

MELLS, ADAMS & LARKIN,

THE 10th article in the report is, "the cause although the terms of the Treaty appear to be reciprocal in many instances, yet from the local situation and circumstances of the United States, and the specific system of policy they have adopted, that reciprocity is merely nominal and delusive."

The Federalist makes no comments upon this reason but passes over it with this request to his readers, "that they would not assent to this assertion, without examining the Treaty for themselves, and at least desiring the Committee or Selection of Boston, to expose the fraud, before they pass sentence on their whole government, for being deluded blockheads or something worse."

The readers of the Federalist could not stand in need of this caution, for the citizens of a free and enlightened country, will never receive or act on any opinion without previously examining it for themselves, and the committee writers expected or wished their assent to this assertion to be such examination. The Committee even if defied, are bound to expose no fraud, for their assent implies no charge of fraud; it repudiates not the author of the Treaty, or its advocates, either in or out of the Senate, but the insidious itself; and it is their wish, as it ought to be the wish of every true friend to his country, that it may stand or fall in the public opinion, by its own intrinsic merits or demerits.

It may not however be a task so difficult, as the Federalist imagines, to adduce in support of this assertion facts from the Treaty itself, the most palpable and obvious frauds, not will I follow the public assent to the truth of them, until my readers have had an opportunity to examine it for themselves with calmness and deliberation.

It is the opinion of Vattel, that "great Republics treat with Kings, as equal with equal, and when nations are in such a state that the law of nature requires that their Treaties should be equal."

Upon this respectable authority, if it will not check the feelings of a certain party, I will for a moment suppose that the King of Great Britain were as the King of Great Britain were at the time of the negotiation, equal, and I will then examine whether the Treaty in any degree preserves the principles of equality.

The 3d article stipulates, "that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, freely to pass and re-pass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America, (the country within the limit of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted), and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other."

It further stipulates, "that all the ports and places on the eastern coast of the river Mississippi which heretofore of the parties belonging may freely be referred to and mentioned in this article."

It also stipulates, "that no duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party, on vessels brought by land or inland navigation, into the said territories respectively."

"To a person unacquainted with the geography of this interior country, and the portion of its belonging respectively to Great Britain and to the United States the terms in this article might appear to be reciprocal, as mutual liberty is thereby granted to pass by land, or inland navigation into each other's territories; but when he is informed that the line of intersection between them, will finally exclude the citizens of the United States from the said trade, and that their superior advantages, from capitals and agents in England as well as among the Indians, will enable the subjects of Great Britain to monopolize that trade; and that the vessels of Great Britain have free admission into all our rivers and lakes even to the highest ports of entry, while on the other hand American vessels are excluded from the said territories, and also from such parts of the river, as are hereinafter mentioned, and the exercise in small vessels trading from Montreal and Quebec, when he is also informed; that the eastern side of the river Mississippi in fact belongs to the United States, notwithstanding the artificial expression, "as well as to the parties belonging."

And that British subjects are allowed without any equivalent, freely to resort to all the ports and places of the same in common with our own citizens. And further that the citizens of the United States in order to obtain through the British territories a

passage free of duties for a vessel, which by this article they will never enjoy in a considerable if in any degree, open a passage equally free of duty to the vast quantity of peltry which will annually be brought through the United States by his Majesty's subjects, he will pronounce at once that the reciprocity in this article is merely nominal and delusive."

The 5th article in the Treaty stipulates, "that whereas doings have arisen what river is truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty, said forming a part of the boundary thereof described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of 3 Commissioners."

By the language of the preamble to this article, it appears as if doubts had really arisen in the minds of both parties relative to this river, and upon this appearance the subsequent provision being to decide such doubtful question, the terms might at first view be considered to be reciprocal; but it being a fact, that the Ministers who negotiated the Treaty above referred to, had before them full and complete maps of that country, excluding all doubt and uncertainty as to the river, and also that Great Britain until the present Treaty, had expressed no serious doubts herself upon the subject, we shall be convinced that Great Britain by this article will stand a chance to gain a very valuable tract of territory, to which she had never any real, if pretended claim; and the United States without any equivalent, will stand an equal chance to lose the same tract of territory to which they have the most indisputable title.

