An AS for incorporating certain Perfora

WHEREAS Jiby Mondy, and others, ferlied, have petitioned this Court to be manner alorefaid; for which licence, the iscorparated for the purpose of managing person or persons receiving the same, shall the concerns thereof :-

the concerns thereof :
Be it exacted by the Senate and Haufe of
Reprefentations in General Court officiality. Kappigaticki, vogara Cara ngjatati, aal hi iki aukhriiy die fam, I ra John Miouy, Asim Miouy, Simeon Masdy, Lei Tayler, Chailes Ferry, jon. Abby Stelbins, Noah Ferry, jon. Diezer Ayres, Auron Ayre, Sameel Tollan, Divid Abbre, Noah Clair, I ha Prelon, jon. Jahr. Redu aliki die Visione Unriel Linker. Preftan, Abiather Viston, Daniel Lathron, John Birchard, Mufes Prefton, Jofish Montague, Elijah Smith, David Partrick, James Smith, and the heirs of Thomas Mondy and John Stebbins, owners of the following loss of land in the town of Greatfollowing loss of lead in the town of Great-ly, (*2). The fact with later in the fifth crant division, to called, repeater with twenty-four aeres on the north fide of pand-adjusing to faid loss owned by the per-fors before estamed, by, and they hereby are incomposited for the purpose of ma-naging field leads to a common field and the Proprietors, and Owers of the lacks atarefaid see hereby invelled with all the powers and privileges, which the Proprie-tors of lands to general fields are by law

BE it funter enoned, That each and every of the Proprietors aforefaid, their heirs and affigna, thall be at full liberty at any and all times bereafter, to inclofe and improve by themfelves, any of their lands lying within the limits of the traft of landbefore described in the same mauner as it this aft had not been made, they maintain ing their telp flive proportions of the gen-In the House of Representatives June 11th,

This Bill having has three feveral read-ings puffed to be enacled. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Sik'r,

In Senate, June 15th, 1795.
This Bill having had two leveral readings passed to be en-fled.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Pri'dt.

By the Governor ap }
proved June 15 h }
SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy-Aurit.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Miffachufetts.

In the year of our Lord, One Thousand fewen Handred and Ninety Sive.

An Ad, repealing a certain clause of an

Act, intitled, "An Art for the orderly, foleomorgation of Marriages,"

VIEREAS is and by the Act entitied as aforefuld, among other

VV tied as aforefaid, among other things the following cloude is enriched, viz. "And if it finall to happen, that any one or more of the faid Justices or Ministers that not have joined together in marriage, any perform during the course of the year then tast past, it shall be the duty of such Justice or Minister, also to certify to faid Town Clerk, in oriting, order his hand, that he has not joined any persons in marriage within the course of the faid year"; and a compliance with the faid clause is found inconvenient;

BE it therefore enacted by the Senate and Hunfe of Reforfentations in General Court of milital add by the authority of the fame, That the belone recircal clause be, and it is hereby repealed.

In the Honje of Representatives, June 11th,

This Bill having had three feveral readings out I to be enefted.
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Spk'r.

In Secate, June 15th, 1795.
This Bill having had two feveral readings paffed to be casefed.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Prode.

By the Governor ap proved June 15th. SAMUEL ADAMS. True Cop"—Aneft,
IOHN AVERY, 100. Sec'ry.

Commonwealth of Maffichufetta.

In the Year of our Lord. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Five.

An Aft to regulate the fale of Goods at Public Vendor, and to repeal all hereto-fore made for that purpose.

