PHILADELPHIA, falvet.

FRILADELPHIA, Jalvet.

Soys a Correspondent

Mach and is stimen a Mr. Jay, for not obtaining a compensation to the origins taken toon No. York by the British.—That Careen Domestee A. an interest in having that fpecies of pro petry returned, or even paid for, is a new feature in the new politici in: But when we are informed that the VIRTUOUS TEN prevented any acgociation bring renewed on the fubject or the negroes. and other property isken from America hear no more complaints on that head. The conduct of fome of our warm politicians, has a finking likenels to that of a terms, and a mining increase to title of a very mifchierous bey, who kept this city, for feveral weeks in the winter of oldery one, incontinual alarm :—This wicked ch concealed in his pocket a pos of coals, for the purpule of fetting fire to fome of the neighbouring buildings, and as foon as he had completed his evening amafement, He was the first to cry "Fire." -It is the way of moft men, who are bank ropts in property and politics, to leave a brand in every man's hoofe who permits them to enter, it is faid the following Refolutions would have been agreed to, had either, Melles Borr, Langdon, Robia fon, Tazawell, Mafon, Browe, Mirfiel, Marrin, filoedworth, or Jackson, voted in the affirmatire.

In SENATE, June 25th, 1795.
Motion by Mr. Guno, 5: content by Mr.

Whereas it is alledged by divers American cinzent that negroes and other proper ty to a could raide amount were carried away in contrasention of the 7 h atticle of the Treaty of Pears browen the United States and his Britannic M it fity.

Refoleed, That the Senaie tecommend to the Prefident of the United States to te new by friendly negociation with his faid zes to compensation for the negroes and other property so alledged to have been carried away, and in cale the difagreement that has hitherto existed, relative to the confinction in this behalf of the faid ar ticle, cannot be removed by candid and amicable discussions, that it be proposed, as a measurecast obsted to cherish and con-tion the good understanding and friendfine which it is defired may prevail be tween the two countries, that commit ed by the 6th art, of the Treaty of Amity Gommere and Navigation lately conclud-ed between the United States and his Majelty, with authority to aftertain and decide as well the interpretation of the

that in arrice in tots respect, as account to another of the loft's full and by the alledged violation of the lane.

But the Senate me of opinion that the negociation on this fail jest should be distinct from, and fall quent to that, recommended by their action the 25th influencements, because the land of the land to the state of the land to the land t respecting the trade and intercaste, he tween the United States and his Majely's Mands in the Well Indies. Two thirds not voting in the affirmative, the queffine was left. [So the Cathis out of the bag. The

rietmas Ten refefe funber pregociation

for the neurost. This is a new truot of their cirrae]
Capt. Gar iner of the brig Hope 23 days

from Surrisam, informs, that 3 days after leaving the above place, he spoke three feventy fours, who, when hailed, answere, ed from Holland; they, however, housed English colours, but had the cap of Liber-ty upon their made, and were filled with

Frenchmen wearing the national cockader.

They refuled to tell where they were bound, but Copt. G. is pretty certain that they were on their way to Surrinam, from the course they fleeted, and from their being daily expected by the inhabitatis.
The ports was filled with Datch merchantmen, that had been lying there many
months loaded, waiting to fee to whom the colony would finally belong.

From a late London Paper, of April 13.

PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET. ON Wednelday, John Courtoy waited on Mr. Addington;—he fird, that having some money transactions with a hirs. Phipoe, who resides in Hans square, Brompton, he went there on Tuelday evening laft and was admitted by her female ferrant; Miss Paiple inflantly came down flairs, and required him to walk up to her spartment on the fecond floor, which he did, followed by the fervant; that immediately on his entering the room. Mrs. Phinoe and the fervant feized hold of him, forced him down in a chair, where they tied him with cords, sad Mrs. Phippe dree a large kind, witch the ed by a fever one the year before in En-beld to his threat, and foote the would rope—the vinter of 1763 or 64. [1 forget inflantly marder him, solets be five her, which) was a cold one, and an accommon maney: the off-ried her 3001. — this fem maney: the off-ried her 3001. — this fem cannot promise the politicity refueld, which induced him in interact his offer-to-2001. and then to mail accounts full afferer. From the Printing-Office and receive their techniques the property of the property of the printing-Office and receive their techniques.

