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FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1795.

[No. X. VOL. I.]

Foreign Intelligence. By the Latest Arrivals.

BASLE, April 13.

This morning early, the French Ambassador, M. Parthelemy, after receiving a Courier from the Committee of Public Safety at Paris, communicated to the Senate the information, that Peace concluded between France and Spain.

OPERATIONS on the RHINE.

MENTZ, April 30.

A bloody action has taken place in our vicinity. With a view of clearing the Hardenberg, and to erect new redoubts on it, a fortification was established on Friday, when, at half past four in the morning, the signal was given; the attack was made on our side, and two redoubts of the enemy were attempted to be carried. The fight was obstinate on both sides; the enemy could not resist our troops, and retreated as far as the village of Mombach, with the loss of two pieces of cannon, and two powder magazines.

As soon the French returned with a reinforcement, and began storming a counter-scarp, erected the day before yesterday, but they were received by a well directed fire of shot in so serious a manner, that those who did not fall by the fire, were instantly cut to pieces, or made prisoners by our cavalry. The firing of cannon and howitzers, from the field of Ingelheim upon the redoubt of Mombach, continued very briskly till late at night. Many prisoners have been brought in; and some deserters say that the enemy estimate their loss at 2000 men. On our part the imperial regiment of Vilbeck, the companies of grenadiers belonging to the elector of Mayence and those of Warardine have suffered most.

FRANKFORT, May 4.

The elector of Cologne is here still, and it is believed his electoral highness waits for a messenger with the news of peace, to enable him to depart from hence to Bonn.

The house of Lauer, at Basle, has undertaken to furnish the French army with some thousands of horses, a great quantity of rye, wheat, and oats; each sack is reckoned at 200lb weight, and each sack of wheat at the rate of 21 florins; of rye at 14 florins; and of oats at 8 florins.

The details which we have received relative to the action before Mentz, on the 30th ult. state, that the imperial troops carried a double row of intrenchments upon the Hardenberg, notwithstanding the very obstinate resistance of the French, who were driven as far as the wood of Mombach. The great smoke that was observed there, afforded us some reason to suppose that the village of Mombach had been set fire to; but it proceeded from the wood, where the action was renewed with great obstinacy. The attack of the imperialists was well seconded by the batteries of the Isle of Ingelheim, which played upon the French intrenchments in front of the village.

The object of the garrison of Mentz, which was to clear the Hardenberg, in order to throw up intrenchments there, being fulfilled, the enterprise was not pushed farther. But the French in the afternoon made an attempt to regain the ground which they had lost. Their endeavours were unavailing. It is said that during the action several bombs were thrown into Mentz by the French.

The imperialists, after taking possession of the Hardenberg near Mentz, beat off without loss of time, raised redoubts on it, and will endeavour to

maintain it as a post of great consequence. They did not stay long at Mombach, it being at too great a distance; the loss of the French is estimated at 2000 men, and that of the Germans at 300 killed and 370 wounded, seven officers wounded and one killed. Field Marshal Clairfait arrived at Mentz yesterday.

Notwithstanding this bloody contest, a general peace, we are in hopes, is at no great distance—it is the more desirable as provisions rise greatly and the scarcity increases. A pound of butter, generally sold here at this season, at ten or twelve Kreutzers, now costs thirty.—Bread and meat are equally dear.

May 3. Gen. Clairfait deemed it necessary for the safety of Mants, that a camp should be established on the Hardenberg, issued orders to attack the French. The consequences of that attack have already been mentioned. As soon as the French had been driven from the ground which they had occupied, the imperialists began to throw up an intrenchment on the heights, which they effected, notwithstanding the incessant fire of all the French batteries and cannon placed on the wood of Mombach. The attack of the French in the afternoon, was directed against the centre of the position; and it was made in two strong columns well provided with artillery. A battalion of the Arch-Duke waited to receive their fire, and then rushed upon them with their bayonets, while the artillery, from the redoubts recently constructed, fired cast shot upon the French columns, and made a dreadful slaughter. In their retreat, the Hussars of Wurtemberg took them in the rear, and did considerable execution. It is supposed that in this attack the French lost 300 men. The total loss on the side of the imperialists is 850 men killed and wounded. Our small marine did some service, and proceeded two leagues below Mentz, in order to alarm the French. This movement made them suppose that the passage of the Rhine was to be attempted; they accordingly brought a great quantity of artillery, and a powerful force to this point.

CAMP before LUXEMBOURG.
Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of the Rhine, dated April 15.