Do not the terms of the treaty in this instance therefore, convey a reciprocity merely nominal and delusive. The 6th article stipulates, "that whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and other persons, that the debts due to British subjects, which were incurred by the citizens of the United States, before the date of the said Treaty, shall remain owing to them by the citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various laws and regulations made since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof had been in several instances, impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for such losses and damages which they have theretofore sustained. It is agreed that the said debts, and the compensation for such losses and damages, shall be paid, or satisfaction be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors."

I have been particular in the recital of nearly the whole of this article, because it involves various and important questions, which appear to be in close connection and as to be incapable of separation. The debts thus claimed by British creditors are the debts of individuals of certain States, and the lawful implement to their recovery of them are acts of such States, for which the United States could not be responsible, nor by the former Treaty did they stipulate any farther than to refer to such States a removal of the impediments; still by this article the United States become the debtors, and guarantee the payment of them. If they thus stipulate to do what neither law nor equity could demand of them, it being a maxim that the claimant in equity should do equity, we certainly might expect a similar stipulation on the part of Great Britain. Does any such stipulation appear in the treaty? The damages from the plunder of negroes and other property by the British armies, incorporated into one fund would constitute a counter demand upon the United States, but no provision is made for the consideration and allowance of such demands. It is to be urged that the satisfaction of the debts in an equivalent, the answer very naturally occurs; the posts were the property of the United States, and if the detention of them by Great Britain was wrongful, the United States are in equity, as much entitled to the damages of such detention, as the British creditors are to the interest upon their debts. I deny the Federalist, with all his dexterity at splitting hairs, to draw a line of distinction between the two cases.

In this instance also, the terms may appear reciprocal, but the reciprocity upon examination proves to be merely nominal and delusive. By the 7th article in the Treaty Great Britain stipulates to make reparation for the spoliation upon our commerce; but in a process to expose the fraud, and ascertain, as to be little more satisfactory to our citizens the sufferers, than an absolute denial of it. In the same article the United States on their part stipulate to make full compensation for all property taken by

French privateers equipped within their ports, or captured within their limits and jurisdiction, and in a process prompt, certain and satisfactory. So ambiguous is the language that at first view the terms in this instance might appear reciprocal, but every candid man upon examination, must pronounce the reciprocity to be merely nominal and delusive.

The 9th article stipulates, that British subjects who now hold lands in the territories of the United States, and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominions of his Majesty shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenor of their respective estates and titles, &c. In this article the terms appear at first blush to be perfectly reciprocal, the conditions being more extensive, being exactly similar; but the fact being known that British subjects who now hold in the territory of the United States, a vast tract of land, hold the same in fee simple, and that American citizens, if any such there are, who now hold a few rods of land in the dominions of his Majesty, hold the same only in fee tail and not a trace of reciprocity will appear.

The 20th article stipulates, that neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor monies which they may have in the public Funds, or in the public or private Banks, shall ever in any event of war be sequestered or confiscated."

I shall not now consider the extreme policy and danger of this stipulation as it respects the United States, but attempt only to show that there is no counter stipulation on the part of Great Britain as an equivalent for it. It is well known that Great Britain always has been, and from her constitution and commercial superiority, must continue to be the creditor nation, and that her debts to individuals of the one and public funds, and private banks, possess within the United States millions of pounds where American citizens are the debtors, and that Great Britain possesses millions of pounds. Although the mere words imply equal stipulations, in reality the United States stipulate to Great Britain the great bulk of their political security, and to receive from her in return the mere shadows, and not the substance of reciprocity.

The 25th article stipulates, "that whenever articles (referring to articles of provisions becoming contraband by the existing laws of nations) shall for that reason be seized; the same shall not be considered as the owners thereof shall be speedily and lawfully indemnified, and the capture or their detainers the government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the owners or masters of such vessels, the full value of all such articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demerage incident to such detention."

By this stipulation the United States voluntarily surrendered to Great Britain the right never before surrendered, to seize certain articles to France, and even legal her arbitrary seizure of them. They receive in return the value of such articles, with what Great Britain shall herself determine to be a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, which forms a profit of 20 per cent. when at the legal ports of destination they might calculate upon 50 and 100 per cent. And this condition on their part, without the probability or possibility that their situation will ever require, or the disposition of Great Britain ever permit on her part a similar stipulation. It is clear therefore that in this instance also the terms of the Treaty, although apparently reciprocal, that reciprocity is merely nominal and delusive."