BE it enailed by the Sendte and Honfe of Representatives, in Grand and Honfe of families, and by the authority of the families, and by the authority of the families, and offer the fift day by John and offer the fift day by John next, no person unless the believnsed by the major part of the Selectmen of the town to which he belongs, shall fell at Public Ven.

due er Osteri, any Goods or Chattels i In appearing to agree that providens i whatforeer: And it my perfon, without may be confidered in fonce cases as conficted fields of Goods or Chattels at Public Vendue or Ostery, be find all porter and pay a fun not exceeding fix landered dellars for each offence; and the they find not be confifteded, but may be confidered as contraband, the offence is not the public of the confidered as contraband, the confidered as contraband. An All for incorporating extrain terms.

in the Town of Grandy, for the purpose silectimen or the major part of them, at a confinancing and Grandy, for the purpose, are hereby empowered by a writing under their hands, to licence any furtable person or pers Selectimen or the mejor part of them, at a taken and paid for.

— Of protecting merderers or forgets. pay to the Selectmen granting it for their use, the sem of two dollars; and the Se-lectmen are hereby directed to record every Licence they may to grant, in a book to be by them kept for that pur-

And be it further enaded. That if any person or persons thus licensed, shall re-ceive any Goods for sale at Public Vendae or Catery, of any Servant or Minut, knowing fach person to be a Servant or Minor or shall fell any of his own goods lefote San rife or after Sun-fet, at Public him as aforefaid, of whom the fame were received, and the names of the perfors to whom the fame fiall have been fold. Prowided. That noting in this Act thall extend to fales made by Sheriffs, Deputy-Sheriffs, Caroners, Conflables, Collectors of Taxes, Executors or Administrators, or any other person who already is, or hereaster may be surborized or required by Law to fell-Goods, Chartels or Lands at vendue or

And be it funter enaded. That no Licence granted as aforefaid, finall be of any-effect to exempt any person or persons from the penalties incurred by any branch of this Act, unless such licence shall have heen made and granted within one year next preceding such fale.

And be it further enaded. That any pea-

alty incurred as aforefaid may be recovered by an Aftion of Debt in any Court of Re-cord proper to try the fame, and appropri-ated to the afe of him, who shall first fue

And be it further englied. That all Laws heretofore made for regularing the fale of Outery, excepting as before excepted, and they hereby are repealed : Pravided, That all Porfeitures and Ponsities that may have been incurred by any breach of faid Laws, shall and may be recovered in the fame manner as though this Act had not been made a the Honfe of Reportations, Jane 19th,

This bill having had three feveral read-ings polled to be enacled. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Sp'kr.

In Senate, June 15th, 1795.
This Bitl traving and two feveral read

ngs paffed to be enacted.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Prodt. By the Governor approv- }
ed June 16, 1795.
SAMUEL ADAMS.

Time Copy—Atteff,
JOHN AVERY, Jun, See'ry.

From the New Hampftire Gazette.

Mr. MELCHER, Mr. Melchen, I for he fill the first the strain plane when will tend to explain the treaty plane to publish it. The discription into heads may give it an antique appearance, but as thorough it lits his form upon the first reading resulted new the better to comprehend it, the fame effort may perhaps follows in Jane when. The exall property follows in Jane when will not be foremarked extended for the division will not be foremarked extended for Arenuoully contended for.

Permer treaty carried into effect,

By relinqueth neat of the western polis
by the British, by full provision for
indemnalization for loss of private debts by legal obdicles.

E. Cortre.
No provision for todemnification for loss of megroes carried away by the Briefle contrary to former treaty.

Causes of war removed - drifting from for

mer Treaty.

By amicable adjustment of the bounds of the United States between lake of the woods and Miffifippi, and between United States and Nova-Scotia, or rather New-

ronswick.

Rights refigured by the United States.

Of preventing alien British heirs from succeeding to lands in United States now

Of confifeating private debte, fhares in Of imposing greater duties on Bri-

tifh, than on other foreign veffels or goods.

In confenting to extend articles of contraband much farther than in common trea-

Of impoling additional tonnage on British vessels, or increasing difference of duties payable by British and American veffels during continuance of the 12th ar-

In agreeing that alls of reprifal for injuies done fhall not be made till demand of fatisfaction.

Rights acquired by the United States.

