By the arrival of Capt. CLARES, from tion in Halland, were receive ed there by an American vellel; that they immediately fait off all the friends and ad eren's of the Stadtholder, and held the general of the accomment, and then the general for the United Netherlands, from whomee they drive expected to receive orders. Capt. CLARKE, had feveral French mallengers on board, hound to Capt. genne : The Governor of Sarrinam, rethem the government yatcht to carry them to that illand.

PITTSBURGH, Jane 20.

Camp. M' Farlane's Ferry, Jane 3. GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The term having expired, for which the troops has of this garrifon were engaged, and of configuence difbanded by influentions from the hydroxable the Secretary at War; the General thinks it no longer unceffary to continue the four battalions of the configuration of militia, which from motives truly patrio ic, embodied themselves in the four coun-ties of Weshington, Weshinzeland, Espette, and Allegham, for the prefervation of or-der and good government; he, therefore, with the deepel fense of their generous and well directed seal for the public good, that they return to the refrective regiments from which they were originally taken, hoping, that in all future occasions they

hoping, that in all future occasions they will feel the fame disposition to attend the calls of their country, which has so firingly char-flerifed them on the path.

The General has, in request from the Prefident, to experts his tanks to the officers and foldiers of the late militia army, who so cheerfully joined the flandard of the United States, from a principle so truly landable and partials. ly laudable and patriotic.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.
THE TREATY.
Since yelerday we learn, that the Treay between Great Britain and the United States was ratified by the Senate, on con-dition, that an Article be added to faid Treaty suspending the operation of so British Iffends in the West-Indies. And the Senate recommend that in the mean time forther negociations be entered into with his Britannic Majefly respecting a future arrangement of faid Trade.

The Senate of the UnitedStates adjourned this day.

Gaz. U. States.

The fubRance of the 12th article of the Treaty is, that the United States may ex-Areasy 15, that the United States may ex-port to the British Illands, the produce of the States in veffels not exceeding feventy tons borrhem—but the United States are prohibited from exporting to Europe, from the faid States, Sogar, Coffee, Cotton, and

The Ratification or the Treaty of Ami-ty, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States, and his Bittannic Ma-jelty, (by the Senate) must be a fource of pleafung feefations, and a canfe of mutual congratulation, to all fincere lovers of their

The feeds of diffention which had been for plantfully form, are now removed, and infraid of irritations, feuds and diriffusion, there appears a profice of harmony, conciliation, and good will. Their meroal difference, o) i Good prepetual recumination, are now placed in a train of amicalle adistingtion. ble adjust nent.

The Western Posts are to be ceded in a

there period; and all the waters, lakes, and rivers, of the interior country, are fur the purposes of commerce, freely to be navigated by both parties. This will open an unbounded field for commercial enter-prize, in the intercoorfe with the Span-iards and the purfuit of the fur trade.

The demands for debts withheld fro the British creditors, by the interposition of legal impediments, which bar their recovery, and the claims of the America merchan's, for reptures and fpoliations. are to be arranged by an appeal to an un-projudiced Tribunal, conflituted of comfirmers to be mutually appointed by

The East India Trade, which will af-The East India 1 rade, which will ar-ford fuch a valuable employment for our large commercial capitals, is placed on the melt taxored footing, by having a free ad-mission into the Ports of all the British Factories, on the fame terms, (with respect to Exports and Imports) as are enjoyed by British Vessels.

The operation of the Article which conceded the intercourse with the British West India Islands, under certain reftric-West India stands, under certain restsic.

be published in the Independent Chronicle,
tions, is suspended until a secondly Nego.
in the Star, at Stockbridge—and in the
carted an error, which it appears has incorrect an error, which it appears has into be four. Weeks previous to the secondland be med promisent
to be four. Weeks previous to the secondland be med promisent
to be four. Weeks previous to the secondland be med promisent
to be four. Weeks previous to the secondland be med promisent
to be four. Weeks previous to the secondland be med there will inform to
the four weeks previous to the secondland be med the med promisent
to be four. Weeks previous to the secondland be med they are
the other a limit stage,
the other at the other at the other.
The other a limit stage,
the other

CHARLESTON. (S C.) Jane 10. | before our readers - as it appears that the Lenor, within, and for faid County of Senate wifely determined that no publication therof should be made until the ratifications were mortally exchanged.

