Meffis. Adams & LAREIT, Meffits ADANG LARITS,
THE 5th reaton of the report, is, because this compact admits British (ubjects to an emal participation with our
own citizant of the interior traffic of the
United States with the Indians, through our whole territorial dominions, while the advantages offenithly reciprocated to our e rizens, are limited both in their nature

In X-ne."

It has been well underflood (lays the Federaly) by men acquainted with the country occupied by Indians within the critisty of the United States, and that which falls within the British dominions, that by far the greater proportion of fura, are collected within the British dominious." The premifes for the fake of argumen may be conceded, but very different con-clusions follow, than those drawn by him. The Bridish trader can arm topply their flores on the waters adjoining the United States, through no other channel than the river St. Lawrence, which by reafon of ice, is paffable only five or fix months in the year; by this arricle in the treaty if ratified they will be able to transport merchandize throughout our whole territory at all times and featons without any obfruerien, which terntory. 18 not a mere milderness, which termory, is not a men-milderness, but is settled quite to the mar-gia of the Lakes. They will also be able gin of the Lukes. They will also be able intowerse trasportions, the grant of the privilege may appear to impost their goods into any part of the United States, and from such Atlantin ports to transport, the same terms of all alien day, upon the same terms our eithern. The United States in reour citizens. The United States in re-turn, are allowed to extry goods into the British fettlements; but warn it is considered that British traders have large capi-tals and connections established among the Indians as well as in England to fend them Supplies, and that American traders on the other hand, have fmall capitals without fuch connections, it will be found, that r citizens will derive littleif any bene our estracts will delege. It is clear there-fore that by the 3d article is the Treaty, the United States turrender much and gain

the United States intrender made and gain four hell of dure token in return.

However extensive our fea coaffs and immente compared with that of G. Britain in America," the contravy of exchait the Federaliff flates, will be readily from that Affaire goods under the nearly cannot be afforded on hetter terms by American citizens, than the fullyies of Great Britain, for by the 14th article, "The Britain government referres to infelt the right of importing to the profug on American veilible, contening into eroment referves to titleft the night of am-pointing on American veilelle, cuttering into the British parts in Europe a tomage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British veiles in the ports of America; and also such duty as may be admuste to countervail the difference of duty how payable on the importation of European and Affatic goods imported into the Unitod States in British or in American vel-

And it requires better evidence than the naked affertion of the Februaris, to prove that American citizens will be able to im-port the goods that are confumed by the Indians, into the United States, upon bet Iodians, into the United States, upon not the like murchandize into Canada, New Perspirals and New States; it botsg well known that the goods furtable for the radie of the Indian country, are principally British manufactors, with fome Ludia goods. American citizens cannot import the for mer into the United States opon as goo mer into the United States upon as good terms including the charge of impost, as British subjects can import them into their Provinces; and if the treaty should be ra-fied, the relactions which are evidently calculated by the 13th article to embarrals. the American trade to india, will enable them to import India goods into those Provinces from the flores of the company in London upon equil terms, at haft with American citizens in the United States It may here be faid, that if British fab jects can import goods into the Indian countries poon cheaper terms by the comof their fettlements, than by the United States, that Great Britain will derive no henefi: from the privilege, the answer is obvious, they have secured a privilege which they can use at all seasons

flance whatever. In every view it appears, that although by the Treaty we are admitted into each others territory, by the landboard for the parpofes of traffic, and that before the treaty neither could enjoy that night ; yet that British shiplets could enter our porn a luly with the plage. (The death of these as freely before the treaty, as they may in rease of its ratiocation; for they were before, there have been previously published.

[wise fabject to an alica day, which will There is in all 14 American, dead at least the state of th

nd at fuch times, as their former commu

nication by their own territory, would be

be completely inspended by its ratifices.