Of case, free and advantageous comnucleation with Canada and Nova-Scotia, or rather New Brunfwick, by land, or inland waters, on paying no higher duties on goods than when imported by the British

by fea.

Of a firm effablishment in carrying on trade with the British East Indies, on pay-ing the fame daties of importation or ex-portation of goods as the British East In-Vendue of Outery, he shall forfeit and particular portain of goods as the British East Indian not lefs than fifty dellars, nor more than see headed and freque dellars, nor more than see headed and freque dellars, nor more each effect; and every person than live cached first there a first and particular approach as possible of the goods final be exceeded first there are first and particular approach and the first than in particular approach and the first than in the first than the f that Americans shall have no right to Bri-tish East India Coasting trade by virtue of

> of the article respecting tonnage, and dif-ference of duties during continuouse of 12th article. America agreeing not to make the tonnage or the difference of du-ties greater, and Great Britain referring o herfelf the right of laying duties and

driting to connervall the American.

Article community Trailet.

Reciprocal admifica of confuls—of hiring and poff-fling hoofes and warchoufes
for purpoff- at 6 commerce—that commandises of privateers shall give bond for indemmineated of those that may injure contra-ty was of nation—that pirates shall not tretive aid or be barbored—that military r paval commissions shall not be accepte from powers at war with either party-no citizen, or inhject fuffered to colift again ither—thips of war hospitably received at all times -- privateers of nations at war with either party, nor to arm in parts beall timesonging to party not at war-ner to fell what they have taken-nor to onichafe more provisions than are necessary to come vey them to nighest part of their nation-Ships of war and privateers of each nation samps of war and privateers of each nation may carry their prizes where they pleafe, without cognizance of courts of admirally, and may fall when they pleafe to the placementioned in their committions or parents—their or refuge thall not be given to foch as have made prize upon either party, with the provife, that it fault not be confirmed to operate contrary to former treaties—fhip or goods of one party not to be taken by enemics within harbors rivers. or cannon fhat of the coaft of the other nerobants and others behaving peaceably in time of war between America & Great Britzin not to be molefted, if fofmelted rockee months to be allowed them to re

Old law of nations confirmed.

The neutral goods, but enemies grad-in neutral bottoms fabjett to expture friends goods in enemies bottoms not prize with the exception that this article thall be a fubject of ferore inspectation. Additional Article.

The compensations for speliations dur ing the prefent war, finall be made in a furnishery manner, where individuals are quality or laws incompensati

Juft publighed, and for fale, at the Book-

Simeon Butler,

A NEW, and comprehensive System of Geography, by way of question and and say, by "Geography, bo way of question and and say, by "Geography, bo way of question and and say, by "Geography and the say of the say terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles ex-Changed for Rags, Northampton, July 29, 1705.

The fubscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Administrator, on the effort of Element Margh, late of Hadley, deceated Herethy requests all persons baring demands against faid estate, to exhibit them for fettlement; and those indebted, to for lettlement; and determined make immediate payment.
SETH SMITH.

GOODS among which are the following articles; Salt, W. I. and N. E. Reim, French Brandy, Tea, Allfpire, Pepper, Redwood, Lywood, Window Glafs, 20cd. tod, and 8d. errought Nails of our own mendature, Cur., Shingle, and Lath. 2n. Grindlines, of various fizes,—alfo, a heavylife afforment of Cointext, and Callyars, Muffins, Lawnt, Mode, Sartnet, Murcens, Darrant, Tamier, Florenties, Shalloons, Tahoreen, Narkeen, Foliation, twill do and plain Velvets, Jaore, Conditive Linnings, Cotton Hofe, Bandanno, Birk-Sik, Mafflin, Lawn, Porker and Sarel Handkerchieft, Ladies Murceo and Fentine Slips, long and fhort Lesbertines. Handkerchiets, Ladies Murocco and En-entine Slips, long and fhort Leeber Gloves, men's do. Silk and Worlfte Mur-Pins, Needles, Sewing Silks, Twift, and Trimmings of moft kinds wanted in the Country—likewife, Shoemakes, Sadlen, and Joines Ware, Powter, Blockin Tea-pots, Wool Cards, Writing Paper, Crock-ery and Glafs Ware, of various prices and kinds, with a great variety of other angles too nomerous to specify here, which they offer to their customers, or any gentlemen and Ladies who would with to portain. this Teaty.

