

generous and inexpressible, guaranteed by all the virtues, and all the soft sensibilities of the human heart? Shall this Treaty force the Americans, the first people who sacrificed at the altar of liberty, to join the ruthless despots, who march to desolate France, to restore the altars of a barbarous superstition, and to extinguish the celestial light which has burst upon the human mind? O! my countrymen, when you are capable of such monstrous baseness, even the patriot will invoke upon you the contempt of ages. The man who can hesitate after this comparison, to pronounce that our ambassador, and the majority of our Senate, prefer British principles and British connections, to French principles and French connexions, must be timid in thought and servile in sentiment. Yes, they prefer that mouldering Gothic edifice, the British Constitution, to the elegant temple of liberty, which philosophy has just erected in France.

[To be Continued.]

CHARLESTON, Thursday July 16.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Charleston, held this day in St. Michael's church—

John Mathews, Esq. was called to the chair.

A motion was made, and unanimously agreed to, viz.

RESOLVED,

“That an election by ballot be held at the Exchange, in the afternoon, from the hours of 3 to 7 in the morning to 12 at noon on the 17th, to choose fifteen gentlemen as a committee to take into consideration the impending Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, and to report their sentiments thereon, to a meeting of the citizens, to be held at St. Michael's church on WEDNESDAY next at 10 o'clock.”

The following gentlemen, viz. Thomas Hall, John Mitchell, Joseph Ramsay and James Simons, were appointed to receive the ballots of all persons (citizens of the United States) of the age of twenty one years and upwards, at the said election.

It was further resolved, that it be recommended to the inhabitants of several districts throughout the state, to form similar meetings on the same subject, and to notify their opinions thereon.

The meeting of the citizens was then adjourned to Wednesday morning, next, the 22d inst.

Saturday the 19th of July, 1795.

At 10 o'clock in the morning Thomas Hall reported; That 821 citizens of the United States of America had balloted for the above mentioned committee of 15 and that the following gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

Christopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, David Ramsay, Edward Rutledge, Charles Cotésworth Pinckney, Thomas Tudor Tucker, Adamus Burke, William Washington, John Mathews, Thomas Jones, William Johnston, John Fee Holmes, John Rutledge, jun. John Julius Pringle.

Wednesday, July 22d 1795.

A very numerous meeting of the citizens of the United States of America, in the city of Charleston, assembled in St. Michael's church, according to adjournment.

John Mathews Esq. in the chair.

On motion resolved, That John Standford Dart, be appointed secretary to the meeting.

General Gadsden, from the select committee, chosen by ballot of the citizens of the U. S. in Charleston, South Carolina, in pursuance of a resolution of a general meeting of the citizens of St. Michael's church on the 16th instant, made the following report, which he read and

then delivered it to the chairman, who read it for information.

whereupon, resolved; That the report be taken into immediate consideration, paragraph by paragraph. After a considerable time spent in debate and the report being gone through. On the question being put to, agree to the same.

It was resolved, unanimously in the affirmative and is as follows—

REPORT of the select committee, chosen by ballot of the citizens of the United States, in Charleston, South Carolina, in pursuance of a Resolution of a general meeting of the Citizens, in St. Michael's Church, on Thursday, the 16th July, 1795.

THE committee to whom it was referred, by their fellow citizens, the consideration of the impending treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, report,

That they have attentively considered the said treaty, and are of opinion, that it has not that reciprocity which ought to be the basis of all contracts; that it contains no provisions in favour of the United States in any manner proportionate to the various concessions made to Great-Britain, and restricts congress in the exercise of its constitutional power of regulating trade, and making such discriminations in favour of other foreign nations, as may be most beneficial.

From many well founded objections, your committee beg leave to select and submit the following:

The first article, though useful in treaties, would be particularly mischievous in this, in as much as it permits the unconditional return to our country, of all persons who were proscribed during the late war, though their return is repugnant to our laws, and though the state legislatures have proceeded as far in re-admitting such persons, as they judged consistent with good faith or sound policy.

The second article, sanctions the continuance of an injury, which, in violation of the treaty of peace, has already existed eleven years: it either establishes a British colony within our limits, with peculiar privileges, or, in case the inhabitants of such colony choose to become citizens of the United States; it gives the privileges of citizens of these states to a number who have been their most bitter and irreconcilable enemies: who, in conjunction with the savages, have lately waged war against us, and who, from their local situation in vicinity of the Indian tribes, conveniently may, and from their disposition (as far as we can judge from their past conduct) would be inclinable to join with them, in acting against us, on any favourable emergency.

The third article gives to the British, what to them, with their capital, will be nearly equivalent to a monopoly of the trade with Indians, and with our western territories, and opens a door or smuggling on an extensive scale, to the great injury of our revenue.