The Federalist also affirms, that by a farrender of the Posts, the United States will gain immensely by the for trade. 'Tis difficult to conceive that the testa gale can apply, when by the farrender, the United States receive nothing more than a right which has long been their own, but when the Great Britain has correstgally withheld to much them for 11 years. But allowing, as the Federalist Rates, that the traffic winner, or Turks to buy it for set; and to offer the winner of the set of the Great Britain has careagfally withheld tiom them for 12 years. But allowing, as the Federaliff flates, that the traffic with the Indians is within the British territories. the Indians is within the Britis territories, instead of gaining immersely by the fur trade, by the forrender of the posts, the gain will be a mete pepper core, as the British nation havonly to remove her post over the line of interfection between the two territories, by which means her fettlers and trading houses will fill remain an informeontable battier to the traffic of our citizens with the ladians within the British

territories.

The Federaliff in his comment epon the Britain on terms of equality, when with out any fimilar fliplation on her part, by the 17th article they fliplated not to impofe any new or additional tourage deties on British vessels, not to exercise the folding officeners between the duties are payable on the importation of any article in British or American cold. in British or American vellels. there is any flipulation fimilar to this in the treaties of the United States with France, the United Netherlands, Sweden or Profita, I will thank the Federalift to point ont the particular articles which contain

Should the United States during the coninuance of this article be under the neceffity of encteaing the tonnage duty apon foreign fhips, or to encrease the impost payable on merchandize imported in the payable on merchandize imported in the fame; British veners and mestempted from ported in them, would be exempted from all such additional duty and impost. The all fuch additional duty and impost. The United States cannot therefore exercise this right without the bezard of offeed. ing their allies and the other nations with m they are in treaty-And they are thus placed in this dangerous fituation with ont even the fladow of reciproci

A, CONSTITUTIONALIST:

R U T L A N D, July 27,
The Treaty of Amity, Commence, and
Navigation, between the United Starts of
America and the British King, ferms to
be the fubject which at prefent most engagto the inspect wine a preciar more rejorger than unblick attention. The featiments of the people in this part of the continent of processing the people in this part of the continent of processing the processing the people in the processing the pr that temperate fpint of difention which diffinguishes the great body of American farmers. We have no mobs nor riots in the country towns. Foreign influence and intrigue are wholly unknown; and the inveterate foirit of faction does not thrive farmers. The people are not much acquainted with the bofinefe of mobile are not much acquainted with the bofinefe of mobile and acquainted with the bofinefe of mobile are not making or toatimaking; of speculating in publick funds, or privateers: Nor is it possible to make them believe, that palmical wisdom confifs in offentation, parade, and clam-our; or in volumes of feraps numbered from one to fifteen, containing about a dezen fentiments extracted from old newf papers, and utterly anew in a jovial bour, as original effutions of genius. The independent body of farmers view forh lit. dependent body of tarmers view fach lit-tle operations of the path malters with ex-treme contempt. And although they with feveral articles of the treaty had been oth-crwife, they will undoubtedly abide by the deciding of that body of men, which the American people, have ordained to be confittotional authority and government,

NEWBURYPORT, July 30.

Total of a letter from Mr. John Fefs, prijuner in Algien, to bis mother in this torum, datal Algiers, April 12. 1795.

IAM a flave to the Mahometan, as I

have before informed you, and in a eplorable fitoation, and when I fall find relief God only knows. About three or four mouths ago we had fome hopes of re-lief, but our hopes were foon over. We were informed that Col. Humphrieys was in Spain and was coming here to treat for peace between the regency of Algiers, and the United States; and were afterwards informed that he was called home to America—the news of which almost broke our hearts; and now I despair of all hope of ever finding any relief 1 But God alone knows; by his hand we were brought here, and by his hand we can be taken away. John Harms and Thomas Stafford died in

or Miors, or Turks to buy it for us; and must pay them for going, after they have chested os of near half, and oftentimes the reterrally to his commenteponine, of the ration of the report, faints that it can be deterrally to our national honor and independence to be willing to meet the British nation on terms of equality But do the United States meet. Great Section of the day of the

P. Carrie

give his doty to his parents; His mafter will not allow him to write."

Extrall of two letters from Minings-Bay, dated the Stb June.

