about our trade to the British West Indies; but that "while they will attempt an amicable agreement, both may exercise their existing rights."

The seventh of this, like the sixteenth of the other treaty, provides for the appointment of consuls, &c.

The eighth of this, like the seventeenth of the other, provides for speedy decision on the capture and detention of vessels suspected of carrying enemy's goods or contraband of war. There is added a promise on the part of Great Britain, that hereafter indemnification shall be granted for unjust seizure, for detention and vexation.

The ninth article is the same as the eighteenth of the old treaty (respecting contraband), only that tar and pitch are excepted from the catalogue, unless when going to a place of naval equipment.

The tenth article is the same as the eighteenth of the old (respecting blockade,) with the addition, that passengers not in the military service of an enemy shall not be taken and made prisoners.

By the eleventh article, citizens of the U. States may carry European goods to the colonies of enemies of G. Britain (from the ports of the U. S.) provided that both vessel and cargo be bona fide American property, that the goods shall have been unladen within the U. S. and that (in addition to that part of the duty already reserved from the drawback on exportation) the farther sum of one per cent. ad valorem on such goods shall be paid. They may also export from the U. S. to Europe, the produce of colonies of the enemies of G. Britain, provided they being neutral property, shall have been unladen as before, and that two per cent. ad valorem be paid on exportation in addition to what is reserved on the drawback. After the expiration of the treaty, all antecedent rights on these subjects are to revive.

The twelfth article extends to ships of G. Britain, and of all nations who shall adopt the same regulation, the protection of our neutrality from a marine league to five miles from our shore.

The thirteenth article is substantially the same as the nineteenth of the old treaty, regulating privateers.

The fourteenth is the same as the twentieth of the old treaty, respecting pirates.

The fifteenth article of this treaty, like the twenty first of the other, prohibits the subjects or citizens of one party, to accept commissions from enemies of the other, and to commit acts of hostility.

The sixteenth, like the twenty second of the other, forbids reprisals before a demand of satisfaction.

The seventeenth is the same as the twenty-third of the old treaty, which, after stipulating that "the ships of war of each of the contracting parties shall at all times be hospitably received in the ports of the other," provides that American vessels driven by "stress of weather, danger of enemies, or other misfortune," to seek shelter, shall be received in ports into which such vessels could not ordinarily claim to be admitted. This stipulation is now made reciprocal.

The eighteenth article, like the 24th of the old treaty, prohibits the armament of privateers belonging to the enemies of either, and the sale of their prizes in ports of the other party.

The nineteenth is the same as the 25th of the old treaty, permitting ships of war to bring in their prizes and take them away again without payment of duties, and prohibiting the entry of ships of the enemies of either party, which shall have made prize unless driven by stress of weather; in which case they are to depart as soon as possible.

The 20th is the same as the 26th of the old treaty, providing for merchants and others in one country when war breaks out with the other.

The 21st of this, like the 27th of the other, relates to giving up persons charged with murder or forgery.

The 22d is a new article respecting shipwrecks, and promising humane treatment.

The 23d secures to each the rights of the most favored nation, and declares that "all treaties hereafter made by either with any nation, shall ipso facto be extended in all their favorable operations to the other."

The 24th engages to join in abolishing the slave trade.

The 25th contains the stipulation that this treaty is not to interfere with antecedent engagements. And,

The 26th limits the duration to ten years from the exchange of ratifications.

It is dated the 31st December, 1806; but previous to the signature two notes were given, by the British to the American commissioners. The first keeps open for future discussion a claim of Britain not to pay more on goods sent from Canada or New Brunswick, into the territories of the U. S. than is paid on the importation of such goods in American ships. The second note declares that the king of G. Britain has directed his commissioners before they sign the treaty, to deliver that note, in order that a fair understanding may be had by all parties of his majesty's views, in consequence of the blockading decree, to which the attention of the American commissioners is invited. The decree so recent in point of time, and so novel and monstrous in substance, that his majesty is at a loss to calculate on events; but supposing, however, that it will be formally abandoned or totally relinquished by Bonaparte, or in case he is mistaken in that supposition, he rests with confidence on the good sense of the government of the U. S. that they will not submit to an innovation so destructive of the rights of neutral commerce. Should he, however, be mistaken in all these points, and the enemy should actually carry into execution his threats, and neutral nations acquiesce in such usurpation, he may probably, though reluctantly, be obliged to retaliate. The treaty secures to the U. S. so many privileges of neutral commerce, that at a time when his majesty and all neutral nations are threatened with such extension of belligerent pretensions from his enemies, without any explanation from the U. S. what they will do in case Bonaparte attempts to force on them his decree, his majesty must reserve to himself to act according to contingencies in that particular, the signing of the treaty notwithstanding. And as the distance of the American commissioners from their government renders a previous explanation impossible, his majesty authorises his commissioners to finish the treaty. This is done under the fullest persuasion, that, before the treaty returns to Europe from America ratified; time will discover the formal abandonment or tacit relinquishment of the enemy of his pretensions; or in case that should not take place, that the government of the U. S. by their conduct or assurances will secure his majesty that they will not submit to innovations so destructive of maritime rights. But in case Bonaparte enforces his decree according to its tenor, and if neither by the assurances nor conduct of America a disposition is shown to oppose it, his majesty wishes it to be fairly and clearly understood, that he will not consider himself bound by the signature of his commissioners to ratify; or in case he ratifies, he will not and cannot be precluded from adopting such measures as may seem necessary for counteracting the designs of his enemy, whenever they shall occur, and be of such an extraordinary nature as to require extraordinary remedies.