By the sixth article, the United States undertake to make good such losses on debts, to British creditors, as have been occasioned by legal impediments to their recovery, created by any of the states, in violation as is alleged) of the treaty of peace; although the first infraction of that treaty, was made on the part of Great-Britain, by carrying away from these states many thousands of negroes, and a considerable quantity of valuable property, whereby individuals were deprived of the means of discharging their debts—although the United States have incurred an immense expense in maintaining an army for the defence of their Northern and Western territory; an expense actually occasioned

in consequence of the detention of the western posts—and although no compensation is stipulated to be made to the citizens, whose negroes, and other property, have been illegally carried off; their right of recovery being passed over in silence. Thus the United States are compelled to make ample reparation, for the only infringement of the treaty, which is charged on any of their citizens; have even a promise of compensation, for the many injuries sustained by violation of the said treaty, on the part of Great-Britain.

This article, moreover erects a tribunal, new and unknown to our constitution, inasmuch as it transfers the right of deciding on the claims of British creditors from the courts and juries of America, to commissioners; a majority of whom may be British subjects, and by their decisions, tax the revenue of these states at pleasure.

The seventh article makes restitution for the extensive spoils lately committed on our commerce, remote; expensive, and uncertain; though justice, and the circumstances of our injured citizens demanded that it should have been immediate and complete; while, on the other hand, full compensation, on certain fixed principles, is stipulated to be made by the United States, for all property which has been taken by privateers, equipped in our ports, or which has been captured within our limits.

The twelfth article gives us no other privilege than of carrying in American vessels (not exceeding seventy tons burthen) such articles of the growth, manufacture, or production of these states, as are not, and shall not be prohibited by Great Britain, from being carried to her West India islands, and of bringing from thence, in such American vessels, such produce of those islands, as may be carried from thence to the United States, in British vessels: In return for this privilege (which, restricted as it is, is of no value) we are made to surrender the right of exporting in our own vessels, to any port of the world, molasses, sugar coffee, and coca, whether the productions of the British islands or of any other place; whilst the British, and all other foreign powers, have a right to send those very articles, in their vessels, from our ports. We are precluded from exporting in our own vessels, not only foreign cotton, but the cotton of our own growth; although the privilege of exporting that article, from hence, in their own vessels, is given to the British. It precludes us from supplying our allies, the French, with several articles, which they consider as of prime necessity and which in the existing state of things, they cannot (without great risk and difficulty) obtain from their West India islands, but through the medium of neutral powers, more particularly the United States. In fact, it has placed the commodities above mentioned, on a footing far worse for us than if they were contraband of war; inasmuch as contraband articles are only prohibited from being carried to powers at war: but these articles cannot, under the restrictions of the treaty, be carried by vessels of the United States, to any nation, either in time of war; or of peace.

[The remainder will be our next.]

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 15.

There is no object of internal police, to which the attention of the legislature is more immediately necessary, than the improvement of the District Goals. To confine the unfortunate debtor in the same loathsome apartment with the murderer and felon, is equally repugnant to justice and humanity; and it is intolerable, that before conviction,

and when confinement is only designed for safe keeping, the unhappy prisoner should undergo a punishment of the most afflicting kind, and probably lose his health by a want of fresh air. The goal in this town is crowded with unfortunate men, committed on various charges, to stand their trial in October next—some for murder, horse-stealing, and counterfeiting bank bills and specie, together with run-away negroes—the lower part is utterly insecure, and the situation of the prisoners may be better imagined than described, when it is considered that the upper part is small, and has but two apertures for the admission of air; the prisoners are not able to wear even their shirts, and the air is rendered more putrid by the stench of the negroes, which issues from the door when opened, almost as warm as from the mouth of an oven. The smallest neglect on the part of the goaler, it is believed, would soon generate a pestilential disorder; but his attention to the cleanliness of the goal, and the health of the prisoners, obviates in some degree, the inconveniences of its construction.

BE it ordained, by the Trustees,

“That the several commissioners of confiscated property shall pay over into the hands of the Treasurer, from time to time all such monies as may come into their possession, as soon as conveniently may be and in any event when the sum so received shall amount to five hundred pounds or any larger sum such money shall be paid within one month after the receipt thereof, and when such monies shall not amount to five hundred pounds then within three months after such monies shall be received, deducting their Commissioners, and all bonds by them received as Commissioners aforesaid, shall be regularly lodged with the Treasurer within three months after they are taken and received by the Commissioners.

Be it further ordained, that the said Commissioners shall once in six months, that is to say, at the annual and same annual meeting of the Board, make full report and statement of their proceedings and accounts, and shall also make report to the Board at the end of three months after such annual or same annual meeting, of all bonds and monies so received by them during that period, or since their last report.

I certify the foregoing to be a copy of the Ordinance, passed the 14th day of July 1795.”

J. GLASGOW, Sec. pro tem.

Mess. Connolly, & Co.

Please to insert in your impartial gazette, the inclosed advertisement.

On the 11th of July,

1795, I was warranted by G. Spear, of this place, he has never yet appeared on trial, the reason of which can be easily determined by all who have an idea of the laws of this country. I should be sorry to cast any reflection on a Magistrate of this county, were it not for his ungentlemanlike treatment to me, I therefore conceive it my duty to inform the public that he has more than once violated the duties of his office; if these broad hints should not be understood, the party concerned can obtain further information by calling upon the public's most obedient servant.

GEO. THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 1795.