All the fame rights refiged by United States, are allo refiged by Creat Britain, and of courfe as against Great Britain, and of courfe as against Great Britain, are quired by United Strette—with exception of the article refigeding tonnage, and difference of duties during continuouse of the country is the gentlemen and Ladius and the country is the gentlement of if fuited, will obtain the effeem of the friends, as well as oblige their homble fer-

[Vol. IX.]

The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY

efection, by the inhabitants of Boffen, that

ardit is of the last importance to the peo-se of the United States. It is that which

antared our infacey which now gives us bing-and vigoor to all our exertions, phlic-and private, his invigorating efficient been evidenced in the history

the public, and of individuals, in fuch she public, and of individuals, in fuch important recent colours, as to leave no chip that ex are indebted to that for our gil alwance to, wealth and importance, ic the town of the first be contemplated white great and triving commerce. In not mount dorfulfine, is it not credit in the mount dorfulfine, is it not credit in the mount dorfulfine, is it not credit.

an me munui doraksinea, is it not credit in formats throughouth perf? Condider which that is flighting to man us from my content, confided to the honor of murchans, and the public of our laws. Waken this candence, wound credit win the finalled degree, and the public profession of the manufacture, and the public profession that it is not condensed, and the public profession from a mediumen, and the public profession from a mediumen, and the public profession from the manufacture of the content of the manufacture.

ry, pallied in an inflant. There is fearer an individual who would

revolt with horror at the fuggestion, because his pation was at was with pation of his creditor, he should refuse

tration of his creation, he invain retine por what was justify due. It is grown an amazim, the truth of which is inflanfield, and affented to be every man of public, that to far as refpects himfelf an unional differences ought to weaken the Migrations he is under to an individual. The writer of their remarks firmly because of the writer of their remarks firmly because of the remarks firmly because of their remarks formly because of their remarks for their remark

iner, that there is not a civizen of Boffen the would declare, he confidered himfelf lightaged from the debt due by him, be-zefethere was a war between his own na-

ertent, and importance of the former

the will be convinced that an injury to the will annihilate the latter, and with it ill the demeffic labor, and industry ori-

nating from and supported by it.

Do the inhabitants suppose that the go-

see the men who had honefly chough to

my any one, but prefered, at great hazards,

With respect to money in the public

With respect to money in the pumin indid, the practice of nations and the ac-tarity of the most eminent writers on white law, has long since condemned the practice of frontsering or consistating than and it is laid down as the acknow-

ledged law among all the modern nations,

with the fame which it ower to the enemy-

Every waters, incase of a war, funds cred-ted to the public are exempt from confisca an and servare." The poticy of a con-dut, in the United States, less tempolous

in regard to national faith and honor may

of war on the morals of a people are al-ways lamented as the greatest calamity that awaits that dreadful pedilence. Can there

and that of his creditor. Foreign credit is the parent of domestic dit. There is no man who will view

N. B. Part Cafe, and zd. per pour given for clean corror & times Rags. Curtaington, July 29, 1795.

-Information. Sike fablisher expects to lare the factor from the factor from the takes this method to introduce the factor from the factor f

tivy of Hais on hand, very low by the dia, which he withes to exchange for a litely bong Horfe, four, five, or fix years old, A good bargain will be given to any per-ton who wishes to trade as above. VIRGIL PECK. Northampton, July 27, 1795.

Take Notice. those indubted to the follerit

A whose accounts are now doe; that be fued without further notice.

JOHN BANISTER.
Convay, July 26, 1799 Wanted to hire two JOURNEYMEN Joiners, that are workmen at the bulinefs—Enquire of BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Nathamaton, August 5, 1795.