It must be highly gratifying to the friends of the French Nation, to be in-

formed, that no article of this Treaty clashes in the smallest degree with the ob

ligations and engagements contracted with that gallant nation-Every cause of of-fence as coliffion, seems to have been flu-

dioully avoided in the progress of the ne-

FROM THE AURORA. The following States voted manimoully

The following States voted unanimoully

Treaty, 1,141,361 Upon this it is obvious that the remote

Representatives of a majority only of the people have by adopting secreey in their propentive by adopting lectery in their proceedings, pulled an act more bind-ing than the conditation, and more infla-catial than any law. Such is the effect of "the glorious fyliem of checks and balan-

est."

13 The cariter of the above, with his afaal repard to trushoud detenty, thusfu to forget, that of the above buffed numbers in Vit, this and North-Crothing 1493 199 are SLAVES—and thurthyfe of the resulting call fileasting than that Cauthe, are that call fileasting than that the Cauthe are that March to materials with the Forestian March to materials and the Present March to materials and the Present of the Cauthe and the Cauthe are that the state of the Cauthe are that the state of the Cauthe are that the Cauthe are that the cauthe are that the cauthe are that the cauthe are the cauthe are that the cauthe are that the cauthe are that the cauthe are that the cauthe are the cauthe a

placed in competition quich the Freemen of Malachalette in this computation of the rel

ative population of the feweral States. Oh! faction, how are then fallen! when the best

weapons are thus thocken and blusted.
The truth is, M. ffachufetts and Pennfulva.

me, too only of the fiven States which vat-ed unanimo I for the Treaty, contain

1865 409 Freemen; subtreat the enly two States transformed / againful it, contain but 748.162 freemen: The above balance, added to the freemen of the other free approxing States, give a majority in favour of the Trea-

to 748.102! More than two thirds of the free population of the States which were unanimum in the wate, belonging to the ratifying States and it fleated by remembered that the allow

and it jeenia as rememorra to at the attown ance for flower in the population of a State extends to Representatives, not to Senature Fasts are flubborn things! Centurel.

At a Court of Common Pleas

begun and beld at Lenox, within, and

for the County of Berkfhire, on th

third Tuelday April, A. D. 1795.
THE Petition of John Worthin

ton, Efq. and Thomas Draight, Efe

on, sig. and Young Daught, Edge both of Springfield, in the County of Hamphire,—Jefab Daught, of Stock-bridge, in faid C-unty of Berkfilte, Gen-deman, and Salab Barnerd, of Derfield, in the faid County of Hamphire, Gen-deman;—SHWING, That each of the faid Petitioners, are interelled in, and feized (withthe Helis of Timuth-Daught, lare of Northampton, in the County of

late of Northampton, in the County of Hampshire, Esq : and others, to the fail

Petitioners unknown] of one thousand fe-ven hundred and fixty acres of Land, part of a Traft of Land lying, and being

in the County of Berkthire, known by the

lowing, that is to fay; The faid John of one undivided fixth part thereof, the fair law as and John of one undivided fixth part thereof, and the faid Salab, of one

partyrected, and the tan again, or one unarivided 3d part thereof: And that the faid Petitioners now holding, and being interefled in the faid Land as Tenants in

Common as aforefaid-are defirous of

having, enjoying and improving their par-ticular Shares, Parts and Portions of the

fame, with the privileges thereof, in feser-alty, & praying that the fame may be divid-ed—and that their faid particular Shares,

Parts, and Portions may be affigued to

them in feveralry, &c. is now read and confidered by the Court, who thereupon Order, That Notice of the faid Petition, be published in the Independent Obvanicle.