declaring fire would not be contented with ' expect and even to prognofficate text our lefs than half his formore and his life; af-ter a confiderable time front is disputing it hasbeen faid that Empire travels Wefi-the matter, the all the lime holding the matter, her all the lime holding the fevere winters take the fame tond-the laft knife to his throat at was arreed that he hould give her his sore for 2000l. payahas been the most cold fevere winter in ble at two months, for which the produc-Europe ever known, and from the facts ahove flated it is not an unreafonable consoch of March, this he objected to, faying jefture that our next will be fo in this counit was the 14th of April; the replied, it try—no doubt the causes which operated would not do to how the note on the very day be was mardered, and institled on the iters in this country annually succeeded in dating it the 30th of Match: During the fact on the other field the Atlantic Ocean was the rash of April ; fine replied, it time he was drawing the note, and previous will not ceafe to bring about the fame ef-ous to his figure it, which was near two feffs next winter. It therefore behaves ous to his figured it, which was near two hours, the coationed with the knife in her the farmers in general to have it in con hand, menacine him with death, and reflant remembrance, that fuch an event is very likely indeed to happen on that acpeated by knocking on the floor with her count, to make every provision necessary to come up and marder him, which figual fortable sublificace of themselves and sam was always answered have man's voice was always an overteel by a man's soice, call-ing out, "Marche his." after he had figured the note, and delivered it, the in-torated him he mell die, but gave him his choice either to be floor, polifoned, or have his throat cuit, at the Lase time potining to a table, on which flood a cafe of loaded. July 4, 1795.

pitfols, a cop of affects, and a large kuife, a supped round with black crape, with which the table and even candle were deco-

rated : For three quarters of an hour lon-ger he remained in this fituation, in which

pace the made feveral attempts to cot his hinar, he refuling to determine on the means of his death pin the freeffe his fingers

re fererely cut, to prove which he fhem

il the marks, and produced a bloody hand-

serchief that had been bound round his

Fither; and in the evening they under

rent a long eximination before Justice Floud, at which Mr. Courtey repeated exactly the fame flory be best told Mr.

Addington, in the morning; —which was corroborated by a note for 2000l, produced by Miller, who fwore he tound it, on the perion of Mis. Phipoe, when he

took her into colody, and which note Mr Courtoy declared was the fame that had

seen extorted from him in the manner a

by Mr. Courtoy, at a fecunity for money of her's, ladged in his hands; but positive

From the MINERVA.

for tarmen to be made acquainted with-

but twice and thrice happened in our re-

collection may and probably will happen

be an uncommon fevere one in this country, and I reason on experience. What hard

winters took place previous to the year 1740. I have not been to happy as ever to

have read any account of any further back

account of my age-but the winter of

One indeed—the next winter, to wit:
1740 and 41, every living old person well
remembers was very levere in this coon-

tip, and was afterwards known by the

to 1779 and So, another very hard one cook place in America, which was preced-

into time my memory cannot ferve me on

ed a very large for tone.

Good Bargains.

day the 31ft day of July, inft, at the in Hadley, at ten of the clock in the fore-noon, a small affortment of English, and Hardwate GOODS—consisting of Broad Cloths, Chinizes, Callicoes; various tools SAMUEL PORTER, Dept. Sh'aff.

Jule 25. 1795.

Juft publifbed, and for fale, at the Book.

Simeon Butler.

nied him to deput. — Mr. Addington immed him to deput. — Mr. Addington immediately diffut the Miller and Taylor, two of the effices, to the honfe deferibed in Hans figuate, where they apprehended Mrs. Paipoe, her ferrant, Mary Bruwn, and a man, who faid his name was James NEW and comprehensive System of

NEW and comprehenive System of A Geography, by way of question and answer, by Navisanial Dwight.

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps, constanty for fale, all parts Webder's and Perry's Spetling Books, Pfalm Books, Account Books, whole fale and retail; Merchants, day be supplied on reasonable steps and every favor arknowledged.

UN. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rage.

Northampton, July 29 1795.

New Goods. THE subscribers have just received from Bullon, a general assurance of India and English

bere facted; and that the prifoner Brown was the person who affilted Mrs. Phippe in the whole affair.

