

cessary, on account of new naval wars in Europe. And with the latter view, the king of Sweden manifested the utmost solicitude lest the war should be closed without the intervention of the neutral powers. He therefore was urgent that the emperors, with all the parties to the maritime convention... "should propose to the belligerent powers the establishing of a congress, in which the different concerns both of the powers at war, and of the neutral states, should be examined and terminated." And these concerns he afterwards mentions to be "the pacification, and the settling of a maritime code of laws;" objects truly important, and meriting all the solicitude manifested on the occasion by the king.

But these steps of the king of Sweden serve as additional proofs that the principles of the armed neutrality were not considered by the parties to the maritime convention, as sanctioned by the existing law of nations. For permanently to establish those assumed principles, by introducing them into a maritime code, was obviously the influential motive with the king for desiring a congress, at which such a code might be settled with the assent of all the nations of Europe. But this project did not succeed: no congress was formed; the belligerent powers made peace at different periods, and with that war ended the maritime convention. This nation has more reason to regret than our own, as well because the principles in question respect some very valuable portions of our exports, as because our disposition and our policy preferring us in peace such an extended liberty of commerce would prove highly advantageous to us as carriers for the powers at war.

We have seen then, that the law of nations, the marine laws of France, her own treaties as well as those of other nations, and even the system of the armed neutrality, inconceivably establish these principles. That enemies goods on board neutral vessels, are rightful subjects of capture and condemnation; and that timber and other articles, for the equipment and armament of ships, are contraband of war; and, therefore, that the admission of these principles, in the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, not being a grant to her of any right (for in what sense could we be said to give what she before possessed?) furnishes no just ground of offense to France. In what sense too can the United States be said to have "refused to other nations a right" which they and we voluntarily and mutually agreed to renounce? Or how are we chargeable with "partiality in favour of England," because we do not take arms to compel her also to renounce it?

But Mr. Adet, still resting on the idea that not to compel Great Britain to renounce, is to grant her a right, seems to imagine that we shall attempt to obviate his complaints, by saying "That France having the right, by her treaty of 1778, to enjoy all the advantages in commerce and navigation which the United States have granted to England, is not injured by the stipulations of the treaty of 1794 (with Great Britain) relative to contraband of war; as they become common to her." But we shall say no such thing. The 2d article to which he refers has no relation to this subject. Had we granted any particular favor to Great Britain, or to any other nation, in respect to commerce and navigation, we readily admit that by this article France would be immediately entitled to the same. But in regard to contraband of war, we have granted nothing, and therefore, under that article, France can claim nothing.

Under the influence of present and temporary interests, the very nature of the stipulations between France and the United States on the subject of free commerce and the limitation of contraband, seems to be forgotten. They took for the basis of their treaty "the most perfect equality and reciprocity"—would they then conspire to their own hurt? Would they voluntarily and mutually stipulate for injuries? Or for advantages? Certainly the latter; and both considered the agreement reciprocally advantageous which secured to each, in its turn, the freedom of commerce provided by the rules, that free ships should make free goods,—and that timber and naval stores should be excluded from the list of contraband.

Connected with this subject is what concerns the article of provisions. Mr. Adet says, that "after having assured to the English the carriage of naval stores, the federal government wished to assure them that of meals; in a word, it desired to have commerce only with England." Thus it stipulates by the 18th article, that the American vessels laden with grain, may be seized under the frivolous pretext, that it is extremely difficult to define the cases wherein provisions, and other articles, which are generally excepted, could be classed in the list of contraband of war."

There are so many extraordinary assertions in Mr. Adet's notes, those in the above paragraph excite no surprise. The federal government is constituted of citizens who have a common interest with their fellow citizens of the United States. That common interest has a peculiar relation to commerce, on the freedom and extension of which the public revenue and the general prosperity of our country chiefly depend. Will it then be believed that the government wished this commerce to be restrained, particularly the commerce in meals which compose the most valuable part of our exports? Especially will it be believed that the government desired that our citizens might have commerce only with England? Let the general sense of our fellow-citizens answer these charges. Let the great mass of our commercial brethren answer they whose enterprise traverses every sea and explores every region of the globe, to extend their gainful trade; citizens whose commercial adventures to France and her colonies have risen annually to many millions; adventures by which many have hazarded their credit and their fortunes. Yet among all our citizens none have been more solicitous to form a commercial treaty with Britain; none more decided in approving that which has been made.

For the reasoning of our own government on this subject I beg leave to refer you to my letter of September 12th, 1795, written by the President's di-

rection to Mr. Monroe. Therein it was attempted to show the necessity and our right of forming that treaty with Great Britain, and I hope it will appear to you that the conclusion is there fairly drawn, that even the 18th article, as it respects provisions would operate favourably to France.