BERESHIRE A

88; 409 Freemen ; mbereas the

1.626 103 Freemen,

ty of

237,946 184,139

59 094 319 728

1,779.432

n its favour :-Moffachufetts, Population, Rhode Ifland,

ennedicut.

Mariland.

Total of population for the Treaty

grioft the ratification. North Cardina, Population.

Total of population against the

Petition. Auefl. H. W. DWIGHT, Clerk.

Berkibire on the faid fecond Tuefday of

September next, to thew caule-(if they have) wherefore partition thould

Seth Wright,

Y ....

Dein Wilght,

AS jaft come to band, an addition
to his afforment of BOOKS—as they
tre fo numerous, he shall not at this time
publish a lift of them, except a few new
publications, which he will take the lifterty to memion, viz.—The Massachafetts
Justice, being a collection of the Laws of
this Commonwealth, relative to the Power
and Daty of Justices of the Peace, Alphabeitcally Atranged in two patts.

Part 1st. The Power and Daty of the
Justices of the Court of General Sessions of

Juffices of the Court of General Sellions of the Peace.

Part and. The Power and Duty of Juftices of the Peace, in their separate capaci-ty—to which are added under their proper heads, a variety of forms grounded on faid

Alfo, Sulivan's hiftory of the Diffrict of Maine, ornamented with a correct engrav-ed map, containing the extent and froation col map, containing the extent and finuation of the Country; the capes, bars, harbours and rivers—the differency and taking poffedition of the Country; the manners of the Natives; the grants of land by the Eorus pean; the title from the Natives; the Life feription of the ancient and principular towns, including the incidence of their ferfittenens, and the war with the Natives.

Alfo, a view of the United States of America, by Tancer Care of Philadelphis, in a ferries or Appens, written at various times, between the year 1757 & 1794, intersperied with authentic documents; the whole tending to exhibit the privarea.

the whole tending to exhibit the progress and proper flate of civil and religious liberand proper flate of civil and religious liberaty, population, spriculture, exports, finports, fiberier, navigation, fitip-building,
manufactures and general importation.

N.B. He has a quantity of W. I. Rom,
with will be disposed of, nearly at the
flame price it can be obtained at in Hartford, by the Hbd. or bl.

Northampton, Ione 24, 1706.

lord, by the Had, or bt.

Northempton, June 24, 1795.

Liv of the LETTERS remaining in the Ped Office Northempton, July 1, 1795.

Mrs. Spohia Allis, Haiffeld—June

Mrs. Spohia Allis, Haiffeld—June

Mrs. Spohia Allis, Haiffeld—June

Area, Ballian Charles Northampton Agron Billings, Conway Looch Beneraft, Granville Samuel Black den, Northampron-Robert Breck, Efg. Draper, Cheffer, z-Capt. Simeon per, Spencer—Stoughton Dickerfun, Am-herff—Nathaniel Dorant, Northampton— Abel Fietch-r, Chefferfield—Ebentzer Field, Gilliboro—Richard Falley, Montgomery—Time Goodman, South Hadley— Obed Hunt, Shurfbery—Mifs Thankful Hallett, Williamsburgh—Benjamia Hub-Hallett, WilliamBorgh—Benjamin Hubbard, jun. Merchaut, Worthington—Ed. ward Hongshon, Northigld—Soloman Hinklet, Ahfield—Timothy Jewett, Northampton—Wilder Juhnfon, Chefter feld—Joha K-Hogg, Halder—Lt. Samselkitkland, Norwich—Redulphus Knight New Norwich—William Lyman, Efg. Northampton—Soloma Lyman, Effanorthampton—Jofoph Metcalf, Efg. Orange—Mifa-Eafther Mighelt, Conway—Stephen Mighelt, ion—Jorepa Mieterau, Etq. Orange— irita Eaffher Mighelli, Conway—Stephen Ma Ion, Amberff, 2—Gad Moring, North-ampton—Nathao Moon, Worthington— Ahner Peckard, Conway—Adam Packard, Commington Elegacier Panersy, Had-y. John Prentice, Wendell Fizekiel Price, Jun. Hadley. Charles Peirce, Decrealed Lands Field Joh, Matth. Peuch, Northampton—Willard Smith, Westempton—Hon. David Sexton, Decried—Nathaniel Stone, Edu Chefferfield-Ehenezer Sullivan, Efg Berwick—Corocitus Tilefton, William florgh
—Samuel Taylor, Efg. Buckland—Civer
Williams, Sunderland—John Walker, Had