Mrs. Phippe (said the note was given her GOODS among which are the following articles; Salt, W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Branly denied any part of the flory related by him to be true.

Fifther gave a very indifferent account of himself. They were all committed for dy, Tea, Allipice, Pepper, Redwood, Log-wood, Window Glais, 20d. 10d. and 8d. wood, Window Glafs, 20d. 20d. and 8d, strought Nails of our own manufac-ture, Co., Shingle, and Lath, do. Grind-Rones, of various fizes,——alfo, a heautiful afferement of Chiutzes, and Calinces, Marins, Lawes, Mide, Sarfof himfelt. They were all committed for further examination on Saturday next.

Mr. Courtoy is a person well known, resides in Oxendon Street, and has acquir-Cantodes, Moleos, Lawis, Mode, Sartiot, Morceno, Darint, Tauties, Florestine, Shallsons, Taboreen, Nackeen, Fuftian twill'd and plain Velesta, Janes, Curdiante Linafloys, Cotton Hofe, Bandanno, Black Silk, Muffie, Lawi, Pocket and Shall Handkerehiefs, Ladies Morocco and Florest Morocco and Florest Morocco and Florest Morocco. AS your Gazette, it appears from the title page, is intereded for the country, it is therefore the proper vehicle for the conveyance of every thing which is effential entine Sirs, long and thort Leather Gloves, men's do Silk and Worfled Mitts, Pins, Needer, Sewing Silks, I with, and Trimmings of moft kinds wanted in the Country-likewife, Shoemakers, Sadlers, the professity of the country at large in a great degree depends on the menomy, radulty and product foreight of the fargreat degree depends on the exconomy, Iritamings of molt kinds wanted in the adulty and product foreigh of the far. Country—likewife, Shoemakers, Saiders, as from his laborand care is derived not only the fair of his life internally, but from the faree fource external commerce draws its elvief (apport—this being promifed, I though it into amis through proper in the fair of his laborand of your upper to commonicate to that of the body of people in these Commonication of the common of the control of the common of the to that used a body or people in these Calleading these the following
PROPHECY,
not founded upon insignation nor upon
influration, fuch as perhaps the prophecies of Mr. Bothers are, that upon the experience of facts—whit has not only once
but takes with the inchronated to accept Batter, Tow Cloth, Beef, Sheep, Pork, and most kinds of Produce, as at any store in the country; those gentlemen and Ladies who would wish to purchase cheap, are defired to call for their own fatisfact again under the like circumstances.

The prophecy I mean to make known to farmers it: That the enfuing winter of 1795 and 6 will in all probability

irred to call for their awa latistaction, and if fulled, will obtain the effects of their friends, as well as oblige their hundle fervants.

N. B. Part Cath, and 2d. per pound given for clean cort to n. & LINEN RAGS.

Commington, July 20, 1795. Information.

S the fobfcriber expefts to leave this

A sthe fiberious capes.

A town fopp, he takes this method to inform these who have accounts unsettled with him, to call and settle them accord ing to contract; those who flight this rea-fonable request, will be obliged to fettle them with another person, who perhaps cannot give the same satisfaction that he can bimiels. He has a considerable quantity of Hats on hand, very low by the doz, which he willies to exchange for a likely young Horfe, four, five, or fix years old. A good bargain will be given to any per-fon who wishes to trade as above.

VIRGIL PECK.

Northempton, July 27, 1795

TT Subferibers to Dr. LATHROP's

For Sale,

By Nathaniel Risks, as the Baraton-merly owned by Boundam Downed. Co. near the Ferry. Four theoriest defi-els of Rock and Truks Hlund Salt, was and N. E. Rinn, Brendy, Sugaris, Multin, Iron and Seed, and a number of other ticles in the Grocery lite, as was ufaully kept for fall by the former Company, of Nathaniel Blale and Co. Storing, and Committee before

Storing, and Commission before done asufual, and the fmailest favours thankfully acknowledged. Henford, July 1, 1795.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1 500 vards check'd wooled SHIR'TING—to be delivered by the 1ft of October next enfuing -nize in the following manner: 3 4 yard in wealth,

Who has for fale, a general afforting Northampton, July 1, 1795.