"As nothing circulated latter than bad news, it is most probable you will have received the account of the defluction of this place long cere this reaches you; but I can after you your imagination cannot pith to you a more melancholy defolation of the control of the control of the control of the control of the state of it now exhibits. What was called the old town of Montego Bay, that is, all between the firest leading Bay, that is, all between the firest leading Bay, that is, all between the firest leading from the flone bridge, (as you enter the bay at Mils Williams's) towards the parade, I fay all between this firest and the fea is laid io afhes. Mifs Williams's, (where I now write) Mr. Dancan's, Mr. Franks, the long flores, Mr. Giles's, and Smith's wharf tog notes, the Siles y, and Smith a whath are perfected; but not a houle on the officer had of the creek or rivolet from Green's what to Longhand's in fanding—finaly's own dwelling houle, Doblon's tareto, and all his immente boildings and what'f are levelled—Giffa's Hotel, Nancy Palmer's, the court boofe, and every thing this lide of that from the parade—The fame upon the other fide of the firest leading to the parade, all between it and the church yard to the creek on this fide, & to Mr. Siliar's mels room in the other direction, is confumed. It commenced at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in a gunfmith's flop under the bill room, and took its direction to every quarter; by fix o'clock the fame day the destruction was completed."

"I make no doubt you have already heard of our misfortone, although perhaps neard of our mistorium, although perhaps not to be depended upon. I am however very forry to fay, that the report can fearce ly be exaggerated. The fire began here about 2 o'clock on Saturday evening, and about 2 o'clock on Stufful evening, and raged in fo violent a degree as to do all the michief by came the only what fland-ing is Smith's. It, began pear the mar-ket place, & barnt towards the north-well. The fea breeze flortly fet in, which fpead the fire oo all fide.—The court houte, and all on the fame fide is down.—The and all on the lame ide is down.— He opposite fide, on which Mr. Th. Alves' house stands, was speed. In floor, it is impossible to explain the fad devastation, unless by faying, nearly that all you knew of Montego, Bay is gone. The lost must be imment, and or course will take four ment of the floor and received the stands of the floor and received. be immente, and or courte will take tome time to afgragio. All the flour, and every article of provision, is gone, andmany an undefiring and this ring good .cita. I am concerned, have loft-heir all. As yet we have no reason to helder the calmity was owing to any thing but secident, although we were again alst med by a cry of FIRE to fine the calmid to the calmid the calmi in such a place as to create some sufpicion of soul play."

Juft publifbed, and for fale, at the Book-

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehendive System or Geography, by way of question and answer, by Nathaniel Denight.

Said Batler has on band, and keeps confinulty for fale, all pairs Websiter's and Perry's Spelling Backs, Pfalm Books, Account Books, whale fale and retail; Merchant and the property of th chants may be supplied on reasonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles ex-hanged for Rags. Northampton, July 29, 1795.

Fresh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son, HAVE jost received at their new hore, a large and extensive associates of English, India and Hard Ware

Gand Groceries of all kinds. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery War, which they are opening and offer for he at the unof reduced prices.—The attlets are found into homeome, for an advanced and pay them for going, after they have heated on of near half, and offications more. At fift they bear to more than hey do now, became we could not underland hey faid, if we could not underland with words, we most with aftick: Now we have got to fpeak their language, we think our fifteen and collomers; they have a great variety of the best Broadcloth; Sikis, Chilara, Calicore, Inili Linens; a large quantity of the best Broadcloth; Sikis, Chilara, Calicore, Inili Linens; a large quantity of the best Broadcloth; Sikis, Chilara, Calicore, Inili Linens; a large quantity of the best Broadcloth; Sikis, Chilara, Calicore, Inili Linens; a large quantity of the best Broadcloth; Sikis, Chilara, Calicore, Inili Linens; a large quantity of the best Broadcloth; Sikis, Chilara, Calicore, Inili Linens; a large quantity of the best Broadcloth; Sikis, Chilara, Calicore, Inili Linens; a large quantity of the Broadcloth; and Skillets of every deficiplion. A blurg without any offence. We have but two days in a year to rest, which age the Loudon Pewer, Bris Kruttis without collete and Skillets of every deficiplion. A blurg without any offence. We have but two days in a year to rest, which are Christians and Earles Sonday; which days the Chillian Confusi to this place pay for our time and them days they allow us this week to do so were a line without collete and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Condont, and Brist, and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Condont, and Earles de Chillians, and crowlets with a calculation of the best of the collete, or bear conceive. I dope that the crims of the widow and the monters depic, of the Goods, they have job retired tries of the widow and the monters depic.