Aaron Rice, and Co. Adrop Lyuce, anu Co.

INFORMED publis, that they are ereding furiable buildings for earrying
on the TANNING and CURRYING
buildings, opposite the sign of Capt. Etc.
surer Lose, near Clark's ferry, in Northampton,—They want to purchale OAK,
HEMLOCK, and BIRCH BARK, which
have a read to receive and for they are now ready to receive; and for which they will pay the cash, and a gene rous price, on delivery; they will also pay the cash for any quantity of raw HIDES, the enfoing featon. Northampton, Joly 8, 1795.

Strayed or ftolen from OLTAYER OF HOMEN AND THE ABOVE THE STATE OF where toe, fall be well rewarden, was paid, by WILLARD BUTTERFIELD.

Sylvester Woodbridge HAS jost received from Bodium, also (if any made, according to the prayer of faid G O O D fuitable to the feafoo-among thich sell-jeans, Roflians, Striped and Pain Na-keens, and a very elegant and fathiomate affortment of Christes and Calicons, and and Handkerthiefs, and many other ticles too numerous to infert in an

icles too numerous to ment an an admin-different,
He bas also as usual, an affortung of
West India GOODS, such as W. L. as
N. E. Rem, Malage and Sherry Wise
Braddy, Molastics, Loaf and Braces Sep
&c. &c.,—all which he is now felling of
the lowest terms, for eath or most kinds
annum produce. He wants to

He wants to purchase a quantity white oak barrel STAVES, and Head white oak harrel STAVES, and Herding for which good pay will be mide, and generous price given.—He also within purchase, a quantity of good ShernWor for which part will be paid in cash, Sorthampton, Jone 17, 1795.

Daniel Butler, WANTS 1500 yards check'd as the 1st of October next enfuing—made the following manner: 3 4 yardin wezd -to be delirered

the tourswarp, the half blue.

Who has for fale, a general affain of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1, 1795.

For Sale, OT Salle,

By Nathavit Blek, as the fore for merly owned by Baranha Deas as the fore for one the Ferry. Four the filled bill, et al. (2), and N. E. Rom, Brandy, Sugan, Mehia, and N. E. Rom, Brandy, Sugan, Mehia, Iron and Steel, and a nomber of other sections to the Greecey line, as 1971 dishly keeps for falled by the former Company, of Mahbasist Blake and Co.

Strating and Security.

Stating, and Commission before don first, and the invalid favour thankful first, and the invalid favour thankful it knowledged. Hartford, July 1, 1795.

New Goods. LARGE affortment of English, Est A LARGE afforts GOODS

Groceries and Hard Ware-foch as Sal lera Ware, Joiners, Carpenters and Shor-makers Tools, O. and N. Rum, Brings Raiffos, Redwood, Coperas, Alion, Gin-ger, Loaf Sogar, Tea, Sickles, Spike, Cuddith, Cotton Wood, Pswder, Shat, Nails, Brasts, Glafs, Pewter and Bols, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

SELAH NORTON,
Afthedd. 25th June, 1795
WE the fubfcribers, bring ap pointed by the Hon. Judge of fro hate, for the County of Hamphire. Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Educ of Mijor Joshua Lama Woodbridge la Northfield, in the tame county decaded —[eleven months from the 265 day of Mutch laft, being allowed to the credition to exhibit and (apport their reflective claims)—Hereby give notice, that we full meet for the purpose of arreading to faid bosiness, at the dwelling house of Jons Straws, Insholder in Chiffeefeld, called the total days of Annual var of Their days of Their day day the 25th day of August n. x1, on Tec-day the 25th day of October n.x1, and on Tuefday the 5th day of January next, at to of the o'clock in the forences, of each aforefaid days. All perfore interested an equefied to take notice, and govern then felves accordingly. As no claims of de-mands will be allowed after the expiration f the above term.