LONDON, August 10.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon with the following speech from his majesty's commissioners:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year, be so particularly desirable.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and zealous devotion to the public service, which have characterised all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services, which the events of the war may render necessary, his majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war upon the continent.

The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controls for the purpose of effecting the ruin of this kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which this country has to encounter.

"But his majesty trusts, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns, are not to be daunted or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his majesty derives the consolation of believing that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigor and success.

"And while his majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals that may lead to a secure and honorable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence, that his Parliament and his people will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honor to any negociation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.

"His majesty, therefore, trusts that his people will always be ready to support him in any measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation, but which, as essential to the honor of his crown, and the true interest of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

DIFFERENCES WITH AMERICA.

The following resolution and circular letter have been drawn up by the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool:

At a general and very numerous meeting of the members of this association, held this day, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the following circular letter, prefixed to this resolution, be printed, and that the Vice-President, (in the absence of the President) be requested to sign the same, on behalf of the American Chamber of Commerce, in Liverpool, and to transmit a copy thereof to Philip Sansom, esq. chairman of the committee of American merchants in London.

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

A meeting of the members of the American Chamber of Commerce at this port, has been convened this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present serious and critical state of affairs, as relating to the intercourse between the British empire and the U. States of America.

When it is considered how essentially the vital interests of both the countries are concerned in a maintenance of the relations of amity and commerce, and particularly at the present juncture, it must be the wish of every sincere friend to his country, whether Britain or America, these relations should not be interrupted, unless such interruption be rendered inevitable by some imperious and irresistible necessity, arising from that regard which it is incumbent on every country to pay to its honor and its interest.

If the manufacturers and merchants of this kingdom shall be convinced that the conduct of the British government towards the United States of America, has been, and continues, such as becomes a government desirous of preserving the relations of peace and amity; and if it should now be found that these relations cannot longer be preserved, without compromising the honor, and thereby sacrificing the best interests of the British empire, it is hoped there are no sacrifices or privations to which the manufacturers and merchants will not cheerfully submit, in order to prevent such consequences.

If, on the contrary, the manufacturers and merchants of this kingdom shall be convinced that the intercourse, which has now subsisted fore more than twenty years, between the British empire and the United States of America, with so many, and such progressively increasing advantages to each, is in danger of being interrupted by an assertion to claims, incompatible with a due regard to the equal rights of both countries, or by unjust conduct on the part of either the British government, or of any persons acting under its authority, it then becomes a duty to exercise that invaluable privilege, the essential bulwark of the British Constitution—of respectfully making such representations to the government as the circumstances of the case may require.

And as these circumstances may be such as to render it highly important that the persons making such representations should act with promptness, and in concert, I am requested to inform you that, if such circumstances should arise, the Members of the American Chamber of Commerce, in Liverpool, hold themselves in readiness to correspond and co-operate with the manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain and Ireland, for the attainment of the important objects herein mentioned.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN RICHARDSON,
Vice President.

Liverpool, August 11, 1807.

Bonaparte has approved of a constitution for the dutchy of Warsaw, (Poland,) and which he says "he considers as fulfilling his engagements to the people."—The Roman Catholic is established as the religion of the state.—The diet is to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, to assemble once in two years for fourteen days.—The Senators to be appointed by the king. The Napoleon code of civil law is established—the standing army to consist of 30,000.

