

the Consul or vice-Consul, who may repair on board if he thinks proper; but this notification shall not in any case delay execution of the order in question. The persons arrested shall not afterwards be set at liberty until the Consul or vice-Consul shall have been notified thereof; and they shall be delivered to him, if he requires it, to be put again on board of the vessel on which they were arrested or of others of their nation, and to be sent out of the country.

ART. XII. All differences and suits between the subjects of the M. C. K. in the U. S. or between the citizens of the United States within the dominions of the M. C. K. and particularly all disputes relative to the wages and terms of engagement of the crews of the respective vessels, and all differences of whatever nature they be, which may arise between the privates of the said crews, or between any of them and their captains, or between the captains of different vessels of their nation, shall be determined by the respective Consuls and vice-Consuls, either by a reference to arbitrators, or by a summary judgment and without costs. No Officer of the country, civil or military, shall interfere therein or take any part whatever in the matter; and the appeals from the said consular sentences shall be carried before the tribunals of France or of the U. S. to whom it may appertain to take cognizance thereof.

ART. XIII. The general utility of commerce having caused to be established within the dominions of the M. C. K. particular tribunals and forms for expediting the decision of commercial affairs, the merchants of the U. S. shall enjoy the benefit of these establishments; and the Congress of the U. S. will provide in the manner the most conformable to its laws the establishment of equivalent advantages in favour of the French merchants, for the prompt dispatch and decision of affairs of the same nature.

ART. XIV. The subjects of the M. C. K. and citizens of the U. S. who shall prove by legal evidence that they are of the said nations respectively, shall in consequence enjoy an exemption from all personal service in the place of their settlement.

ART. XV. If any other nation acquires by virtue of any convention whatever, a treatment more favourable with respect to the consular pre-eminencies, powers, authority and privileges, the Consuls and vice-Consuls of the M. C. K. or of the U. S. reciprocally shall participate therein, agreeable to the terms stipulated by the 2d, 3d and 4th articles of the treaty of amity and commerce concluded between the M. C. K. and the U. S.

ART. XVI. The present Convention shall be in full force during the term of twelve years to be counted from the day of the exchange of ratifications, which shall be given in proper form, and exchanged on both sides within the space of one year, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof we Ministers Plenipotentiary have signed the present Convention, and have thereto set the seal of our arms.

Done at Versailles the 14th. of November one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

SIGNED. L. C. De MONTMORIN. (L. S.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON. (L. S.)

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified and confirmed by me on the one part, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by his most Christian Majesty on the other; and the said ratifications were duly exchanged at Paris on the 1st day of January in the present year:— Now therefore, to the end that the said convention may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the United States, I have ordered the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said Convention and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the City of New-York, the ninth day of April in the year of our Lord 1790, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the fourteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE TABLET.

No. CIV.

"It is an infallible consequence of all industrious professions, to beget frugality, and make the love of gain prevail over the love of pleasure."

ACTIVE property usually centers in those places, which art rather than nature has made rich. There is scarce any thing more ridiculous than for an indolent man to boast of natural advantages as a source of wealth. The most fertile soil and mildest climate will never confer opulence on an indolent people; nor can any defect of natural resources hold an industrious people in poverty. That superiority which one nation maintains over another in point of useful wealth, and operative strength, is the result of art and industry. Men will not subject themselves, in the first instance, to severe labor, unless their situation renders it unavoidable. Prompted by necessity, they become industrious; and when they are accustomed to it, they will choose to be so from habit. When industry ceases to be irksome, men begin to grow rich. As soon as the love of gain obtains an ascendancy over the love of idleness, men will acquire more than they have occasion to consume. Property collected in this way will seldom be expended in folly and extravagance; because if a man had been disposed to be foolish and extravagant, he would not probably have been industrious. While any one is in the habit of industry he will of course be frugal, and by this means frugality will likewise become a habit. The skill and contrivance that grow out of experience will render labor more productive; but the increase of advantage will not abate the ardor of exertion. We must therefore look to that part of a nation where industry is most prevalent, for active wealth, and for the best accommodations of living.

In those parts of a country, to which nature has been liberal, people content themselves with few improvements of art, because they have never been compelled by necessity to rise above that indolence of character which makes men naturally prefer an easy life to a useful one.

NEWSPAPERS — AN EXTRACT.

I WAS not a little pleased, the other day, upon paying a visit at the house of a person of distinction in the country, to find the family assembled round a large table, covered with maps, and globes, and books, at the upper end of which sat a young lady, like a young professor, reading from the chair. In her hand she held a newspaper. Her father told me he had long accustomed her, while reading one of those vehicles of intelligence, to acquaint herself with the several towns and countries mentioned, by turning to the names in Salmon's Gazetteer, and then finding them out upon the globe, or a map; in which she was become so great a proficient, as to be at that time in truth giving a lecture in geography to her younger brothers and sisters. It was his farther intention he said, that from Campbell's Present State of Europe, she should acquire a sufficient knowledge of the history of the kingdoms around us, as well as our own, to form an idea of their importance and interests respectively, and the relation each bears to the rest. Verily, thought I to myself, this is reading a newspaper to some purpose.

Children, very early in life, are eager for the sight of the newspaper. By being called upon in a free and easy way, for some little account of what is in it, they may gradually be brought to read with attention, and to fix upon those articles which are most worthy of notice; as also to remember what they have read, from one day to another, and put things together.