ONA WOODBRIDGE, AMUEL BUFFINTON, Cameille TIMOTHY MEECH, All persons indebted to faidEftate, are requested to make immediate pay

DAVID TROWBRIDGE, Adminifrates

Worthington, June 20, 1795.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN! T') WHOM IT MAY CUNCARA 

ATHARINE, my wife, having for 
a long time part, conducted beriell 
towards me in a most anbecoming manut; 
and unprovokedly deferred me, under citcumstancer highly dispraceful to heriell, 
and injurious to a hoch sods feelings: pubtion of the control of the co licly taking the flage for Bofton, in com-pany of her paramour; and otterly refulnj

ever to return to her doty as my wife.

I therefore forbid all perfors trading her, under expectation that I shall pay her debt. as after this date I will not.
BENIAMIN JONES.

Hadley, July 6, 1795.

Wanted immediately, a IOURNEYMAN to the Blackfmith's bu-

horse the ing Enquire of
KINGSLEY UNDERWOOD.

NORTHAMPTON, (Mefforbufetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1795.

[Nums. 464]

ESTIONAL CONFENTION-MAY 16. ACTION NEAR MENTZ.

GILLET, in the name of the Comb Reprefectatives, for feveral days there have been reports relative to an action near Merte, and the difaffected have faid that en army has experienced a check.

"The Committee of Public Welfare "The Committee of Public Welfare mall not make a report on that affair foun-t, although I delivered an account to them a foon as I returned from the army, be-cupt they had not received an official ac-count. It is at length arrived, and the must. It is at length arrived, and the mustry fought with as much courses as feech.—The enemy, it is true, remained patters of the heights fituated under the amon of the garrifon, which were only defended by a fimple detachment of in-itaty, and which were not of any imporance with regard to our general position note with regard to our general pointon; j, but the entmy failed in the principal ob-jet of their strempt. The intention of the theory was, to obtain poffiction of the pill of Mambach; they were repulfed at-malog and oblitante combst, with con-fletable 105, which fome foreign papers for at more than 620 new. bie at more than 000 men.

"A boat loaded with troops on the "A beat loaded with troops on the Miss was fonk by the fire of our artillery. Littled, therefore, of-our baving experi-ment any cheef, the troops of the Re-politic gained a withery; and if we have a regret the lofs of fome brave foldiers, we have the futisfaction of knowing, that

there crowned their noble efforts "The following is the official report, the accuracy of which I am enabled to

The General of the division, RENAULT commanding the attack on the left to Gen SCHENER, commanding the army before " Head-Quarters at Heidelfheim, 12

Foreal, 3d year of the French Republic, are and indivisible. "On the 11th Floreal, at four in the morning, the enemy made a movement, lumediately upon which all the batteries of the Ides, those of the re-doubts in the Hartenfeld, and those of the fort before Hereficia commenced at the fame time a seg, vigorous fire; a cloud of infanty, laported by fome figororous of Huffars, forred-on-guard-on-the-platform before the wood of Mombach, the white house and the mill at the edge of the platform to fall backupon the lines. Two colonies of inhatry were put in motion. The one look the rout on the back of the platform - the ober along the Rhine. The advanced tours of these columns attacked a battery of two eight ponoders erefled before the lice of Mombach and gained policition of

"The enemy's columns advanced untercover of their batteries, and made three stemps to force the lines of Mambach. Avery vigorous and well directed fire of mulquetry fueceeded; but the obtlinacy, audite extreme good condool of our troops losted the enemy at length to retreat with any confiderable lofs; the remainder of the morning was paffed in a vigorous can-rounde on both fides.

