A correspondent offer, whether, if the Treaty had been rejected in toto, as force persons withed, we thought in that cale have the former obtained poffession of the Wel tern Palls? Whether its rejection would have facilitated a general peace with the Indians for been a mean of preventing the feelistion on our commerce, or o fanger obtaining fatisfaction for our ve us by the British emilers? As the Treaty is little more than the arrangement of a plan for adjuding differences, and procoring compensation to our merchants for their lower, that partialities may well be forced all, which, after clamouring against 9 British marries," country server method

Dritish paracies," papeles every method of obtaining judice for the futurers. While the Jacobins are feelilitating them-felves on a functed occasion to abuse the siminiffrators of the government, let no the real friends of their country be vertently harrayed into a derelication first principles, or a precipitate abandon-ment of men, whose virtues have rose for perior to all the powers of earth and held in the darkelt moments this country eve

Pray what is Republicanism? Answer The Robelperians fay no.

What is a Confliction? Answer, A po-

litical Role; but as that is a bad rule which will not work both ways, to a ma-jority in favor of a meafore is just as if that majority was against it, even if it-amount to two thirds of the whole.

Says a Correspondent:
The Robesperian Toutes which disgraced the celebration of Independence,
by some parties in New-York and Phila-

who are their abufers.

delchis, thew that no country can confine within its limits, the foirit which would turn this world into a field of blood. the reasons following.—

1. Because the said Treaty does not The state in the state of the control to the state of the

the definition of emincips the solution of emincips the wild and the definition of emincips the wild be confideration there.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COLITION IN AND LINEN RAGS.

Erents in FRANCE.

ANOTHER CRISIS. The riots in Paris, on the 20 % 418 April, were of the moß ferious and alarm-ing cature, and appeared to have been well cogitated and fysternized. The fections had been tempered with, and the watch word was to have been, "Bread, and the Confinintion of 1793." The defiration of was the fiel objectthe Moderate party was the first objectall the configured authorities under it and an aftendity of the primary affemblies, were to follow. The pairs of the rivers, the telegraph, and the cannon were to be feized, to effect the revolt. The convention continued firm for a while, and with Ax-DRE DEMONT, in the chair, supported its dignity against the mob of affailants. The left tribunes were in continual optour, and threatened the assembly by a variety of menaces. The convention were finally driver from the Hall-but the festions having af fembled in arms, assailed the Hall, and drove the milevolents from it. Rossie p'Anglas, having took the chair, ancapture of feveral of the chiefs. The convention was again attacked, and a ci-tizen having instehed of the hat of one who had the factious watch words written on it, he was pursued into the Hall, and ac-tually shot near the President of the Convention. The Representatives of the People, FERRAUD, ran to his affiffance, but was killed by the mob, in one of the carridors. His head was brought into the convention on a pike. The Hall was in-flantly filled with armed men, when Mos-ME, Durio, Goujon, Duquestor, BOURBOTTE, and others of the Jacobins nou no TT, and shees of the Jacobias, made, amidd applaces, various motions to effect the revolution, and to recall the departer exited to Hum, and Guinne, which cycled. The military, headed by Lucarines, again shilled in Hall, and drove the facilities not of the window. After this, the decrees of the faction wer declared null, and the PRESIDENT thank ed the military citizens who had faved the Convention, and delived them to review to their battalions; which they immediately did .- After order was completely reflect

ed. Boursorre, Duquessor, and Du-Rot, were ordered to be apprehended.—
The following is a continuation of the e LONDON, May 25. The circomflances mentioned in our paper of Thursday of the affaffin of Fragaup, the Deputy of the National Conven nave, the Deputy of the Namonal Conven-tion, having been refueded by the mob on his way to the place of excention, is confirmed by fubfiquent accounts, which give form-further particulars of what happend on that occasion. It appears that a Blackfurth's bay was the person who carried Ferraud's head about on the pike -in confequenceof which he was ordered for execution. As the military were conducting him to the place d Grave to he executed, a number of men & women referred him, & carried him off to Fauxhourg St. Antoine. Immediately the United Committees ordered anarmed force to differenthe Faceboarg, and for this por-pole feveral regiments of the line unit of themfelves to the National Guards of Paris. The armed force fent-into-the Faceboarg

MORE ABOUT THE TREATY.