"Our army which blockaded this fortress, is ordered to the banks of the Rhine where it is to occupy a line extending from Worms to New-Brise. It is to be relieved by the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, under the command of General Hatty. That general arrived at head-quarters on the 12th, for the purpose of making the necessary dispositions. The army which he commands is on its march in eleven columns. The cavalry is to arrive this evening.

"Every thing seems to announce that there will be very important operations on the banks of the Rhine. A very large body of forces has been ordered to defend the left bank. Pichegrus, the commander in chief, arrived here on the 12th, and after reconnoitering our works, left the camp on the same day. We are carrying on our operations with great activity, in spite of the incessant fire which the garrison keeps up."

"It is to be lamented, that after having supported the rigour of the winter, we should be ordered away at the moment in which the fortress is about to surrender, and that we should thus be deprived of the just recompence of our fatigue."

LONDON.

May 6. General Pichegrus is now at Worms, and it is uncertain how soon the operations of the campaign may commence in that quarter.

The army of Austria and the empire on the Upper Rhine, amounts now to upwards of 150,000 men, might long

ago have crossed the Rhine to endeavour to raise the siege of Luxembourg, which still holds out with the greatest obstinacy. Certain it is, that this might have been done with the more success, as the French army was in a most wretched state on the Rhine about three weeks ago, but has now received very large reinforcements of infantry and cavalry.

Bills to the amount of 450,000l. have been drawn by the British Resident and Consul at Hamburg, upon our treasury here, in part of the imperial Loan.

The treaty of peace which Prussia has concluded with the French gives a different aspect now to the politics of Europe, which will be followed by many other events of great importance.—The court of Petersburgh cannot be indifferent to a peace which would affect so much the Emperor of Germany, its natural ally, the most active preparations are making in all Russian harbours in the Baltic, and a fleet of thirty ships of the line is to be ready for sea by the latter end of May. This act has also occasioned great sensations in the Cabinets of Copenhagen and Stockholm, where armaments have also been redoubled.

Letters from Basle state, that a treaty of peace between France and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, is on the point of being concluded.

The reigning Duke of Wurtemberg is included in the treaty of peace made by Prussia with France.

On the 12th ult. General Lauer arrived at Vienna, and had an immediate audience of the Emperor, to whom he delivered some French dispatches which had been sent to Clairfayt's Head Quarters at Bockenheim, offering a Truce on the part of the French.

By letters from Bombay, dated Jan. 4, 1795, we learn, that the Convention man-of-war had arrived there a few days before, after beating off four French ships near Mauritius. The Diomedeman-of-war was in sight at the same time, but unable to give any assistance.

Several cargoes of wheat are expected shortly from America, a part of the large purchase made by government. This must tend to reduce the prices and we cannot therefore but conclude, that all who holds large quantities of grain will find in their true interest in bringing it to market. The very injurious tendency of these violent measures which have been used in some places, we hope is now seen and guarded against, from a conviction of their ruinous consequences.

May 7. Of the conduct of the French and particularly of General Pichegrus, the British troops speak in the highest terms. The behaviour of the Dutch they reprobate in the most pointed manner.—Indeed from the commencement of the war we have had more reason to be dissatisfied with our Allies than with the French, and it is seldom that we have had even the slender consolation of receiving from any of those Allies a little civility in return for the money which we have furnished them.—In the language of Sir John Brute, "they eat our meat—they drink our drink—and then they tell us they wear swords."

May 8. The Treasury having given directions for the payment of Mr. Commissary Watson's last batch of bills, drawn on the Paymaster of the Forces; the amount is trifling—only 691,500l. go!!!

We received this morning a regular series of Paris papers from the 26th ult. to the 3d instant inclusive.

Paris is far from being in a state of tranquility. There are frequent commotions in the different Sections, which are by some attributed to the scarcity of provisions, and by others to the want of a well connected, firm, and energetic system. Of this latter opinion is the

Deputy Thibauderap, who has proposed the abolition of the Committee of General Safety, and the vesting of all the powers of the Government in the hands of the Committee of Public Safety.—The proposition, after a long debate, was referred to the Commission of eleven, appointed to organize the Laws of the Republican Constitution.

May 9. Very vigorous measures have been adopted against the Emigrants, who, since the destruction of Robespierre's power, have returned to France in great numbers. As it was found that they attempted to excite the people against the Republic, the Convention has ordered them to be instantly brought to trial. All priests, who have returned from banishment, are ordered to quit the Republic within one month; and the authors of writings against the Convention, and in favor of Royalty, are to be banished.

The Treaty between France and Spain is said to have been signed at Madrid on the 16th of March. Austria feels herself thus exposed to all the power of the Republic, with no assistance, but in the money and Maritime force of England.