Before the treaty with Great Britain, her cruizers captured neutral vessels bound to France with provisions. She asserted, that in certain cases, provisions were contraband of war; consequently, that she might lawfully capture and confiscate such provisions. We opposed the principle and the practice. Britain insisted on her right. In this dilemma, it was agreed by the treaty that whenever provisions, becoming contraband by the law of nations, should be captured, they should be paid for with a reasonable mercantile profit. This stipulation, without admitting the principle, by securing the American merchants from loss in case of capture, would certainly tend to promote rather than to discourage adventures in provisions to France.

But as this treaty has been the subject of serious complaint on the part of France, it is important to inquire with what foundation the complaint is made.

I might pass over the unworthy insinuations of the minister, that the treaty was entered into by us in order to assure advantages to the English, and to furnish our own government with a reply to the claims of France, and preconcerted motives for refusals to accede to them; that the true object of the negotiation was incessantly disguised under specious pretexts, and covered with the veil of dissimulation. These insinuations have been indiscreetly addressed to the people of the United States. They will gain no belief. It may, however, be useful for you to be truly informed on this subject.

The President's message to the Senate on the 16th of April 1794, does not declare (as Mr. Adet asserts) "that Mr. Jay's mission was sent to London only to obtain a redress of wrongs." The President says that Mr. Jay's mission would announce to the world "A solicitude for a friendly adjustment of our complaints," and that "going immediately from the United States, such an envoy would carry with him a full knowledge of the existing temper and sensibility of our country; and thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmness, and to cultivate peace with sincerity." And shall the pursuit of either of these objects be denied to us? What were our complaints? The most urgent regarded the spoliation on our commerce, and the execution of the article of the treaty of peace respecting the ports. With the latter was connected the Indian war, with which we had been harassed for so many years; and with the former, the injury or ruin of our merchants and the consequent extensive damage to agriculture. These being the most prominent objects of the mission, were of course most observable, and most talked of; and without them the mission probably would not at that time have been contemplated. But had we no other "complaints"? Did not the impressment of our seamen, like the spoliation on our commerce, excite a universal complaint? Had we never manifested our uneasiness at Great Britain's avoiding a commercial treaty? Was it not even a subject of complaint and reproach? Was not the inducing her to enter into such a treaty the object of divers measures agitated in congress? Had not a commercial treaty with Great Britain been earnestly fought for from the conclusion of the war to the time of Mr. Jay's mission? How also could Mr. Jay, after adjusting the primary objects of his mission, better prove the sincerity of our pacific disposition and more effectually "cultivate peace," than by forming arrangements calculated to extend and protect our trade, to promote good neighborhood and a friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse; by presiding on a previous demand of justice and satisfaction to hasty reprisals, which naturally lead to war; and by agreeing on other regulations to prevent disputes, or to adjust them when they should arise? All these objects then, and whatever else would be the means of "cultivating peace" were clearly comprehended in the President's message.

[To be continued.]

WILMINGTON, January 18.
DELAWARE STATE LEGISLATURE
IN SENATE.

[Extract from the Journal.]
Thursday, Jan. 12, 1797.

Resolved,
That a respectful address be presented from the Senate and House of Representatives, to the President of the United States, upon his intended retirement from office, and that the following form thereof be adopted:

TO GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Sir,
The Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, cannot view with insensibility, your contemplated retirement from the first office of your country, to the retreat of private life.

Upon such an occasion, to be silent, and to withhold the most cordial expression of our affection, respect and veneration for your character, would be as ungrateful to you, as it would be dishonorable to ourselves.

It is in attempting therefore to do justice to our feelings, and to discharge a patriotic duty, that we present this address as a tribute of gratitude and homage to your virtues.

More than twenty years have elapsed since you left the Civil Councils of America, to undertake and sustain the more difficult and perilous duties of the chief military command. The seven years conflict that ensued, must have been to you a gloomy series of seven years sufferings, except as it was relieved by temporary victories, and the pleasing hope that the exertions of your country, and the aids of heaven would crown your labors with success.

At the close of the important contest, we view you in the command of a disciplined, affectionate, and admiring army; and from the example of other conquerors, we might have trembled for the fate of our country in the apprehensions that its Protector would become its tyrant. But happily for the U. States and honourable for yourself and the

character of human nature, the feelings of the conqueror were lost in those of the patriot, and the insatiable ambition were repressed by the triumph of virtue.