"Whith this action was maintained on heleft, the enemy's cavalry thewed them-lebes in force on the platform, and fome infantry appeared at the entrance of the leftles of Solbeck. I therefore feat the 8th regiment of dragoons to watch their mo-tons, until I received a reinforcement of circly and horfe artillery, which Generals Dryrac and Sr. Cra fent me, and which induced the enemy to make a retro-gice movement. The enemy endeagice movement. The enemy endeato harrafe us in our rear, and tried to pass the Rhine with a body of men, in three hous, containing each 500 men and a fe-ten-pounder, near Budenbeim; but a battery of two four-pounders, erected on the lasks of the Rhize near Budenheim, forclacks of the Rhize near Badenheim, forc-ed them to make a precipitate retreat with the lot of one boar, which was fank by

Fresh Official Account of the first action | I received orders to attempt to carry the | meeting certain errors which are propaget | The 12th active carry of the campaign. butteries which the enemy had erected be-bind the hedges) and at the edge of the platform before the wood of Membath. Gen. ARGOUT, was ordered to attack the Gen. Argour, was oldered to streek the platform on the right with a brigade of infeatry, and the commander of the bar-talion, Bourserre, was directed to make an attack on the left, by turning the mill with eighteen componies of grana-diers. It was fettled that Gen. Account thould proceed with his columns towards the drifte of Gantrenfheim to the nearest the drifte of Gautreghein to the nearth point of the hedges, parting himfelf under cover of the fire of the battery on the platform before the fort of Harpfein. The 139th brigade was to make a vigorous attack on the ganners of the batteries; and a battellion of Chaffeur of the 11th brigade was to divert the attention of the gainsers on the right, in order to foppor the action which was to be united by the two battellions commanded by Gen. Dustrace. "Gen. Accoust, sod the brare Re."

" Gen. Ancoust, and the brave Ro BERT, commander of the brigade, having been wounded, together with two other commanders of battelions, the dispositions were badly followed up, and the grena-diers not having been able to make good their attack on the right, the 139th brigade, and the battalion of chaffeurs were forced to fall back, after having inflained, with the greatest courage, an incessant fire of case shot and musquerry.

These battalions were charged in their

retreat by the enemy's cavaler; but Gen.
Dustage coming to their affifiance with
the referred battalions, the cavalry were

orced to retreat in the greatest diforder.
The General, commanding the arms The General, commanding the stray before Mexica, was hinfelf witness of the good condact and bravery of the troops. The Generals on the right and centre stack on the left; the Alion was Oklante and bloods the many transfer of the stack on the left; the Alion was Oklante and bloods the many transfer of the stack of t blinds the care the case of th ed, among whom are feveral brave officers.

German recount of the afting near Meste

FRANCIORT, May 3.
General Clairfait deeming it needfay for the fafety of Menz, that a camp hould be effablished on the Hardenberg, issued orders to attack the French. The confequences of that attack have already been mentioned. As foon as the French had been driven from the ground which they had occupied, the Imperialitis began to throw up an entreachment on the heights, which they effected, notwithflanding the incessor fire of the French batte-ries and cannon placed in the wood of Mombach. The stack of the French, in the afternoon, was directly against he centre of the refition : it was made in two fiting columns, well provided with artil-lery. A bastalion of the Archduke, wait-ed to receive their fire, and then rofted in opon them with their havonets, while the applied them the reducitis recently con-fitudted, fired cafe thos upon the French column, and made a dreadful fringhter, In their retreat, the Huffars of Wurmfer, took them in the rear, and did coulders ble execution. It is supported that in this attack the French left 300 men. The total lefs on the side of the Imperialists, is 850 men killed and wounded. 50 men killed and wounded. The regiand wounded, ten of whom are chicers Our (mall marine did fome ferrier, and proceeded two leagues towards Mentz, in order to alarm the French. This move-

From the MINERVA. Cardid Remarks on the Treaty of Smily and Commerce, between the United States of America and Great Britain.