If the two important propositions faid to have been offered whilst the Treaty

was under difficultion in the Senate, as fol-flitutes to the Refolution of Ratification,

were to be rendered into plain English,

hey would read thus : That the Prefident of the United States

e informed, that the Senate will not con

fent to the ratification of the Treaty, for

St. Antoine ; found no relifance till they arrived at the Barrere du Trone-but the appearance of the military having collected the inhabitants of this didrict, they attacked fome of the advanced goan took from them one or two pieces of can-The Goard then thought it prodest to adopt measures of defence; they unpaved the principal firest, which cut off their twa means of retreat, and were much ex-poled to fone firing from the windows & tops of houses. The riot continued thro'

In the House of Representatives, June 224, the whole day of the 23th but, we have reason to believe that on the 25th the gov-erament had overcome the inforgents. es paffed to be enafted. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

If Sendte June 22d, 1795.
This Biddhaving had two feveral readings passed to be enached.
SAMUELLPHILLIPS, Preside. From the GAZETTE of the UNITED

True Copy.-Auch.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sector.

fr3 Subscribers to Dr. LATHROP Thankfgiving Sermon, are defined to cal it the Printing-Office and receive their

Wanted to hire immediately, a JOURNEYMAN Cooper, to whom calls will be paid, when required, ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, July 18. 1795. 50 Calves Bags, for fale,

. by OLIVER THAYER. Williamforgh, July 22, 1795-

of the most supereminent democrats in the United States; as well as repugnant to the ofage which has always obtained and does obtain with the piratical flates of Bar-

3. Became the 10th article has a direct tendency to discountenance public as well-as private ROBBERT.

4. Becaufe the righteons principles of exempting real effates from the payment of just debts, may be endangered by the operation of the 9th article.

operation of the guitaritet,

4. Because the most effectual mode of
terminating national difference has been
neglected, vizz. That of infifting upon concustions, which it was morally certain
would operate be greated.

6. Because who this Tream is in many

6. Became auto tous a reary as to many respects favorable to the United States, & thipolates for the farrender of the Western Posts, an object of the first magnitude, yet, exerciteles, if the advantages to be derevertheles, if the advantages to be derived from faid Treaty were fill more obvious, it would be a bad one, because ne-

gociated by John Jay.

7. Because if this Treaty should be ratified, it will high the fair prospects of a war for the present; by which means these who are indeped will remain embarraffe Lafe who expected preferment will be dif appointed ; these who are idle and have no money will mile the opportunity of se-quiring fome in the general feramble; and ALL who locked forward to a represe with att. who looked forward to a repeate with the fine faid William's ableaus may be defected. Foretrainers, twith have to referred to her, and as in dur based full to their old trade of fomenting internal for sever pray. MERCY CORNWELL.

A time Copyr. Augs.

Commonwealth of Maffachufetts.

In the Year of our Lord, One Thousand je-

An Act for incorporating the proprietors of certain Lands in the Town of Wilbraham, in the County of Hampfhire, for the the William Corporal to appear at the conference of conducting the consarpose of conducting the con-

WHEREAS Gideon Burt and that the proprietors of the following deferibed Lands may be incorporated, for the purpose of conducting the concern-thereof as a common and general field. thereof as a common and general field, bounded as follows, beginning at the South fide of the Road leading from John Assimit awelling Hoofe, to Springisled, on the Weft fide of Cedar Swamp (in called) from thence bounding on the Weft fide of Cedar Swamp (in called) from the bounding on the Weft fide of fail of Swamp, and running Southerly, to the North line of Elifa Woodward's Land, from thence Weftward un fait Elifa. from thence Weitwardly on Iatu Elman Woodward's North line, ferenty two Rods, from thence Sauth about one bundred Rods to the South line of faid Gideon Barr's Isad, from thence Weiterly on faid Gideon Barr's South line, to the County Park Isad Control of the County Isad Control of the Control of the County Isad Contr Road running near the line of the outward and inward commons (fo called) from thence on the East fide of faid County Road, to the Road aforefaid, leading from John Adams's dwelling Houfe, to Spring-field, from thence on the South fide of the fame Road to the first mentioned bounds. BE it therefore coalled by the Senate and

House of Representatives in General Court
affembled, and by the authority of the Jame.
That the Proprietors of the Lands includthat the lines aforefaild be, and they bereby are incorporated for the purpole of conducting the control of conducting the control of conducting the control and the Proprietal and common Field; and the Proprietal and the Propri tors and Owners of faid Lands are hereby layered with all the powers and privi-leges with which the Proprietors of Lands in general Fields by law are invested.