"Samuel Bayley destreathst you would manufacture with the Cash, 61, on Congress to cause them to take us a calculation of the fill of the collete of th

Northampton, August 12, 1795.

For Sale, DWELLING honfe, almost sev. A with a small quantity of land, Eq. ated in Northampton, within 30 radiof she Court boule - Enquire of FERMIN WOODS.

FERMIN WOOD Northampton, August 12, 1795 HAB, Indicated being appointed Administrator on the citate of PHING HAB LYMAN, late of Hadley, it the country of Hamphire deceased—defined persons judebted to faid effects matrice. mediate payment : and ail perfors the three accounts, por heretofore exhibited rathe commissioners appointed to receive and examine the claims of faid estate, are defined to exhibit them to the fosfenter at feon 21 may be.

LEMUEL WARNER, Adm'r. Hadley, July 7, 1795.

I the fubscriber hereby give notice, that on the 28th of July I me up to the highway and impossed is an inclosere, two MULES, one of a day colour, the other of a lightifit colour, as of them has a poke on. The owner i defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN HODGE, Hadley, July 28, 1795.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the tive BOY, about 14 years of age.—Ea-Northsmpton, Aug. 12, 1795.

Wanted to hire two JOURNEYMEN Joiners, that are work nen at the bolinels—Enquire of BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS. Northampton, August 5. 1795.

CENT TABLES, FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE. August 19, 1795.

Brokeinto the inclosure of the fubferiber, on the 15th inft, a birth MARE, about 12 years old, one white foot, and a ffar in her forehead.—The foot, and a first in her forebrad. —The owner is defired to prove property. P. Charges, and take her away.

AMHARST HARWOOD.

Windfor, July 28, 1795. lege Lattery, third class, may be had at

fra Sabienbers to Dr. LATHROF Thankfgiving Sermon, are defired to ell at the Printing-Office and acceive their

* ALL persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are called upon to make payment.

ter hereof, for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS-Alio, Wanted, a large quantity of old FISH-NEΓ, for which calk will be paid.

BLANKS of various kinds for fale at this office.

Rampshire Bazet



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

W E D N E S D A Y, August 26, 1795.

ol. X.1

OBJECTIONS to the TREATY refuted.

MR. RUSSELL,
THE first number of the Confiliational
If, in an inswer to the Federalife, expute, his fears of the darget that may
int, from the imallest branch of the Leife, from the imailent transm or the Le-gliane posseling a power, to make trea-ing independent of the larger. This re-rank is simed against the constitution, that if it has no other effect, it may prepare the ed of the reader for his co etich, if true, will be a death blow to the maty, and end all contell on account of in expediency. The rown, on being con-

rised of this, may remain quiet and un-diabled; for it made thy people who hat no power it can ment be a law—it is a more dead letter.

After quoting various pallages of the confination, which deferitoe the powers of Congrés; he confident it as clear, that no trant can be made, in which the organ substitute, by the confliction, to make reaties, full exercice my of those powers. The confirmation would, seconding to the write and thus—the Prefident, by and with the advice and confort of the Season sith the advice and confent of the Senate, hall have power to make treaties, pro-tided two thirds of the Senate concur; and provided always, that fach treaties do not relate to prace or war—that they do not regulate completes with foreign na-

not regalate considere with foreign neajust-and that they do not provide for the
common defence, and general welfare of
the United States,
It would be frange if the people of Anerita had made fuch a conflictation, as
prevented them from any negociation
with foreign powers—on fach confunction,
his would be the cafe. The Prefident and
Stanter are the only holy impowered to Senate are the only body impowered to make treaties; and, according to this rea-losing, their power is to referenced, that ir can never be exercised on tuch subjects. as nations treat upon. The mere flating the confrquences of foch confroction is fafficient to thew its about dity; and to con-tince any realonable man that it originted in no regard to the conditution.