The crew of a bark, lately taken in the Adriatic, by an English frigate, rose upon the prize master's crew, and carried the vessel into Rovigno. The captain of the frigate on the refusal of the magistracy to give her up, fired upon the town, and destroyed most of the houses near the water side.

The French Senate have congratulated Jerome Bonaparte on his creation to the kingly dignity. He was to take possession of his new kingdom the 30th July; and the Princess of Saxony having refused the hand to King Jerome he was to have been married to the Princess of Wirtemberg, the 15th August.

The duke of Wurtzburg has been created King of Franconia.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.

Notice has been given, on the part of the Danish Consulate, to all persons engaged in commerce and navigation, that official advices have been received, which contain the satisfactory assurance, that notwithstanding what has passed at Tonningen, and notwithstanding the detaining and carrying in of several Danish ships, not the smallest disunion exists between the courts of G. Britain and Denmark; and nothing has happened which can give any well founded cause for alarm.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

Since the turn which the trials at Richmond have taken, the federal prints have become extremely jealous of any animadversions on the proceedings of the court. In some few instances the republican prints have *dared* to question the correctness of the opinions pronounced by the Chief Justice, or to regret the existence of that strange state of things which has precluded a full disclosure of that very testimony, for which the nation has been so long looking with solicitude, which is in fact intimately connected with the illumination of several important points, and which the accused himself before the trial had avowed his sincere desire to have laid before the public. For this, not only these prints are denounced, but all the republican prints and the administration into the bargain. For this unatonable sin, which dares to question judicial infallibility, even the President is reprobated.

Now, the truth is, that, considering the interesting nature of the trial of Burr, and its implication of great political events, there has never, perhaps, been exhibited by the prints of any country, a more memorable abstinence and proof of self command. Notwithstanding the storm raised by his machinations, it was hushed the moment he got into the hands of justice; and in few, very few instances since, has there been any severity of remark. While the various questions discussed were pending before the court, little, if any thing has been said. When decided, it is indisputably as much the right of the citizen to discuss these points, to express his doubts of the correctness of a judicial decision, and to assign his reasons, as it is to examine any other proceedings of any other department of the government. It is true, that an honest man will conduct this enquiry with the strictest regard to truth, and with all the delicacy in his power. But if he is convinced of the error or dishonesty of the Judge, he will not hesitate to assign his reasons, and thereby discharge that duty which he owes his country. Let it not be said that the Judiciary is irresponsible to public opinion, or that they are only so far responsible to it as they are made by the constitutional provisions that apply to them. In no country is any man irresponsible to the public opinion; and, in this country it is idle to hold such a language. It is true that public opinion cannot constitutionally remove a judge, except in the way prescribed by the constitution; but it is equally true, that it may attach such an odium to him as to make him remove by his own act. This is an extreme case; nor do we mean to say that the remark is now applicable to any judge of the U. S. but the case may indisputably exist.

Besides, what is among the greatest, if not the greatest security for the faithful discharge of judicial as well as all other public duty, but a regard to character; a knowledge that the eyes of the world are upon us, ready to approve or condemn as we act ably and justly? Would that reputation be worth a fig that did not flow from an enlightened and free judgment? from a judgment equally prepared, according to the evidence brought before it, to approve or condemn. It is absurd then to silence freedom of enquiry upon any subject; the mind in this country is unfettered;—nothing can be too sacred to be screened from investigation; the bare idea of its being unable to stand this test is destructive of its sacredness.

But the federal prints, while they convert the free enquiry of republican prints into detraction and persecution, ought themselves to be peculiarly careful to avoid being detected in untruths. If so, what are we to think of the following extract from the Gazette of the U. S.?

"Neither Washington nor Adams ever, by proclamation, pronounced the guilt of an offender to be proved beyond a doubt, and afterwards put him upon trial to have it ascertained whether his guilt could be proved or not. Such a flagitious interference of the executive with the judicial authority and with the impartial administration of justice is as unexampled as it is indecent and wicked."

The plain implication is, that Mr. Jefferson did by proclamation pronounce the guilt of A. Burr to be proved beyond a doubt. And yet not a word to this effect is to be found in any proclamation issued by the executive; indeed, so far as our recollection serves us, the name of Aaron Burr is not even mentioned in the proclamation. This last circumstance may possibly be otherwise; but we think not.