The glorious spectacle was presented to the world, of a popular, powerful, and successful general, achieving the emancipation of his country, and then resigning his command to an unarmed republic—voluntarily retiring from the honors and emoluments of office, and receiving in return the tribute, not of power, but of gratitude.

We view you a second time, in obedience to the unanimous voice of America, relinquishing the enjoyment of your beloved retirement, and accepting the chief magistracy of your country, in order to add character, credit and energy to its government.

That character, credit, and energy, you have afforded in forming and securing to our government; and we hope they will be preferred, as well to perpetuate the memory of your virtues, as the happiness of your fellow-citizens.

We address you, sir, in the name and on the behalf of the citizens we represent. We know that they unite with us in viewing your abilities with respect—your virtues with veneration—and your services with gratitude; and in soliciting from heaven for you, every blessing which can insure your happiness here and hereafter.

On motion, the above address was unanimously adopted, and sent to the House of Representatives for their concurrence.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1797.

A short essay on the improvement of worn out lands.

One way of encouraging agriculture is to point out the way to improve worn out lands; which may be done by seeding all such lands with clover as are left out. I have been in the practice of cultivating clover more than forty years. I planted 14 acres of Indian corn on a worn out piece of land, which produced about five bushels to the acre; it was then sown with oats and clover. The oats were but a common crop for such land; the clover on the following year was good beyond expectation, and which yielded a clear profit of 10l. the acre in feed, besides the feed in the spring. This year I received as large a crop from the adjoining land cultivated nearly in the same manner.

From these experiments, I conclude, that every acre of land left out sown with clover must lose from 1l. 10s. to 10l. from what it would produce if it was sown with clover. There are two sorts of red clover—one sort I call the native American, the other the English red clover. The native red clover will grow double the length of the other, but it is later in the bloom by about a month, and the seeds of both are so much alike, as not to be distinguish'd from each other. Some may say how then shall we be sure to get the right sort to make a trial—all the answer I shall give to this is, there is now at Mr. Howards in Market-street, No. 95, a small quantity to be disposed of. I have 140 acres of worn out land lately sown with clover; only 5 acres of the native sort, but expect to sow about 70 acres more of it in the spring.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Salem county, New-Jersey.

COMMUNICATION.

The theme of gratitude, which the French government and our Jacobins have with so much delicacy reiterated in our ears, might have been passed over with the contempt which a generous spirit forever feels when favors are converted into bonds and fetters, had not the worthy part of the community conceived that what was so very often urged, was really founded in truth. It is time the delusion should be removed—it is time that the freemen of America should know the extent of French kindness; because the draft upon our gratitude is upon the independence of the country, and rites and is modified precisely as it suits the necessities of our aspiring masters. When through their minister they demand that we should repeal laws, reverse judicial decrees, and annul treaties, and to induce us to do this, tell us a canting story of the gratitude we owe them, and the obligations they have conferred to disinterestedly—in justice to ourselves and our posterity, and impelled by the sense of our real independence, we must and will examine into this claim upon our gratitude—we must look into the account, to see whether what is so insolently demanded of our virtue, is not a pretext played upon our ignorance, or a courtly trick offered to our fears: The late communication from GEORGE WASHINGTON will let the people see!

By this day's Mail.

RICHMOND, January 13.
FIRE!

Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in this city in the house occupied by Daniel Timmings, Tallow chandler, on the east side of the bridge opposite Samuel Ege's stone-house; it immediately communicated to the adjoining two story house, both of which were consumed—but by the great exertions of citizens in cutting away the house of David Logan, shoemaker, on the west, with the assistance of the engine, the fire was got under without further injury. Too much credit cannot be given to every description of our citizens, who instantly repaired from different parts of the city to the scene, and rendered every service in their power.

BOSTON, January 14.

We are informed, and from an authority which we rely on, that Mr. Jefferson has written to Mr. Madison on the subject of the late election; and given it as his opinion, that Mr. Adams was the only person who ought to have been elected President; and further, that he is the only person under whom he would accept the Vice-Presidency. If our information is accurate, the acceptance of Mr. J. will be unquestionable.—The event, we hope will
"Unite the roses, red and white, together,
That on one kind and friendly stalk,
They both may flourish."

Ninety-four 24 pound cannon, were a few days since proved at the Hope Furnace, near Providence, by

Capt. Peirce of the Federal army. They all bore the proof; and are intended for the frigates now building. A WhitesTown paper, of Dec. 21, says, "For thirty-eight days past, we have not seen twenty-four hours pass without experiencing a snow storm. The snow is now 30 inches deep on a level. The sleighs move briskly."