Take Notice,

FOR fale in Ambertt, a few rods end of the 2d parith meeting house, one sere of land, with a house, bain, and thed upon it, a good fland for a tavern-for forther particulars erquire of
E. MATTON, jun.

Amberft, Jule 21, 1795 Take Notice.

LL those indebted to the subscribe whole accounts are now due; that anless those accounts are paid, on or be-fore the middle of October next, they sill be fued without further notice.

JOHN BANISTER, Aaron Rice, and Co.

INFORM the public, that they are e. Necting fuirable buildings for coming on the TANNING and CURRYING bot of appeare the house of Capt. Eleamitton. They want to purchase OAK, MEMLOCK, and BIRCH BARK, which they are now ready to receive; and for which they will pay the cash, and a gua-rous price, on delivery; they will allow the eath for any quantity of raw HIDES, the enfoing featon. Northampton, Jaly 8, 1795.

CENT TABLES, FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE. June 8, 1795.

Taken up by the lubferiber, in his inclofure, a black Stulling COLT, supposed to be two years old this fummer; no white about him, excepta white fput in his forchead. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, &

SAMUEL WARE, jra-Conway, Joly 29, 1795.

The fubscriber being appointed, and having accepted the man of Administrator, on the estate of Eiger zer Mars, late of Hadley, decrated— Hereby requells all perions having de-mands against faid cliate, to exhibit them for feitlement; and those indebted, in make immediate payment.
SETH SMITH.

Hedley, July 25, 1795.

Taken up in damage, 5 old SHEEP, and & LAMSs, maked eli a crop on the near ear, and a fix in he ead of the off ear. - The owner is defined to prove property, pay charges, and nice them away JOHN FISHER. Westampton, June 29 1795

Wanted to hire immedistely, a JOURNEYMAN Cooper, to whom cash will be paid, when required. ABNER WILLIAMS Williamshoreh, July 18, 1795.

50 Calves Bags, for fale, by OLIVER THAYER. Williamsburgh, July 22, 1795.

the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

lege Lottery, third class, may be had of WAN ED, as an apprentice to the Printing bolinels, a feart active Boy, a bour 12 years of age. — Enquire at this

Office. ** CASH paid, by the Printer hereof, for clean COTTON

and LINEN RAGS --Alio, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NET, for which cafe will be paid.

nations, was withdrawn.
The fame was done at the Hayannah

respecting their colonies, that France once possed a decree, ordering the Governors of their West India colonies to seize and

confilerte ships and cargoes, coming with in a league of the shores of their islands.

The right we enjoy, without treaty, of

permissive in that nation. The trade has been but of few years. Lord Sheffills

in his argument against admitting the A-mericans into the West India Bands, re-

latter would be tempt a very extraording-

ine featiments of this writer have been

immediately on tritern of prace, that trade

was again confined to the parent coun-tries—Neither the United States, nor any other nation; who had enjoyed the benefits

earthmence, necessive it man over permit-ted to them, or to decy the ambority of these two nations to probability them enter-

NORTHAMPTON. (Maffectuates) PRINTED AND PURLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. 1X.]

W E D N E S D A Y, August 12, 1795.

HOM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. | ticles of peace, this permittion to nearful | forpost of military and civil effect framework, I greater, so prohibit as from their caseling

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY

the OBJECTIONS to the TREAT 1 refuted,

MR. RUSSELL,

THE 7th resion is "because the similar to the property of in India, in its common with other nation, it is refused, that in frame it will be of little at the common to the

afabfential benefit to our citizent."
In the first place, it ought to be remark d, that eccording to the rights, claimed by all actions, having colonies, to which clother nations have acceded; we have no effice right to go to any of the colonies the Briefit crown; and that unlefs fuch gine orders in state and the tracks to the distribution of the state o much adopted by the Brirish government much adopted by the Brirish government relative to their West Indee, since the re-volction, and may incressor give as some idea what thus nation thenks of our right Berangers from any participation there is as old and as univerfal as any cla the prefeat commercial nation of

By our treaty with France, his must diffien-majeff) agrees to continue to the en which have been, and are open to be French iffends of America : of all te French islands of America : of all thich free ports the faid fubjects shall en-France and Stair, as has been frewn, open-ed the trade or fome of their colonies, dor-ing the lail was, to all neutral nations; and of the ofe, agreeable to the regulations