Twas not to be expedied that the treate I was not to be expected that the treaty
with England would eleape confure
the spirit of party has too long to fested our
public affairs, not to sheep at felf, on this
occasion—to those who are sommated by a the first discharge from the battery.

"About two o'clock in the afternoon, treth will be acceptable—with view of jest,

dwith fome zeal. The following remains are offseted to the public. It is fail that we are obliged by the pith Article of the treaty, to pay for all the vedicis and cargoes capared within the limits of our territories, or by veficis ong innly smedi to our pure—this is incurred—the pith article in this tespect; only fulfiles ongagement entered into by Mir. Jefferion in behalf of our povernment, and promise is indemnification, fift for capaters within our limits, which we might have prevented, but which for particular reasons we forbore to prevent; and fecondly, for captures made by veficis originally armed in our power, which welfiles we might have prevented from arming, but for particular reasons did not prevent; and for greater terrationy the letter of Mr. Jefferion is annexed in the treaty, and shows that we are not bound to pay for captures by vefice. are not board to pay for exputes by vef-fels originally armed in one ports againft our will, or claudeflinely, unlefs fuch cap-tures afterwards came into our ports, and knowing the fame, we failed to reflore therm—not one pay for exputers made with-in our territory, unlefs having the power to prevent or reflore fuch captures, we for-

The article in this respect, accords with he law of nations, as well as with the obligation arising from several of our trea-

its with other powers.

It is faid that the 9th article abolifies dienifin in the tenure of lands, and that all British subjects may hereafter porchase, and hold lands within the United States this is also incorrect.

The treaty of peace with England de-

elared that there thould be no forther con-fifeations—feveral of the fates did not con-fifeations—feveral of the fates did not con-ficate the lands of real British subjects, such characters have held a continue to bold lacids in feveral of the flates and fo zens held and continue to hold leads in England, the grit article of the treaty be-fore us, declares that British subjects who hold lands within the United States, and American citizens who used bold lands in the dominions of his Majeffy, final continue to hold them, according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles therein, and may grant, fell, or devise the lame as natives, and shall not fo far as regards the faid lands (that is only those hald at the figurature of the treaty) be re-garded avalient—to our treaty with reace, by the 5th and rath articles we have a greed to an ablolete abolition of Atlemina in respect to the holding of lands, in that a Frenchuse may purchase, take, hold, and convey lands within the United States. as an American citizen; the treaty with England does not go this length, but only chablishes an equitable regulation concern-ing those, who some bad lands in the two

countries, it is expreisly combared to the lands held by British subjects at the figurature of the steary.

The first ten articles of the treaty are permanent, and principally regard the fet-tlement of differes and controversies be-tween the two countries—the subsequent arricles' which are relative to commerce are temporary, and we have the power to discontinue all of them at the expiration of two years from the figning of the pre-liminary arricles of peace between France and England-thefe commercial arricles are an experiment—they may be founded more or lefs advantageous than we now confider them, and at a period very near,

into operation, and onless its suspension shall be agreed to by England the whole treaty falls

The 15th erticle fecures important cornmercial rights to our chizens, in their navigation and trade with the Erhith Esft Indies—It should be remembered, that the trade heretofore carried on by us, with the British retriveries in the East Indies the Entith serticeies in the Eal India-has been by the mere permiting of the British local government there was therefore precarious, being liable to inter-ruption, whenever that government. Should it is faid that we are refirming by the article from exporting from the United States, the goods we bring from the British territo-ries in the East Indias, this is wholly crun-geons. nennt.

The conditions on which England gives us a right to participate in her Raft Irdia trade are, that we shall not partake in the confling trade from one British pert in In-confling trade from one British pert in In-dia to another British port, and that we shall bring the goods we parchase or take on freight, in the British E. H. India terri-tory to fome port in America; but there is nothing in this article, nor in any part of he treaty which will prevent our te exporany other country where we may find it our interest to fend them.