I have thus selected from the Treaty such articles as appear to be the most strikingly deficient in reciprocity and unless they be fully explained, and the reasons thereof, implies all the odium attached to them, by the Federalist, I feel confident that the public will acquit the Committee of any charge of impropriety in the use of them. A CONSTITUTIONALIST. [Confidentially No. 2 is not returned.]

Drugs & Medicines.
Ebenezer Hunt,
HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz—Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Balsam of Hoony, Essence of Peppermint, Stearn's famous Opodeldoc, Likewise Surgeons pocket Instruments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c. Ladies beautiful smelling Bottles with pungent Sals.
GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, and PAINTERS COLOURS, as usual.
Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795.

To be let, a convenient STORE, facing Union Street—only one door from the center of Vermont Square; or the store owned by R. Brick, and Esquire of the Parsonage.
Northampton, August 26, 1795.

Fresh Goods.
Robert Breck and Son,
HAVE just received at their new store in facing COMFORT STREET, a large and extensive assortment of English, India and Hind Ware.

GOODS,
and Groceries of all kinds. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery Ware, which they are opening and offer for sale at the most reduced prices. The articles are much too numerous for an advertisement. They however inform their friends and customers, they have a great variety of the best Broadcloths, Silks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Irish Linens; a large quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles and Skillets of every description. A large quantity of 7-6 by 8-7 by 9- and 8-10 by 10-11 by 12-13 by 14-15 by 16-17 by 18-19 by 20-21 by 22-23 by 24-25 by 26-27 by 28-29 by 30-31 by 32-33 by 34-35 by 36-37 by 38-39 by 40-41 by 42-43 by 44-45 by 46-47 by 48-49 by 50-51 by 52-53 by 54-55 by 56-57 by 58-59 by 60-61 by 62-63 by 64-65 by 66-67 by 68-69 by 70-71 by 72-73 by 74-75 by 76-77 by 78-79 by 80-81 by 82-83 by 84-85 by 86-87 by 88-89 by 90-91 by 92-93 by 94-95 by 96-97 by 98-99 by 100-101 by 102-103 by 104-105 by 106-107 by 108-109 by 110-111 by 112-113 by 114-115 by 116-117 by 118-119 by 120-121 by 122-123 by 124-125 by 126-127 by 128-129 by 130-131 by 132-133 by 134-135 by 136-137 by 138-139 by 140-141 by 142-143 by 144-145 by 146-147 by 148-149 by 150-151 by 152-153 by 154-155 by 156-157 by 158-159 by 160-161 by 162-163 by 164-165 by 166-167 by 168-169 by 170-171 by 172-173 by 174-175 by 176-177 by 178-179 by 180-181 by 182-183 by 184-185 by 186-187 by 188-189 by 190-191 by 192-193 by 194-195 by 196-197 by 198-199 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by 746-747 by 748-749 by 750-751 by 752-753 by 754-755 by 756-757 by 758-759 by 760-761 by 762-763 by 764-765 by 766-767 by 768-769 by 770-771 by 772-773 by 774-775 by 776-777 by 778-779 by 780-781 by 782-783 by 784-785 by 786-787 by 788-789 by 790-791 by 792-793 by 794-795 by 796-797 by 798-799 by 800-801 by 802-803 by 804-805 by 806-807 by 808-809 by 810-811 by 812-813 by 814-815 by 816-817 by 818-819 by 820-821 by 822-823 by 824-825 by 826-827 by 828-829 by 830-831 by 832-833 by 834-835 by 836-837 by 838-839 by 840-841 by 842-843 by 844-845 by 846-847 by 848-849 by 850-851 by 852-853 by 854-855 by 856-857 by 858-859 by 860-861 by 862-863 by 864-865 by 866-867 by 868-869 by 870-871 by 872-873 by 874-875 by 876-877 by 878-879 by 880-881 by 882-883 by 884-885 by 886-887 by 888-889 by 890-891 by 892-893 by 894-895 by 896-897 by 898-899 by 900-901 by 902-903 by 904-905 by 906-907 by 908-909 by 910-911 by 912-913 by 914-915 by 916-917 by 918-919 by 920-921 by 922-923 by 924-925 by 926-927 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