An arrest of the King of France on the job August 1784, declares the tree ports inte islands of America, and the regulatimes they shall be feet jest to the fize of tillsh-the articles they may carry in, and hog away. The vessels are to be fary of this free trade, pretraded to claim a continuance, because it had been permitme, at the leaft, and the merchanorses, as the leaft, and the maize, vegeta seed, falt, beef, fifth, rice, maize, vegeta seed, falt, beef, fifth, rice, maize, vegeta seed, falt, beef, fifth, rice, maize, vegets, str., feins, fers, toftin, pitch and ter—Sale let and fifth are follyfelted to a duty of 3 fires per quinted, befide the general du-tion the cargo; which there livers are moretted into a bounty on the French flary. The articles, permitted to be ing their colonial post files, much less to make complaint at being desied a privi-lege, before indulged to them.

Having then no rights of commerce to the Britith Enft Indies, which that natio the PHISIP. Legit radies, which the nationary not sake them is, without just caufe at complaint on our part, let us consider what are the relatifities imposed on the trade by treaty, and whether it will not continue to be of substantial benefit to our ten awar in retorn, were limited to rafina ud moisifes—and goods imported there from France. Commifficers were to be applied to refide in these free ports, to that the regulations were frittle ron citizens, notwithflanding thefe reftriced with ; and the more fecurely to goard By the 13th article, there is an express e trade, the merchants and captains of By the 13th article, there is no experig-fit pelation on the part of the British King, that we finall-freely earry on a made with the British Engl Indies, paying a toomage duty on our veileds, no higher than British well-ls pay in American ports, and no-higher duties on the importation and ex-portation of their eargnes, than finall he-narable on the furnesseries when impac-natable on the furnesseries when impacand to chole. From among themfelves, committees who should asset in watering the foreign vessels and denouncing the foreign vessels and denouncing the foreign vessels and the Uand Markerslands, it is expressly agreed. såd Kriberlands, 11 is expressiv agreed, "do the Victor State, their fulfielt, and abstracts foull leave to this of their High Republics the peaceable enjoyeness of their vigits in the committee, thank and feat in the left and I'll fulfielt, without any brindrance." cles exported to be carried to the United States and there unleden, and both parties, whenever it shall be found therefore, shall # any faction."—It appears then, that the highest excitating foreigners from a direct make to their coloniers, and combining the to their coloniers, and combining the to their coloniers, and combining the majore commend the coloniers to the majore commend the coloniers to the majore commend the coloniers are considered. his not only practiced among all the largeran nations, but has been expressly megaized by the United States of Aarica. Hence it clearly follows, that they relaxation of the colonial fyllem. all be confidered as a favor to that na-

aref the veffel, and the cargors permit-

to be imported, and exported.
This is confidered to be the permanent

the illande, they have been free for the

med their colonies to all foreigners, be-ale it is more important to have their then on board their ships of war, than

e fole suppliers, and carriers for their ics. During the last war, in the year

19, the French opened the trade of their

India iflands to neutral names ; the

in France, and representations a-

bretien of certain other articles. In

war, the French have generally

Two questions arise on this part of the rick-fift, supposing the trade to be abfoliately confined to the carrying of merchaodize of any fort, not observing or net-chaodize of any fort, not observe, and the importing from these settlements, dis city into the United States, all articles put abin whose behalf it is so relaxed. his of d to be our tealoning in the arrectible King of France, admitting us, in mon with other foreigners, into the faller, however limited in the ton-

onto the Davied States, all stricts upit ab-foluely prohibited.

Is a trade thus limited, fulfilantially beau ficial? We muffigither present the produce of that country, directly from the Eaf Indies, making payment there, in fust agricules as faul be convenient for us to carry, and faited to their markets, or we mest buy them in Exrepe, and pay for them

payable on the fame articles, when imported or exported to British vell-ls, the arti-

there.