The fact is, that while the western expedition was disclosing itself, the federalists were loud in their calls for information. The President was charged with treachery for his silence. His energy was doubted: an alarm was sounded; vigorous measures were called for. During this time the friends of the administration retained their confidence in them; they inculcated the propriety of temperance in the public mind; they had no doubt but that the government was pursuing the best measures for the public safety, and they realised the great advantages that might flow from the secrecy with which it conducted its operations. But the public solicitude reached the deliberations of Congress; and the House of Representatives called for information. Information, thus called for, was given, and then, and not till then did the President make that disclosure, which is now termed persecution, in which disclosure he gave his opinion of the guilt of Aaron Burr.—What since has occurred in relation to this man? He has been arrested, and brought before a public tribunal. Is this persecution? He has had all the benefits of a full and fair trial. Is this persecution? The government, at a great expense, has brought forward a cloud of witnesses, and he has done the same—and the simple enquiry that has been so long depending before the circuit court is, whether all the information possessed by these witnesses, on one side as well as the other, shall come out. Is this persecution? Is it persecution on the part of the government, to offer to open the doors of truth so wide that all men may behold the interior of this solemn temple? And when opened, to submit the decision to the award of an honest jury, and a tribunal not pretended to be animated by any political sympathies with it? The thing won't do; the tale does not bear telling. If there be any persecution, it is the government that is persecuted, by having ascribed to them the darkest imputations, and by shutting out that light which would most effectually silence them.

Extract of a letter, dated London, August 15.

"Messrs. Mullets has just received information by way of Paris, that the Shepherdess, Dean, from London to N. York having been carried into Bilboa, the judge at Bilboa has declared the capture to be unjustifiable and has condemned the captors with damages and interest. The reasons given by the captors for detention were—1st. The French decree of the 21st Nov. declaring England to be in a state of blockade—2d. That she carried more passengers than her papers mentioned. 3d. That her bills of lading were not signed.

Capt. Stickney, from Elsineur, informs, that a British squadron lay there the 8th August, consisting of about 20 sail of the line, from 15 to 20 frigates, a large number of ships and brigs, bomb vessels, fire ships, &c. 200 sail of transports with 40,000 troops. Many of the vessels were loaded with ordnance. Captain S. further informs, that a British minister landed at Elsineur and proceeded to Copenhagen, to enquire of the Danish government, whether they intended to side with the French or English; and that the answer was, that they intended to preserve their neutrality.

A draft has been made of one fifth of the militia of Canada for its defence, to be equipped at the expence of government. The Canadian papers say the men volunteered their services, and that the French subjects in particular discovered the same loyalty as the English.

Norfolk, Sept. 24.

Yesterday a meeting took place between Dr. Stark and Captain Gordon, of the Chesapeake, in consequence of a dispute on the subject of Commodore Barron's conduct—several shots were exchanged without effect. The affair terminated in the Doctor's receiving a wound through the arm from Lieutenant Crane, the friend of Captain Gordon!

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.

In consequence of the preparations for war, which have been resorted to in the United States, during the existing differences between that country and Great Britain, similar measures have been recently adopted in this part of his majesty's dominions.

During the last ten days a levy of one-fifth of the militia men, between the age of 18 and 50, has been effected, nearly throughout the whole province.

The zeal which has been manifested on this occasion, with the exception of here and there a few individuals, will do lasting honor to the province of Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.

This city, in the course of the week past, has been honored with the company of his excellency lieutenant governor Gore, of the Upper Province, the honorable chief justice Alcock, the attorney general, and a number of other gentlemen of distinction.

From the Boston Chronicle.

HALIFAX COURT MARTIAL.

The mock trial, but actual murder of John Wilson alias Jenkin Ratford, at Halifax, presents circumstances mortifying to the hirelings of Britain, and the federal faction in this town. They have represented the men taken from the Chesapeake to be the identical deserters from the frigate Halifax, while at Norfolk; and that Com. Barron knew them to be on board, though he returned an evasive answer to the enquiry of Capt. Humphreys. They have also asserted, that the President designedly stated that the men claimed by the British consul as deserters from the Halifax, were native Americans, when in fact they were Englishmen. These assertions are proved to be erroneous, by the report of the trial.

The men mentioned in admiral Berkley's orders to have been on board the Chesapeake, were alledged to be deserters from the Bellona, Bellisle, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, and Zenobia. The answer of commodore Barron was, that he knew of no men of such descriptions to be on board the Chesapeake.

The men demanded by lord Townsend, through the British consul at Norfolk, as deserters from the Halifax, were named Hill, North, Hubert, and Ratford; those taken by Captain Humphreys from the Chesapeake, were named Story, Martin, Ware, and Wil-