To those who view the third article of

the treaty in its proper light, which allowed to carry by the interior into Canada, New Brunfwick, and Nova Scotia, Afatic goods on the fame duties as are paid by British subjects, to those who are acquaint-ed with the distribution without the Unit-ed States of goods imported by our citi-zens from Asia, to those who are informed that large capitals accumulated in the Bri-tish terratories in the East-Indies, are con-fiantly, seeking a removal to America or this article is truly valuable to co- that Its merits may also be tefted by comparing it with our other treaties: & in this view is pertinent to observe, that France gave is no right in her treaty of commerce to refort to, and trade with her territories in

the Eaf Indies.

The 14th and 15th stricles poster in fablicance the fyllem, exhibited in all our commercial treaties, that is to fay, the rights of the molt favored agrious rricular flipplations in the 15th article have respect to the equalization of duries in the two countries, an object comparible with the freedom of commerce, and one that fermathe belianf the commercial treaty between France and England, conclud-ed in 1755—the fame principle frequently appears in commercial treaties, and is feen in cor's with France, where we referve a right to econterral a particular daty ef-tablified in France.

The 16 h article feems free from of jec-

tion.
The 17th article has been made the fub-jedt of fome inquiende, fince it dees not protect enemy's goods in neutral vessely no just cause of distriplication exists on this head; because the article accords with the seknowledged law of nations, according for which, the goods of a friend in the vel-fel of an enemy are free, and the goods of an enemy in the vellel of a friend are two full prize. Treaties have been made, that this rule, but "foot treaties fays Mr. Jefthis rule, but "look treaties 1874 Mr. Jeffarfon, depend acade will for other unitions,
as well as our own, and we can only obtain
them, when they final he ready to concent"
—The objection in question was made by
Mr. Genet, who complained to our goernment that French preperty was taken
by the British our of American vessels
to this companies, Mr. Left fou in behalf Our mall marize did fome fer-fee, and proceeded two legges towards Mentz, we find gain bring them into difficultion, and to calc betwee countries thail not then ment made them fuppole that the pulling and in case the two countries thail not then for the Rhine was to be attempted; they and do case the two countries thail not then some time of the Rhine was to be attempted; they are all full of course—in the receiving in our navigation are dilery and a powerful force to this point.

and connecte, which a fyshem of countries that the pulling of our government that French property was taken to be the greatly asset to this complaint Mr. Jefferson in behalf of our government that French property was taken to be the greatly asset to the complained to our government that French property was taken to be the greatly asset to the complained to our government that French property was taken to the greatly asset to the complained to our government that French property was taken to the greatly asset to the complained to our government that French property was taken to the greatly asset to the complained to our government that French property was taken to be the greatly asset to the complained to our government that French property was taken to be the greatly asset to the complained to our government that French property was taken to be the greatly asset to the greatly asset to the complained to our government that French property was taken to the greatly asset that the greatly in our navigation of our government that French property was taken to be property was taken to the greatly asset to the greatly asset the greatly asset that the greatly asset the greatly asset the greatly asset that the greatly asset that the greatly asset the greatly asset that the greatly asset that the greatly asset that istion and friendflup between the two countries is fakely to produce the fallow.

The 11th article is merely introducing of this few the follow.

The act of the Sente, confent to the groods of an enemy found in the veffel of anciency, are free, and the greaty, and advice the Predicer to ratify the fance are condition that the observation of ciple, I prefume, that British armed veffels ciple, I prefume, that British armed veffels The act of the Senate, content to the groups of an element rough in the vente of treaty, and darlies the Prediction to ratify a friend, are lawfel prize—spon this printing from each of the 3rd harden server, the standard vente of the trade Between the United Sintes, and, the British Well Edicis be felipseded with view of a further orgonisms on that fubbles are a loss on, what principle to reclaim is the standard principle to reclaim is."