Taking for granted then, that there is Taking for granted then, that there is no profit on the cargo carried to the Egf. Indies, (though fometismes very given profits are made on the outward catgo,) let is be considered that in the fift effe, we procure ell our Eefl India goods, at the first coft, from the hands of the prodocer. In the latter, they are porchafed with all the additional charges of freight, to Europe commillions, and prefits of every man conceined in pracuring them in India, fending them to Europe, and felling them there; and when it is rescubered that the trade.

to ferure their trade and post floors, and the cederly management of their concerns; all which much be charges on the goods, While Leafibrag and Colanda were colo-oles of France, they were not allowed a lefare they are full in Europe, it cannot direct trade to the W-fl Lutier. And fuch to depth of the the direct trade to the W-fl Lutier. And fuch to the Month of the Month o has been the jezhoufy of European nations pean nations
France once
to be fubilishtially ben final. Indeed it is
Governors
a well authenticated fast, that Eaft Iedia goods are twenty five per cent, cheaper in the United States than in Europe ; and if imported from Eurice by us, the charge must be made of at leaft ten-cent, more, which would arife for commissions and exchange. It is clear then that we should procure our Eoft India goods from thirty procure our Est India goods from narry to forty per censum cheaper under this ar-ticle, than without permition to go to the Est India, which it fectors to us; the difference may be fairly called a fulfan-tial benefit to our citizens. This is the meries that the American kave no more pretention to go to our Well India illands, than to car Ball India festlements, yet the cale in times of pears. - In times of war, the difference will be greater, the charges

The featiments of this writer have been much adopted by the Briffing overnment relative to their W-fi Leden fince the revolution, and may therefore give us formed to a commerce with men Eagh Ledia Letter to a commerce with men Eagh Ledia Letter to a commerce with men Eagh Ledia Letter to a commerce with their Copiestala Letter the Copiestala Letter to about the Copiestala thou dreight to about the rest into her Eeft Island posted Copiest, and the United States the capacity of carried the right of carrying Eeft Legist goods to Europe, if both prairs control complexity in the part of the United States. to great, and the control country the capaci-ty to exercise the right of carrying Eoft Judia goods to Europe, if both patters con-fect. When two make a control, in which no other is interested which no other is interested; may they not distalve it, if both please? If distalve it, may they not grant to each other larger the contract? Dies flipulating to grant a right, by an individual or a nation, prea power to extend that right, or grant or permit the exercise of others. there any meral or neutral incapacity in the United States, to receive an extendion of the United Mann, to receive an extension of the commerce, granted in that article? In there any in Great Britain to grant? The answer must be clear, and will readily them, that having certain rights by express flipulation, cannot interfere with the grant or normalism of others.

or permiffion of others.

Has any other power a right then to probibit Britain from permitting, and A merica from exercifing other rights. It is

not presented there is any.

If the treaty is rainfed, and Great-Britair thall chose to demand of us to make such regulations as will infere to them, that the voilels of the United States shall carry the goods laden in the East Indies, to the U mited States, and there unlade them, we that he bound to do it. But as this is a flipulation on our past, and for her bene-fit, if the chooses to wave it, and clear our our vessels from her posts for Europe, they will have a right to go there. The Custom boufe clearance would be an expirite not be contelled by any one.

A militable of the treaty has induced

A milake of, the treaty has induced from p opic to furpois their ste many as fittillows on the hade, than is fairly warranted by the smile.

It has been furpoised that the conflict trade of India, power joyed, is hence turn had founder interestical. The words are in also underliked, that the permission of the state of the further state of the state of th granted by this article is not to extend to all less the reffels of the United States to carry or any part of the reafing trade of the Bri-tife territories." The b gal and natural impart of these words is, By wirese of this ar-ticle, no right shall be claimed to the coal-ing trade of the British territories in India. The words are intended to prevent a right by implication; which the generality of the terms, expecting our authority to trade there, might be confirmed to include. It certainly takes away no right drawn from other caufes.-If a right to the coafting trade of India, can be founded on othe cle certainly does not infringe that ight: For the words are, that the permit for ground by this article, is not to extend, Ge. Ce. We are furely then on possession of the rights we were entitled to without

the treaty,

Great Britain, unless the treaty is ratified, may refleict us from the coalling trade of her territories in India, and also from greater, to pushful as from their canning trade; but the will not polf-is a tight to relote us the darch trade or Important and exportation from her Kall-halia fet-ilements. Being the treey is trailed, the may primit to cer viil-is the crading trade—after it is ratified, the may permit the fam.

the fame.