Brokeinto the inclosure of the fabletiber, on the 15th inft. a blick MARE, about 12 years loor, and a flar in her forehead,owner is defined to prove property, po charges, and take her away.

AMHARST HARWOOD.

Windfor, July 28, 1795

Taken up by the fubferiber, in his inclofare, a black Stallion COLT, supposed to be two years old this furnmer; no white about him, except white spor in his foreliced. The awart is defired to prove property, pay charges, &

rate him away.
SAMUEL WARE, jac-Cnoway, July 29, 1795.

Taken up in damage, 5 old SHEEP, and 4 LAMBS, marked with old DILEEF, and 4 LAMBS, maked win a crop on the near ear, and afti in the eds of the off ear.—The owner is defied to prove property, pay charges, and take them away JOHN FISHER.

Weltampton, June 29, 1705.

** ALL perfons indebted to the Deliver before the control of the control of the Deliver before the control of t

the Printer hereof, are called up-

on to make payment.

* TICKETS in the Harvard College Lottery, third class, may be had of Dr. Ebrenzer Hunt.

CASH paid, by the Prin ter hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS-Hadley, July 25, 1795.

Hadley, July 25, 1795.

That functions to Dr. LATHROP's That I for which call at the Printing-Office and receive their will be paid.

New Goods,

THE folleribers have just received from Boffine, a general efferment of feeling and English

W E D N E S D A Y, August 19, 1795. CONVERTING THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. | than the example fet by a government of case of any national difference or missen. | Love fewers in case of the confidence placed in it by decitanding, there would be a large and entire. than the exemple let by a government or converting the confidence placed in it by an aninpecting individual, into a trap to deprive him of his property! The princi-ple adopted at the fountian head would found fpread through all the brancher, and involve, in deeper directs the unfortunate of the property of the principles. The OBJECTIONS to the TREATY related.

MR. RUSSILL,
THE other part of the 11th reason is more fections, and is "because it in judgest that writher the debts due from it in judgest that writher the debts due from it in the interest that writher the debts due from it in the interest that writher the debts due from it in the public funds, or in any public or years to be public funds, or in any public or remained different the from from or years of more remained different the from from the growth the form of the from the fr invoice, in occept diffrets the unfortunate victims of war, than all the loffes of quiet and property. War in its mildelf form is to be deprecated as the greatest evil—War thus commenced, would be definedive of private confidence, and leave us the lizves of vice and immorality, without charafter and without oredit. The reason flates and without credit. The reason trates that "it is far from being impelfible that the exercise of this right may in the phins of the national legislature contribute to prefer with pact of our country, and provide right, and property of the citizens from one-laten."

Few men who are advated by a pure Few men who are advanted by a pure love for their econstry would with to de-tive its fafety from a conviction in the world, that it has abundoned those princi-ples of bonefit, and tegral to public and private faith, which are commonly practic-d among nation. But fappofice.

and among nations.

But foppoing thefe are foch, let them, let them, and foppoing thefe are foch, let them, it was the confidence of deprising foreigness of the confidence now entertained in our lear and government, if they chose to rifque their property in denarica, will be a payment on our part for every rifque they rom—that means will not he wanting by which their credits may be feersted from public grafp. Let up go forther, and grant that inspicious of war with this country could not have guarded men, thus advised of your principles, from being enfoard—that we were fo finded in communicing builtings, at to affived no chance of elegae; and give to this diffar on charce of elegae; and give to this diffar on the conduction of the control of the conduction o to this differentiate to the area of the second pre-it—it is probable such a measure was to prevent war, would protect the rights and property of our citizens from violation? Would not the nation thus injured immedistely make reprifalt, long before we could build fhips of sar to support this seizure, or call home our own defence-less property. Let it be remembered in contemplating this fubject that the nations of Europe have large fleets; that we are without any ; that our veff-le fail unguarded, and unstrued; every moment liable to he taken, while theirs are in many inflan-ces protected with military force. Such a principle once adopted, tempta-