This Bill having and three feveral read-

By the Governor and proved Jane 22d. SAMUEL ADAMS.

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE

June 8, 1795-Strayed or stolen from

HAMPSHIRE, E.

HAMPSriller, a.
To the Honourable the Judices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northmotion, within and for the County of Hampfaire, on the 18 Test-day of April, 1795.

H UMBLY thews, Airty Conwell, of Hampfaire, that the was married to William Cornwell late of faid Granville, Youman, on the fifteenth day of Apptember, in the creamed late of faid Graville, Yeaman, on the fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord ferences bunded and fewenty-three, and have frience that time before the faid William, fince the number to the faid William, fince the number to the faid William, fince the number of the faid William, fince the number of the faid William, for the faid William, for the number of the faid william for the hithlat me known; and in the month of Spitamber in the year of our Lord one thousand for year of our Lord one thousand for year of the faid william's jell debug, the faid William's jell debug, diving the whole of the laft trebey after me staten and faid for faid William's jell debug, diving the whole of the laft trebey, and has not dering that period allurded any affiliam for the faid William has voluntarily left and Africal himself from faid Mercy, and has not dering that period allurded any affiness in fapporting her of his children.

Your petitioner therefore para your honours, that hy decree of this Cauther may be divorced from the bonds of main median and that feel fails as She by her industry has a second

may be divorced from the bonus of man, often, with faid William, and that forh efface as fine by her including hath sequined fince faid William's ablence may be de-

CHARLES CUSHING, Clerk

HAMPSHIRE, E. At the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Maffachofem 5 the Commonwealth of Millschifen, begue and holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hamphire, on the last Tuelday of April, A. D. 1795.

FON the libria forefaid, olderd that the faid Marcy Cornwell, notify the

"Oran Supreme Vesticial Court, to beholden at Northampton, within and fortheConsity of Hampthire, on the fourth Toelly of September next, by poblibing an antide copy of the libel and order therea, in the Hampshire of Carette, printed at faid Northampton, by William Batle, three weeks forcessively, the hall published. to be zt leaft fixty days before the firm of faid court, that he may then and there thew coule, if any he has, why the pure thereof should not be granted. By order of Court,

CHARLES CUSHING, Chil.

For Sale. B Wathaniel Blake, at the flore for Co. near the Ferry. Foor thousand helbels of Rock and Turks-Iffand Salt, W.I. and N. F., Rum, Brandy, Sugari, Malain. Iron and Steel, and a number of other a ticles in the Grocery line, as was could kept for fale by the former Company, o

Nathaniel Blaze and Co.
Storing, and Commission before some sounds of the storing and the smallest favours thankfully cknowledged. Hutford, July 1, 1705.

Daniel Butler,

ANTS 1500 vards check'd works SHIRTING—to be delivered by the if of Oftober next enfoing-mide the following manner: 3-4 yard in weidt

Who has for fale, a general afformed liveropean and India GOODS. Northampton, July 1, 1795-

Aaron Rice, and Co. ARIOH KIUC, althu ColArching fuitable buildings for carrieg
on the TANNING and CURRYING
buildings, opposite the house of Capt. Sie
neuer Loan, near Clark's fetty, in North
ampton.—They want to surehid OM,
IEMIOCK, and BIRCH BARK, which HEMILUCK, and BIRCH BARK, which they are now ready to receive; and for which they will pay the cash, and a gracous price, on delivery; they will allow the cash for any quantity of raw HDES, the enfoing fessoa.

Northematon, July 8, 1705-

CENT TABLES,

the fubriciber, on the st lind, a large pair of OXEN, both of them red, with white faces, one larger than the other, with high hors, the other a little flagge, and hast legs.—Whoeser will inform the owner than the bing. egs. - whoever will inform the owns where they are, or convey them to him, hall be well rewarded, and all charges

paid, by WILLARD BUTTERFIELD. Northampton, July 8, 1795.

Bampshire

NORTHAMPTON, (Maffaibujetts) PRINTED AND PURLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. 1X.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1795.