The predictions last fall, of a hard winter, have already been fully verified. Until within these two or three days, cold, the most extreme, has been experienced.—The thermometer of Fahrenheit has been several days from 6 to 11 below 0; and a similar degree of cold has been felt in all the states we have heard from. The lakes and rivers are frozen up; and our markets are daily visited with sleighs from Canada. Our harbour is completely blockaded, and business suffers much.

January, 16.

Tuesday last, No. 11,000 drew the Prize of 20,000 dollars, in the fourth class of Harvard College Lottery. Wednesday the above Lottery finished drawing, when No. 9347 being the last drawn No. is entitled to 5,000 dollars.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

The particulars of the loss of the ship Barrington, Capt. Stewart, together with the fate of the passengers and crew, being not a little interesting, must be acceptable to the public; We now lay them before the public, as related by Captain Stewart himself.

Captain Stewart, of the ship Barrington, on his passage from Leith to this port, was, on the 23d of September last, wrecked on the Isle of Sable—the vessel, with chief part of the cargo, lost; the Captain and crew, with eleven passengers, were left on this desolate Island—their distress could not be foretold—it proved to be truly distressing! Being placed on this uninhabited spot, they soon erected a tent and a small hut, the latter of which was occupied by two young ladies, two married women, and three children, who were passengers. During their stay here which was about eleven weeks, they economized subsisted on provisions saved from the wreck.

They had rigged the long boat—and on the 12th of October, the mate and four seamen set sail for Halifax, where they arrived after a very disagreeable passage of five days. The governor of that place, on hearing the circumstances, immediately dispatched a small schooner, with provisions, &c. for their relief—and in eight or nine days arrived in sight of the unfortunate sufferers, but the wind blew such a hurricane, that it was four days before they could find their boat on shore—the wind having abated, they got several articles, besides their bedding, on board the schooner. Distress, alas, was now added to distress! For while the schooner's boat, with three of her men were on shore, she parted her cable and went off with only two men on board—she however providentially got back to Halifax. Her arrival and ill success were hardly announced, before Governor Wentworth ordered a second vessel for the same truly humane purpose. After a few days sail she reached the Isle—it was a week after before they could get on shore, they at last effected a landing, and after surmounting the greatest difficulties, got all on board; soon after which, they were necessitated to cut the cable and run from that dangerous situation.

After a stormy and disagreeable passage of 14 days, they arrived at Halifax, where all hands and hearts were open to receive them, and afford them every relief. The Governor's kindness and attention on this occasion has reflected on him true honor. And we are also happy in observing, that the hospitality and goodness of Mr. Laurence Hartshore, merchant, of that place, was not less conspicuous—he took the two young ladies into his own house, and paid them every possible attention; which was not confined to them—his solicitude for the comfort of them all, will not be forgotten.

Captain Stewart, his crew, and passengers, after remaining at Halifax about three weeks, took their passage in the ship New-York, Capt. Clark, for this port, where they arrived in good health on the 12th instant.

For the MINERVA.

Messrs. Printers,

By inserting the following in your Minerva, you will oblige a constant reader.

Yesterday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, a respectable number of gentlemen attended agreeable to invitation, in the City Hospital, several operations of Dr. Elisha Perkins, by means of his invented Metallic Points. The same were performed with surprizing and satisfactory success on different patients laboring under various diseases.

Pantheon,
AND RICKETTS'S AMPHITHEATRE.

MR. RICKETTS takes the liberty of announcing to his friends and the public, that to-morrow evening there will be a variety of performances, at the Pantheon BY DESIRE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the particulars of which will be expressed in the bills and advertisements of the day.

January 23

The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania
Population Company

Are requested to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, on Wednesday, the 1st of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proceedings of the Company, and of making further assessments on the shares, in order to defray the expenses of the Company agreeable to the 20th, Article of the Constitution.

By order of the Board.
SOLOMON MARACHE, Secretary.

January, 23d, 1797.

A Pocket-Book.

LEFT, yesterday morning, at, or LOST coming from the lower ferry inn to Philadelphia, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing one ten dollar bank note, sundry papers, letters, instruments, and two promissory notes, drawn by C. Jackson & Co. dated 1st November, 1796, at 12d days, for 505 dollars each, and indorsed by the person in whose favor they are drawn. Any one who will deliver the book with the papers, letters and notes, to the printer hereof, shall have the money for their trouble, without any questions asked.

N. B. The papers can be of no use to any one but the owner, the means of negotiating them being stopped.

January 23

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike
Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per share, was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives any time after the 21st of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.
Jan. 6.

LAWAZ,