion was agreed to without a division.

The question on striking out the British Treaty on the same ground, was also agreed to without a division.

As was a question to strike out the Indian Treaty:

It was then moved to strike out the words, "provision ought to be made by law for the Treaty," and insert "that it is expedient to pass laws to carry into effect the Treaty." This was agreed to 48 to 40.

The words "good faith" were also struck out, on the ground, that they were useless, if they meant that Treaties should be carried fully into effect when finally sanctioned, and that they were improper, if they meant, that Treaties should be carried fully into effect the house must without the exercise of discretion, provide for Treaties ratified by the Executive. They were struck out, 52 rising in the affirmative.

The resolution for carrying into effect the Spanish Treaty was then agreed to. Also one of the same import as to the Indian Treaty, and one for the Algerine Treaty. The two first unanimously.

When that for carrying into effect the British treaty came under consideration.

Mr. MACLAY moved the following as a substitute.

The House having taken into consideration the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Great-Britain, communicated by the President, in his message of the first day of March last, are of opinion, that it is in many respects highly injurious to the interest of the United States; yet were they possessed of any information which could justify the great sacrifices contained in the Treaty, their sincere desire to cherish harmony and amicable intercourse with all nations, and their earnest wish to co-operate in hastening a final adjustment of the differences subsisting between the United States and Great Britain, might have induced them to waive their objections to the treaty: But when they contemplate the conduct of Great Britain in persevering, since the treaty was signed, in the impressment of American seamen and the seizure of American vessels (laden with provisions) contrary to the clearest rights of neutral nations, whether this be viewed as the construction meant to be given to any articles in the treaty, or as contrary to and an infraction of the true meaning and spirit thereof—the house cannot but regard it as incumbent on them, in fidelity to the trust reposed in them, to forbear, under such circumstances, taking at present any active measures on the subject, therefore

Resolved,

That under the circumstances aforesaid, and with such information as the house possesses, it is not expedient at this time to concur in passing the laws necessary for carrying the said treaty into effect.

It was declared out of order, as the committee must first dispose of the former resolution, and they had no table on which it could be laid.

The committee rose and reported the three resolutions agreed to.

In the house it was moved to reinstate the word "ought to be &c." instead of "it is expedient &c." This was negatived ayes 37 nays 55.