Does it follow because the conflitation refts a power in two bodies to do an aft, that the exercise of soch power by either. that the exercile of foch power by either, will be wring? If by either, then bothad the power is vaid. If commerce cansub te regulated by treaty with foreign antions, become a power to regulate committee is given to Cooprefs; then Cooprefs
cannot regulate commerce, became the
frident and Senate have power to make
traites, in which is undoubtedly includcial power to regulate commerce with fosteps autons. reign nations.
The people of the United States as has

been elfewhere remarked, willing to pro-ride for the two common methods of reeliting commerce, viz; by legislative th, and by treaties, appointed Congress to make laws where those were necessary; and the President, with consent of Senate to make treaties where that method was abusinable, and thought most beneficial. The power, vessed in this latter organ of the people, is as full and complete, as that if making laws in the ordinary mode of Agiflation, is in the other.

ignition, is in the other.
The wifilom and caution of the people
is is no inflance, more ignally displayed
that in thus refing a power to make treation. Promptitude in farzing the fittel oction, farzesy and dispatch are often netelling in the forming of treaties—Such quilifications are not to be found in large badia. Hence the wildom of veffing a loser of negotiation as in the Prelident. troid too great hafte, imprudence, or tof knowledge, which might arife from in individual, the people appointed the femie, [two thirdens which must concur,] b weigh and different the merits of a treaty and fraction it with their approbation, be fore the Prefident can render it obligatory

The COLUMBIAN CENTIENL more, and what regulations will moft advance its professive, cannot be questioned.

No. V. The qualifications reader that body pre
The qualifications reader that body pre
The qualifications reader that body preeminerally fit, for the dary of adviling the Prefident, in his negoriations with foreign powers. The fectory used in such affairs, s with foreign Prifices, in his negariations with foreign coverts. The fectory used in fuch affairs, and which is so bitterly exclaimed against by this writer, is indispending acressing to a summary of the people. It avoids the violent opposition, which a sifes from the influence and unrigue of loreign content of a foreign carion to the interest of a foreign carion to the interest of their, own. The people appointed the Prefident and Senate to regulate their affairs with foreign carions, and neither directled, nor authorized, them to take the advice of any, man or bady of men. To Prefident and Senate to regulate their af-fairs with foreign nations, and neither di-refled, nor sutherized them to take the advice of any man or hady of men. To the recommunicated their transactions while the recommunicated their transactions while in trans, wanted have been observed the information become in in trans, wanted have been observed the information become in in transaction their transactions while flippolates for the payment of certain Bri-in transaction. in train, would have been to hazard the inerest of the people; and fuch a breach of

kerw, that their rights depended on this mode of conducting fach hulinels, and no one was hardy enough, there, to interfere with, the effectively rights of the people. Let those how clamour at the Preddent and Senate for doing the buffered intruhed to them, it is the manner which the except. to them, in the manner which the experied States, has flampt as alone fafe and wife, thew that foreign influence and do-meftic intrigue is lefs to be apprehended now than formerly—that the people's rights will be better conducted by them, than by those whom the people have chosen.