News. 466.1

THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL: No. II.

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY refuted.

ME RUSSELL, THE third resion of the town of Bellen

against ratifying the treaty is because mindemutication is to be made to the miners of the United States, for property than from them at the close of the war, the relitation of which is provided for by

The words of the treaty of 1783, refernd to by the town, are probably thefe. rement speed, and without carfing any de fraction, or carrying every any negrees, or who property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, &c. &c.

subdraw all his armies, &c. &c., arm, It is underflood that the United States material that this defection applies to negroes, remaining within the British lines fire the peace, but who had been captured, or, invited by proclemation, had fled and or, invited by proclamation has held to the British during the war. The British government contend for another confection, and by that segroes captured in var, or invited by proclamation had taken rulese with them during the sumr, could be considered American property, he more than this staken, or house stayed to them foring the twer. That on the capture of penties by the British, or the according by the negroes to the forms of their proclamation, they cealed to be the property of Americans.

Americans.

If this readoling of the British be not fulfactory to the people of the United States, candor will oblige them to admit, that the British Government may think i job and confequently a point extremely lard, if not impossible to be obtained from them, free the concession would imply a facrifice of their public faith, which had been pledged to the negroes. It is not known that the British-carried away other

property.

The amount in value depending on this
point is greatly exaggerated, having been
faired, in convertation, at many millions of dallars : while it is known from authentic deciments, that the whole number of ne-gros, to whom the provision in the treaty could possibly relate, fall thore of 3000, that being the total carried away after the peace, including many free regrees, and many flaves, who with their proper maffirs had taken refoge within the British lines. Let any man make the probable de-duction for free negtors, and those flaves who accompanied their moders, and confider that the remainder included those of extense old age, and the youngest infants, the first and well, the worthless, and those of value, and he must be continued, how-essa unfacilifactory the confinedion given by the British may be to his mind that the evil is not of great magnitude-by no means fufficient to prefs an indemnity for, beard of the property taken from our dizing on the ocean, in hazard of our feee, and other pricles of the treaty which may be confidered beacheial to the United

The 4th reason is " dieause the capture of cuffels, and the property of the citizens of the United States made under the authority of the pewerament of Great Belinia, is a no of the government of Great Britain, is a ma thread concern, and clotins arifing, from fath explores eight not to have harn fabraited to the designs of their admirally courts, as the United States are thereby precluded from house any exists in the final discremination of fact gains—and herough the ind-mission, they proposed to be made, is to be fought by a fully tradition, and expanding in which juf-liar may be delayed to an unrealymable time; a and eventually left in many of their furficers his may be delayed to an intrafjanable time; and eventually left as may of their fufficers firm their inability to purjue it, and because this made of indemnification bears no preparties to the jummary method, adopted for the faulfaction of British claims."

The first charge here is, that claims aproperty ought not to have been fubmitted to the decision of their admiralty course.

Great Pritain-The reply then made was, I tim for the fame, will be made by the Brithat the property had been regolarly tried in the admiralty courts of Great Britain. which courts tried causes according to the universal law of nations, and the flipulations of the treaty—that affairs of this kind are and can be cognizable only in the cours elonging to that power, where the feizure

In our own country the British minister ompleined to Mr. Jerrees n, then Secrutary of State; that certain fully Gt of his King were injured by an inability to ob-tain their jult demands. Mr. Jefferson replied "that no na

Mr. Jupited on reflied of that in no time can andwer for perfeld examined of proceedings in all their inferior cavities—I i folicit to provide adjapremo judications, where every and partiality will be ultimately converted. With this qualification, was however the controller beam in the habit of employing the administration of judice, it. Great British, or extremely pure. The administration of judicities in a branch of the focusery years a country, and belong exclusively to the national billing. When a coay's ban beam disjudged occording to the rates and forms of the country, in spinic cought is the profumid—Ifjudged according to the rules and forms of the executive, its positive copy is to be prefumid—by any inflances of unlawful impediments have existed in any of the inferior tribunals, they awould like other unlawful proceedings, have been over ruled on an appeal to the higher courts. If not over ruled then a complain courts. If not other rolled them a complaint to the government consuld-tone here regular, and their interference probably officiand. If your citizens would not professes their professes, it was impefficie they fooded recover them, it was impefficie they fooded recover them, or to deem of recovery; and would a feeting of right through all the tributals, there is no consuder to researcher.

resund of complaint. Hence it appears that in other cafes and with other nations this has been thought joft by Great-Britain; and in our own country the doctrine has been adopted toward Great Britain, and acquiefced in on her part.