By our treaty with the United Nothers lands, we recognized in express terms their rading, we recognize in express terms their colonial rights in the Enfand Weft Indies. No body ever doubted they were free to permit and we to exercife the right of trading to their colonies, and secondingly they have permitted to us, and we have enjoyed a very locrative, though refleid-.1 trade to form of them, especially to Sartrade to fome of them

The 8th reafter ffered by the terem against ratifying the trian, it, because in every fire statum respective over the column of figure of ferent Eritain, the whole commerce of the United States in fach interestife, was calmined in seturn."

The writer of these remarks is at a loss

to comprehend the precife meaning of the town in this reason. Does it mean that if mes of Great Britain, we can tride with thefe colonies only, or that we cannot ex-

United States to any other causary.

Some writers have furrendered the whole Some writershive furrendered the whele commerce of their colonies to an exclu-five company colony, without chalding-ing an excludive company, have confined the whole commerce of their colonies to a particular part of the mather country— whence on thin was allowed to fail, but either in a fleer, and at a particular fealon; or if fingle, in confequence of a itemfe. Other nations leave the trade of their colon-tic form. It is a superior to the colonies of nies free to all their fubjedla who may cony it on from all the different pares of the mother country, and who have occa-fion for no other license than the common

disparches of the Custom-boofe.

This is, an account of the conduct of parent countries to their colonies, by the colonies of Apaid Shitte, in his treatife. existented Anals Smith, its his treatile, on the wealth of nations. Amenators, in his origin of Commerce, freshing on the form fulf-St, fairs, "By every principle of juffice, of the laws of nations, and the analysis of the above from sufficiency of displaying formers in the different sufficient of adjusted separators in the material hand on each five tight to treate which, and the latter than the suffice tight to treate which, testing one understanding registering and in-act to footbild it there. Such an excision a testimple noish there. Such an excision a right carnet be denied to be the very effects

riget (densi be admit er er int. 1995).

The above quotifient are made for the purpose of obtaining a clear idea of the tight of nations, having colonies—in the obligations and reflictions of fact control of the colonies o longs that by examining the flate of our commerce under the treety, we show the conclude a better conformable to any jet idea officed to the terms coloring consee of the United States in fuch tears come of the leaved theory is no course course to confer to consider the petton. "By submitted in petton." By submitted in the probably he understand, referring commerce not apreciate country, and statistics pepte.

The 3's not 13th articles of the treaty expect to be the only once that refueld our contents.

raie to the British colonies By the 30 tribe sto-the British eclonics. By the gly, we may trade freely by land in their co-louics, we may carry there all forts of goods, and bring back may thing in return. We are full free to practure the like articles, som any other part of the world-and what we bring from those colonics, we may expert whethere we please. Here, is no returblish as to the articles to be imported into the sub-tribe sto-the imported into the sub-tribe sto-the imported into the sub-tribe sto-the into the sub-tribe sto-the imported into the sub-tribe sto-the imported into the sub-tribe sto-the into the sub-tribe sto-the into the sub-tribe sto-the into the sub-tribe sto-the sub-tribe sto-the into the sub-tribe sto-the sub-tribe sub-tribe sto-the sub-tribe sub-tri ported into their columnes, or exported from them, by us, nor as to the place to which we may export the articles, fo breaght from them.

The colonids may come into the United-

States in the fame manner, and for the fame purpol sas we enter their territories a but there is no redriction that we will fellonly to them; or which give to them never exclusive privileges; the fame rights grant-ed to them by treaty, are free to grant to all the world.

The 15th Article gives us a right to and the measure were made from Batte.

and when it is reaccusted that the trade of the results of the frequency of the territories in June 15th Artarie gives up a right to any Necta, and other large towns; and when it is reaccusted that the trade all trade there, even that of direct important trade to the Eacl Relate, but contains no passes which pay an immende from forthis in statiscal, the right the result payers, and the like articles, that we will not they elsewise.

The trade to the Eagl Relate, but occurred, that we will not they elsewise.

The trade to the Eagl Relate, but occurred that the trade of the right the right the right that they are control, that we will not they elsewise.

The trade to the Eagl Relate, but occurred that the trade of the right that they are control, that we will not they elsewise.