The objection to the treasy because the

Prefident and Senate had no power to make Freident and Senate had no proper to make facts, when it is remembered that the whole ground of bringing forward the commercial refolutions, by Mr. Madrison, the winter before laft of their recommendation by Mr. Madrison, the winter before laft of their recommendation by Mr. Madrison, the winter before laft of their recommendation by Mr. Madrison, the strength of the expression of the carried of the expression of the property of the property of the expression of the carried of the expression of the expression of the carried of the expression of t State, was to induce Great Britain to make a treaty with the United States. If he re-foliotion were to apply only to mainten the foliotion were to apply only to mainten the foliotion were to apply only to mainten it is it is called — said incorrect. Some of the realous on which he find this was Valued States, and they were lopported a paint Great Britain, because it was faid the would make no treaty with us. Both the would make no treaty with us. Both the would make no treaty with us. Both the would make no treaty with us. parties then agreed that if commerce was regulated by treaty, it was out of their sower; and the supporters of the resolu-tions advacated them on the probability of their forcing Great Britain to regulate but with the logic of the Confinutionality, they would have feen that it was wrong and infidious in the Freident; to have discussed in the confinution of in the conficturer said indictions in the Freident; to have discussed in the confinution of interest and infidious in the Freident; to have discussed in the confinution of the confin liet the Prefident can render it obligatory pleef extiprical advantage"—in Mr. Jar. In the meany, the holding of lands it limit to the mean that the sense has a sense of the feether and affigure. In the mean that we cannot the feether and affigure in the mean that of this feether and affigure in the mean that of the feether knowledge of the lawy of the feether and affigure in the mean that department, nearly fire years. In the greatment is manifolizable to the mean that of the feether knowledge of the lawy of the feether knowledge of the lawy of the feether and proposed to Congreta, to compare the feether knowledge of the lawy of the feether knowledge of the lawy of the feether and proposed to Congreta, to compare the feether knowledge of the lawy of the feether knowledge of the lawy of the feether and allowed it for the Condition to have proposed to Congreta, to compare the United States, and the new cannot when placed in the agostiantion, and allowed in the mean that we expect the considered, by which we mean provided for and allowed in the treaty because on the treaty because of the treaty because on the treaty because of t

writer feems to have millaken for Congress, writer from to have miliaken for Congress, foreaking of the Senare's confeating to a ritilication of the treaty, be fays, "offense jowers conflictationally outside in the Haspe of Representation"; lasted of debating whether or out it was the intention of the Baistish astion, to treat with on on commerce, thould have addressed the Exceptive on the infedious conduct of demanding powers from a man, sutherizine him to treat, and from a final party of the second of the conflictation of the second of the se from a man, authorizing him to to propuling to him to negotiate on inbjects, on which they themicives were not author-

rifh cents ; to execute which flipplatin rered of the people; and fach a breach of it will be dodliftendably necessary to they come themselves, to the ferrer reprehension of those for whom they acted.

The conference of the confederation of those for whom they acted.

The confederation is forced, and they and collect tizes to make this payment, if the treasy is rained. The congress were not greated on the forther treasure of the confederation of the predict of th it will be indifpenfably neeeffary to lay

then made treaties of alliance and legatimere. The treaties were diffulfed, and railined in fercet. If it had been others it and the construction of the construction of the construction when the construction were discovered by the construction when the construction would instantly be sinder public; and that effect a treaty was formed, included of being difficulted in Congrets, it was to combar all the affinitude of foreign influence, in the cities of America?

It is highly probable that bed it not been for the feerery, as well as the conformants of the foreign influence for the feerery, as well as the conformants of the construction of the public ground. It is highly probable that had it not been for the ferrery, as well as the conformation of the ferrery, as well as the conformation of the ferrery, as well as the conformation of the ferrery of their redemphing of the cypicit action which are presented the cypicit action strains any treaty. The Prefident can make none for their independence by Great Britain, and our right to the fiftheries.

In the important treaties, negotiated and rayfied softer the confederation, there are ver was a kifs against them, because they extend the fiftheries of their fellow-citizens they deleted the triplay depended on this the fiftheries of their fellow-citizens. the liberties of their fellow-citizens!