It ought likewise to be remarked that

noft of the feizures complained of by the American citizens have been made by noivateers owned by private individuals, and that every British subject has a right which neither king nor minifler can deprive bire neither king nor minister can deprive him of, to have his copie tried by the courts of his country; and it is not impossible that fome claims may have been made by Americans, where the property is liable by the law of cations to be condemned. If cought affect to be remembered, that the British control of the condemned of the co rift government made provision for the re gular bringing forward to trial, caufer, which, from certain circomflances of the claimants, had, by first law, loft their right to a trial in the supreme courts of admiral ty-and that our own government has fent a perfor to procure papers and documents port the claims of our citizens; to enter appeals, and give ficurity for their profe-cution, free of expende to the claimants.— The reial by admiralty courts is supported. alinded to and enforced by many treaties. alluded to and eviorced by many treaties, "In this method all tenjured as far howe been tried during all the late ware by the Evispton prouers, and plamitted to by the central powers. By count of Admiraly, asking according to the law of during, and particular treaties, all captures, as fak have immemorially been judged of, in every case try of Europe; any other method of trial would be manifeltly unjust, abjurd and im prasticable." That the law and costoms of nations has been flated by the ablest and most respectable civilians of the present

It may jully be inferred, that the evils of the onfortunate people, whole property has been captured, will be redreffed in a manner known, and practifed by other naright by ourfelves—that the injuries, prehended by the town for the fullers, from the expense attending the fulls, and their incapacity to porfee their claims has been fally provided for by-the American

To provide against evils which this method might not reach, it is expression method might not reach, it is expressly warranted in the 7th article of the treaty, In the year 1753, the King of Profis
La the year 1753, the King of Profis
Complished to the King of Great Britain,
that the property of his folicies had been
shawfully cartured and condemend on
the high feas by fulfiefts of the King of
carefe of juffice, full and complete compensa-

tife government to be faid complaineaute."
The other part of the charge, contained in this reason, is that this mode of indemmiscation bears no proportion to the fum-Bright claims.

The fame 7th article of the treaty, ftipulates that the declaration of the Prefedent, as contained in Mr.] trperson's letter

of the 5th September, 1795, to Mr. Ham-your, shall be carried into execution.— This letter which is approved to the treaty, flates, that barring for particular resions furbare to use all the means, in the power of the United States, for the restination of cer-tain westell the President thought it incum bent on the United States to make compen ation therefor.

The government of the United States, the meats in their power to obtain juffice for certain British subjects is certainly a or certain Beitish sobjects is certainly a ifferent case from captures by British sub-

compensation to the complainant. The American government having decided that the demands of the British minister was right, choic between two evils, viz. That of compelling refitation from the wrong doer when in their power, or making compensation itself—It chefe the latter.

The British government chose the for-mer, and Mr. JEFFERSON declares in the letter before released to, that nobere all the means in the power of the nation are wied to obtain reflictation, and they fail, he did not mean to give an opinion that reflication angle to be made by the government"—but in this case. Mr. Jay has induced the British go-vernment to use all the means in her power, and make compensation where these

ticle in the neary, Mr. JEFFERSON'S letter, and a confideration of the law of nations, as recognized by Europe and America, will convince all candid men, that the fourth reason of the town ought to have no weight

reason of the town coght to have no weight agrieft the treaty.

The 5th reason is, "become this compass admits Britis' labelets to a cycul part thispaine audio our cowe things, of the interior traffic of the United States with Indians, through our while terrisoisal daminions, while the admittages of teethby rectard to sure climens, are limited both in their mature and extent.