While we are in the world we must converse with the world; and the conversation, in part, will turn on the news of the day. It is the first subject we begin upon, as a general introduction to every thing else. All mankind, indeed, are our brethren, and we are interested, or ought to be interested, in their pleasures and their pains, their sufferings, or their deliverances, throughout the world. Accounts of these should produce in us suitable emotions which would tend to the exercise of different virtues, and the improvement of our tempers. We should accustom ourselves hereby to rejoice with those who rejoice, and sympathize with those who mourn.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

BRUSSELS, January 8.

AN action, a few days ago, was fought in the Ardens, between the Patriotic and Imperial troops, the former amounting to 16000 men, under the command of General Vander Mersch, the latter to but 2000, commanded by either General Dalton, or by General Bender. Yet, as another proof, how inefficacious undisciplined valour is in the present improved state of tactics, General Vander Mersch was routed, with the loss of 1500 men, and, as report says, obliged to retire towards Namur; 5000 men were immediately sent from hence to join him at Arlon, and as they were all of them deserters from the Imperial army, well disciplined, and good soldiers, the greatest expectations are formed of their success.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Viceroy of Mexico has transmitted home a packet to Spain, containing several letters, and other papers, which had been taken out of some English, Portuguese, and Russian vessels, to the number of 36 sail, by a Spanish frigate, which had met the said fleet in S. lat. 40 degrees, going as is supposed to found a colony. The Captain of the Spanish frigate had also taken the Commander of the fleet.

Extract of a letter from Ghent, of the 5th January, 1790, to a gentleman in Liverpool.

"We are well advanced, and hope soon to arrive at the liberty which you enjoy. Our monarch has done many things contrary to his oath to the states of the low Countries at his inauguration, which has been proved in a proclamation made yesterday, from a theatre erected for the purpose in the great market place, where there met about 50,000 people, whose cries were all for the states and liberty, so that we look on all to be concluded, and think that your court and that of Berlin, with Holland, will interfere if necessary."

Contrary to that idea, which gives consequence to most European States, the Americans pique themselves upon having no standing army or heavy navy. They rely on their own internal strength for protection in case of war, and are, in the mean time freed from the burthens of permanent taxes.

They are at present employed in a great national undertaking, that of cutting through an extent of 40 or 50 miles across the country, to one of their great lakes, which will unite several large rivers, and communicate with the Ohio, a circumstance that will be highly favourable to navigation and commerce.

A correspondent observes that as revenue is not a subject of Rhetoric—but of Arithmetic, he has been puzzled at the long declamations which have been made on the business in a certain house.

The principles laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury in the introductory part of his report, being admitted, as they have been almost universally—the business of finance resolves itself into calculation; this being the case, it is hardly possible that any essential errors should be committed; if any should take place they must be voluntary.

The government of the United States being now organized—the several executive departments filled, the influence of the laws, being felt—and their salutary effects generally realized, universal content pervades the union—and the prospect is, that our country will enjoy a long continuance of peace.—If the public tranquility is secured, it is hardly possible to conceive how rapidly our resources will encrease, and with what facility our debts will be discharged, when they shall once be funded; from that moment, the real weight of the burden will begin to diminish; and there can be no doubt on the mind of any unprejudiced person, that tho a public debt, is in itself, not eligible, yet in the present circumstances of our country, a circulation of property will be the consequence of funding, that will give a universal spring to industry; a circulation that would not be induced from any other cause whatever; a circulation, which will facilitate every mechanical, agricultural and commercial operation; a circulation, the want of which, is the source of every embarrassment under which the above important interests at present labor.

A correspondent observes that the most striking distinction without a difference, is that made between the Continental and State Debts.

The Hon. JOHN WALKER, Esq. is appointed a Senator of the United States, in the room of the Hon. Col. William Grayson, deceased.

Married, on Sunday, the 28th ult. Mr. ROBERT CORNELL, late of Flushing, to the amiable and accomplished Miss ANN LYONS, daughter of the Reverend Mr. James Lyons, of Brookhaven, Suffolk County; a young lady of fortune, and possessed of every qualification necessary to render the marriage union happy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS number completes the FIRST VOLUME OF THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. AN INDEX is preparing, and will be published as soon as possible: Those Subscribers who intend to have their numbers bound, may be accommodated, by sending them to the Editor.

This Gazette will be continued upon its original PLAN, viz.— Be published, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the seat of the Federal Government—contain Sketches of Debates in the National House of Representatives—and the result of the deliberations of Congress— THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES—Essays and Paragraphs on Politics, Finance, Government, Education, Arts, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three dollars per annum, exclusive of postage: Payments to be Six Months in advance.

The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favorable reception which the GAZETTE has received from a generous public. His interest must powerfully impel to such exertions as may ensure a continuance of general approbation. The favors of his correspondents he hopes will be continued: Some new sources of supply he expects will be opened—every hint for the improvement of the publication will be attended to—that it may subserve the interests of Virtue, Science, Freedom and Government.

Subscribers may be furnished with papers to complete their sets, as far as the files of the Editor can supply them—gratis.

Saturday, April 10, 1790.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW YORK.

Brig, Novel, Noble, London, 46 days.
Schooner, New-York, Packet, Barnard, Boston, 10 days

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLIC SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. t. f.

To be SOLD,

For CERTIFICATES, Or exchanged for LAND, TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry-Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premises is a brick dwelling house containing ten rooms; a smaller brick house with four rooms; a house with a brick front with two rooms: In each house is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing spring is near one of the kitchens; a frame stable and a coach-house with stables. From the dwelling house both the North and the East rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleasure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; part of the land has also been sown with timothy and clover. To be sold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is situated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the same, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the sea shore, on Santee Edisto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not sold at private sale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be disposed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-House.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premises. New-York April 10, 1790.