The Conflictationalift fays, the Federalift was incorrect, in his flatement of the

oc-orrences of the meeting; but does is be in the flatement made of the publication of the treaty prior to the meetir. The Federaliff after flating the publicati of the treaty, in Beffon, as allowed to be true by the Conflictationalifi; fays the foregoing was the only publication of the trea-ty, prior to the meeting of the inhabitants on the 10th, except a publication of its supposed contents, by some one who read it; and which, on comparison with Mr. Mason's copy, appears to be incorrect. The Confinentianalift fave, " the inhabiin refaint the spile of Lague proper taken to are sparter, or by Protester fluid are to car parts." In the worp of Mr. M. 2003, it is not fo. The United States are to re-fond only in fach cales, where they for-ther to the all the means in their power to the continuous as in the contract as it. to refund the walue of English trizes taken

the inhabitants of Boffee, then any other.
By inspecting Mr. Mason's copy, it appears that the goods exported from Eaffa India, are to be carried to America; that we have an express significant for a direct trade to and from India; that the coasting trade to and from India; that the coaling trade, and the trade from India to other pans of the world, reft on precifely the fame footing as they did belore, excent that which is flipulated in another article that they will, not refude to us any privi-

leges in the trade which they may grant to other nations. In this consterpent, it is fated under the 18th article, "as it is efficient to deter-mine the cofer in mobile provision corried to an array, one contrabund, to avail dispute in these costs, bould such provision be feized, and the covery hall be said for them, also then fright, Us, and a respectible mercan-tilents."

the profe.".

By an examination of the atticle in Mr.

Mason's copy, it appears that providing atenever to be feized, but in cafes where. by the existing law of nations, they are contraband, and even then they ere to be paid for. In the case case it was a manipaid lot. In the energie it was a mani-felf giving up-of rights now enjoyed of carrying provisions, while by the accurate copy, it is a clear, and decided advantage to our citizens; flipularing for payment of to our clitzens; fitpolaring for payment of freight, point and demorage, in cafes where by the law of nations, we had for felicid all claim to any thing. Can it be faid that the Federaliff was wrong in flating that this counterpart was incorrect.

It is consected by the Conflictionalit, that this cannet part was what the inhabitizants of the rown had read and conflicted with the confliction of the rown had read and conflicted.

tents of the town had reed, and confelted previous to their meeting, and that the preparatory steps to the town meeting, were totally meanmented with Mr. Manuels were for the treaty—This confirms what the Pederstift had toggided, and the ly account for the warmth that was for visible against the treaty—If preparatory the meeting, the real copy, trad been read, and consistent on them easily and consistent on them to the treaty—If the preparatory the meeting, the real copy, trad been read, and consistent on, there is little transfer to don't have seen as a support of the preparatory. read, and confulred on, there is little rea-fon to doubt, that a majority of the inhabi-tants would have been well intelliged with it.—The. Conflictionally need not dis-tiver his anger, at an imposition that Mr. Bacint excited the particular of the pe-titioners for the town meeting—It was not even histed by the Redaralts—They are prifectly welcome to the whole merit of the thing, and to the reputation of their, foritted references against the tracey, become for they had read it. As the Confliction-all declares, that foom days before the

alift declares, that fome days before the arrival of Mr. Mason's copy, they had drawn their petition for a town meeting, ... The Conflictionalift, fars the Commit-ter, could not know what the two minifers, while in the oft of forming the treaty, brought into confideration; and therefore could not have intended in the objection, the affection with which the Fedgrahd. charge them. The Federalift did nor charge the Committee with knowing what the two ministers brought into coonderation—He says they assumed a fast for which they did not chafe to give any evi-dence. He gave it in his opinion that they did not; now if they did it would have been flated as the Federalif pre-

The Federalift then concluded that the The Federalist their concluded that the committee meant by the words Frangés into conflicteation, for that they were not the fullycit of negotiation of that since is consistent with the natural meaning of the trems; and it was evidently the defign of the committee them; a because they go and state as objections to the treaty itself, their complaints not being provided, for just and no body could be fo uncandiding, to believe that they endeavoured in further hier to. that they endeavoured to flietch their objections into many articles, intending the fame thing; until the explanation made by the Conflitutionaliff. He now fays that all the evidence the Committee had on this fabjeft is derived from thefe complaints and pretentions not being mentioned in the treaty itself. Then they make two charges on the fame subject, in We object