tions to war would be multiplied to a na tion whose interest is concerned in the cul-tivation of peace. War must be carried or y credit, either borrowing at home or a broad. The current revenues of no country are (officient to meet the expences of war. In propertion to our credit, of mant of it, mult we pay for the means of fighting our grown. There can be no fighting our enemy. There can be no doubt bot a war undertaken with fuch at opposition to the received maxims of pub-lic faith would be attended with difficult by the interest and attain any thing by fe-treffering or confifeating the debts of in-diduals? Let them recer to their own ties and expenses in the procuring of mon-ties and expenses in the procuring of mon-er, that would infinitely outweigh any a-mount of property thus fequeliered or con-ficated. As little doubt can there be specience of what took place the laft that at the making of peace we fhould be willing to contract for the payment of py into the public treasury what was fee to their abfent creditors, and they will be convinced, that inflances of compliance rue fo rare, as to leave no doubt that few

property than detained.

It may be fairly inferred, that no fuch right as the town contemplates, exists according to the law of nations—that if fuch corong to the law of nations—that it food right did exit, it could in no cafe be expedient to exercise it. But that the infertion of such an article in a treaty, should be an objection to its ratification, speaks a treaty. anguage, which, it is fincerely hoped, it

ianguage, which, it is tincerely hoped, the town, on more mature reflection, would completely differed.

The reverte of the polition is more true with a conviction on the mind of all foreigners that the United States would be an interest or the state of the state of the states. That a conviction on the mind of the corper. In our needed to the control of the conviction of the con ty of altent, counted either to their pit-vate citizens or the public faith, would contribute to preferre the peace of our country and protest the rights and proper-ties of the citizens from violation. The more 22d ablolute certain this was made war on the morals of a people are alwore and abloiste certain in says made
why inneared as the greateft calaimity that
was that dreadful pedilence. Can there
to any thing more defructive of that
histograms which exatted a nation, field effects derived from this credit; in

f cafe of any national difference or milenof deritanding, there would be a large and
inflacatial part of the foreign community
deeply intereffed in preferring the preace
of furnicar in protecting from violation
the rights and property of our citizen,
and obtaining from their own govern
ment, without war, a redress of our
wrong.

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

wrongs.
In addition to what his been before faid on debts, property, and off-cts of individ-nals, due from our own citizens or depolited in our country; it ought to be further remarked that all our treaties for ca in our country; it ought to be further remarked that all our treaties fectore on each fide perfect fafety. All the modern treaties among the European Powers do the fame. Train griptli, and Algiens, have not failed to make fush contrad in their treit.

their treaties.

The 12th reason flated by the town, is

"because it remeets a right to the British
government, to fearth and detain our eight
in time of war, under friedlan and wenetings pretext." Really warring concetings any right to the British government
to search and detain vessels under any pretext, can be found. ext, can be found.

text, can be found.

All nations at war have a right to flop
moutal wifels, and examine their papers,
the nature of the property, to whomair belangs, and its defination. Great British
has this right, and exercises it in common
with the other belligerent powers toward
naturals.

The 7th and 19th, contain Ripulations that may leften the injury to mentrale, or fecure compensation when committed, but not one word committed, but not one word conceding any rights. So fat as their stricles respect those points,

The eight of the objection here, ferms to be an implication that this may of, feed a joint treaties made with other nations. If the reader will caft his eye over the gift article, he will fee the following-basic viz.—" Nathing in this treaty emained, Sall benerate be emifred or operationary to framerafying public treaties, with ablor foveright, or fairs." This certaily fecures the treaty from any charge of reignancy with other treaties. And a notat's conditional of the advantages to derived from the transportation that tother treaties were mere contracts between, and other nations, declering what these parties should be deemed contrad, in case one was at war, and the er, at perce. The nations were respectly free to treat with others, and mak more extended, or more limited lift outrabands. In our ether treatier, mastreles, which by the law of natio are raisand, are excepted. By the law of ros, all naval flores are contraband. r.Britain, without any aid from trea-