It has been well understood by men acquainted with the construct compiled by Indians with the construct compiled by Indians.

quainted with the country occupied by In dians, within the territory of the United States, and that which falls within the Bri-rish dominions, that by far the greatest proportion of furs are collefted within the Botish dominions. If this is true much in gained for the United States by the for trade, while Britain has nothing in return, that it is reciprocal, trade, while Britain has nothing in return, A. FEDE hat the liberty of traverling a wilderness from which no troffic can be obtained. A little rifl clion will convince us that our means of paying for fuch fine, and our export trade upened by this treaty are really forerior to the benefits derived to Britain and will prove a foote of great wealth to the Americans. While we are professed of an extent of sea coast in America, so immense, compar-

ed with that of Great-Britain it will be goods, the latter of which can be afforded on heter terms by us, than the ful jets of Great-Britain, exported from the United States, into their interior countries, med greatly exceed any quantities the Brittin collorifit can ever bring, into the United States on the quarter. The embarred States on the quarter. The embarred ments attending an importation from Except into Canada, New Brazinit, and New Sweit, by fee, and confined as the inhabitants of thefa countries are in their trade to the mother country, compared with our advantages of fupplying them, by our eafy communication with them, and with every part of the world, will convince all candid men that the advantages of this part of the treaty are chiefly on our goods, the latter of which can be afforder of this part of the treaty are chiefly on our

But fill it may be faid, they had a right to come into our country, and we have not a right to enter the fraports of their colomies in our count effect. If imports from an examination of the advantages and difadvantages of this article of the sreaty, here referred to, that we receive more than we grant; it most the admired that this reafon ought not to prevail against a ratifi-

readon ought not to prevail against a ratifi-cation of the treaty. *By the treaty we are equally admitted to the others territory on the land board, for the purposes of refine. Before the treaty is ratified, neither enjoys for the treaty is ratified, neither enjoys the now, as they can by the treaty-we are ment gives them no new right on the fea-board. It does not diminish any we pef-fels. Under the treaty we can early on commerce with their colonies by land.— From reasons before thered, our trade there From resions before tisted, our trade there must be very advantageous, while theirs in our country, earnet be difadvantageous.

of a country cannot be disadvantageous.

By this strick therefore it appears we have fine all the means in her power-to-obatic refliction-from-the-cap will make full and complete teat we do not gain to the complete teat we do not gain to the complete teat we do not gain immedially more of the exception.

for trade, than we grent.

The 6th reason is because " the alien The 6th trains is because "the alter-day upon merchandine imparted into the un-mited States by British fubjects in their own buttom, it, if not wholly fulfred, at leaf contrained not to be encropied."

The 15th article of the treaty, contains a Bipolation of the parties, that places their contrained to the contained to the co

a triporation of the parties, that precess their ships and metchandres reciprocally on the footing of the most favoured nations, and merely teferies a right to the Entitle government, to impose on American vellets, entering into Entitle ports in Europe, as tonnage dury equal to what British velfilappy in American parts, and such dury as may be advantage to consequently the different parts. may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty, now payable on the importa-tion of European and Affatic goods, when imported into the United States, in British or in American veffels.

This must be the article to which the fifth reason alludes—and it certaints can-not be "dengatery to our national becom-and independence" to be willing to meet the British eation on terms of equality—when it is considered that we have familier arri-cles in our treaties with Praces, the United Netherlands, Sweden tot Proffia-that it is conducts in most of the modern treaties, and effectively was of less inferred in the treaty between France and Green Britainset least it behaves these was make the ob-J. Ation, to firew in what con file the power to compel a nation to trade with us, on terms by which we final impose heavier duties on her trade, then we do on others. while the impofes no bearier duties on in

than the does on others.

In general terms it has been faid; that the treaty was not reciprocal-here is an

A FEDERALIST.

N E W Y O R K. July 20.

AS it will be no doubt inter-fling, not only to the citizens of this flate at large, but to the citizens of other flates, to have on accorate ideas of the circumflaners an account forest in circumsness which perceded and sureded the meeting of Saturday laft at the City Hall, the following flatement is offered as one which

may be depended upon:

The intelligence of the Town Meeting at Bolon, which had entered into certain refolutions, difapproving of the Treaty lately negociated with Great Britain had began to prevail that a fimilar meeting would speedily he had here. It was ob-ferved very foon after, that particular charafters were very affive in going about the city to incoleate the necessity of foch a

on Thairday evening, there appeared in feveral of the papers an anonymous invisation to the clitters to meet at the City Hall on Saturday at 12 o'clock, for the continue that common efforts or the common efforts. perpose of uniting their common efforts with their fellow-citizens of Bolton, who, at two general town-meetings, unanimouf-ly adopted refolutions expressive of their