their enemy. tes or mast of the benefits of a commer-ture which we had a right to expett is a broad and vague charge, which

at cught to be fopported, by flating the bad furrendered, and what we had white and that foch finall be refered to ear created and the same care that cuttled to, without the treaty the residued to, without the treaty type and the same care that cuttled to, without the treaty type and the same care that the freeze of the cuttled to, without the treaty of exterior and the treaty of exterior and the same care to be found to be and the freeze of the same to the treaty of the cuttless of

| NUMB. 468.7

It is probable, the nown intends here, that we have precluded out, lees from the hope of receiving advantage by a principle adopted by the ermed neutrality the last was, that of carrying enemy's goods, in neutral faips, free from capture.

There is no queffino but, by the law of mitions, enemy's goods are liable to confiction, though found in the flip of a friend. During the last war, creain powers of Earrye, flipleated to adopt a different principle, viz. That the flip of a friend flowld render free the good of an enemy; and that the flip of an enemy and the total flip of an enemy hould said that the flip of an enemy hould said that the flip of an enemy hould said that the confication the goods of a friend. tion the goods of a friend.

theone tasis and render listle to confidention the goods of a friend.

Great Britist though opposed by America, and all the important poets of Emission, and all the important poets of Emission.

On own government has recognized the law of mations in this particular, as expounded by Great Britists, and has declared that the opposite principle middepend on transies, which straties depend on the will-of-other mations, as well as our own, and we can only obtain them, when they find be ready to concern. It is allo faid, that the northern powers of Enrich was considered in the contend for this principle of the samed neutrality, as it was called. Thus much is certain, that Reffix, who was the most power of the langue is now to close alliance with Britain; and of course would not promote the lyther in now to close alliance with Britain; and of course would not promote the lyther the adopted the last war.

the last war. We have acceded to new rights; we Dot one word conceding any rights. So fer as the farticles repeled those points, they are certainly an acquilition to us, considering Britain is now at war, and we at passes.

The 17th reason of the town, is "bit staff in greet which could indoor staff in greet which could indoor staff in greet which could indoor staff in the substant with what they are in case of the staff in the staff in the substant with what they are in case of the staff in the substant with what they are in case of the staff in the substant with the substant which when they are in case of the staff in the substant with the substant which when they are in case of the staff in the substant which when the substant with the substant which when the substant with the substant with the substant which when the substant with the sub

and captore, and conflicate the property of her enemy on heard out thips.

The words of the reason, that the treaty The words of the resion, that the treaty preclude the laps of receiving any, advantage, Sc. (if the principle before mentioned is what the tow, alludes to) extend further than is warranted by the treety of the treaty in that faftromens there is the followed a count's confideration of the advantages to defived from the transportation of fluctricles, will shew that recognizing the as contraband, cannot be of any impone; surely not of sefficient configure to coaste the interference of the townish the conditioned authorities of government. At should be remarked, also, that tother treaties were meré contrastic thereon, and endeadour to agree in what the treaties were meré contrastic. thereon, and endeasour to agree in what

The 16th reason is " Lecense it me and furrenders the right of carrying the property of any nation at war with Great Britain. in our coffelt freely bet about our ell presen-from even to freight."

It has been thewn in the remarks on the

If on neen thewn in the remires on me, if the redon, that we have no right, by the haw of nations, to carry, the property of an animo a war with Great Britain, true from faiture. If therefore, the treaty expelsity recognizes the principle faint entry a property is liable to conflictions that on board the veffel of a friend, it does no more than the convergence but does no on board the veffel of a friend, it does no more than the government has done be-fore. It formeders no right, for no right than to proted, enemies goods exists be-tween usuad Great Britain.

The reason further fatts: "that the tree-

'ij abandons all pretenfices over to freight.'
The writer of thefe remarks has looke