Letters from Frankfort state, that a general rumour was in circulation of an Armistice having been agreed to between Austria and France, with a view, as was believed, to pave the way for a pacification.

The Day of Algiers, a faithful Ally to France, has forbidden all exportation of grain except for the Posts of that Republic.

May 12. The royal straw-hat, first introduced by the Prince of Wales, has now descended in rapid rage, so as to become now the common ornament of the female head.

The French, it appears, have a great many men of war in Brest harbour, most of which are in a state of forwardness; and their cruisers have of late been very successful.

The French convoy, which entered the port of Brittany last month, was not from America, but a Fleet from Bourceaux, laden with Wine and Fruit.

A Swedish Squadron of four ships of the line and two frigates have received orders to put to sea from Carlskrona, and to join a Danish Squadron of the same force. They speak of a Russian armament of 36 sail of the line in the Baltic.

May 14.

Extract of a letter from Bremen, May 2. "I was informed this morning, from good authority, that war between Russia and Prussia is unavoidable; and this afternoon word has been sent me by the Post-masters of its having been already declared. There is every reason to believe that Austria will attach herself to the Empress, and that Europe will not soon be at peace as was expected."

A letter from Frankfort, dated April 28, mentions the great probability of an immediate rupture between Russia and Prussia; that Austria will join Russia; that the preparations on the part of Austria for the campaign are excellent, and carried on with the greatest activity; and that particularly the department of provisions is managed with great skill, and no danger of any want being experienced. The same letter also mentions the affair of the Imperial loan as perfectly settled; and that large sums had been negotiated there in account of it.

A letter from Vienna, of the date of the 3d ult has the following articles: "A courier arrived the 15th, despatched on the 13th by Count Cervi, Minister Plenipotentiary of Tuscany; since which it is currently reported that it will not be long ere a pacificating takes place between Austria & France. On the 20th a Courier was despatched to the British

The general who is now in London, I understand, has sent a report to Paris on his return from England.

May 15. So much is the carrying trade of England getting into neutral hands by the war, that of twenty vessels preparing for freight at Falmouth, thirteen are neutral; eleven of those Americans.

May 16. According to a ministerial paper, 4,900 French, who declare themselves royalists, and lay down their arms at Alais by the allies, were ceded as a gift by the King of Prussia to the Prince Royal, by whom they were sold to an English French officer. Our government has taken 1,200 of them into British pay, who are to be sent to the West Indies, commanded by the French officer who bought them of the Prince Royal of Prussia. How this dealer in French royalists has disposed of the rest of the live stock we are not told; but we should think that men who suffer themselves to be bought and sold by the thousand, can be no great purchase.

Mr. James Banks Robinson, late Master of his Majesty's ship Alexander, arrived on Tuesday night at the admiralty from Brett.

Mr. Robinson mentions, that he received a passage on the 23d ult: when he immediately embarked on board an American ship; but an embargo on all neutral vessels prevented their departure till the 3d inst.

He states, that on Friday the 2d inclusive ships of the line, six or eight frigates, &c. with a convoy of about forty or fifty merchantmen, sailed from Brett harbour bound as Mr. Robinson believes for Bourdeaux and Havre de Grace. This squadron had a flag-officer on board.

Mr. Robinson, on the 4th inst. spoke an American ship, Ushant then bearing S.E. about 10 leagues distance, who informed him that he had passed through both the English and French fleets the preceding evening; that the former had captured a French line of battle ship, and that they were then in chase of the other ships of war and merchantmen.

There is the greatest appearance of a famine in France. No vessel of any denomination had arrived at Brett with supplies. Bread was to scarce on the day of Mr. Robinson's departure, that the French were obliged to land the flour from the shipping for the subsistence of the troops, inhabitants, and prisoners. Rice was then at six livres per lb, and all other necessities in proportion.

The French have made an example of several of their officers who commanded in the late engagement with Admiral Holman in the Mediterranean. We understand that the French Admiral, Marlin, and five other superior officers, have been guillotined at Toulon. Their trials, we presume, did not take up much unnecessary time.

May 18. By an American vessel from Bengal there was an account received on Saturday of the safe arrival of our outward bound fleet. And also, that at the Expert news of the capture of Holland had arrived in time for the friends of the late Dutchholder to take measures to prevent a surprise; but they were not in force to resist a serious attack.

By the Paris papers, up to the 15th inst. it appears that tranquillity has succeeded to the late agitations. The Convention find leisure to apply to the formation of a permanent government, in which they have not been interrupted of late by petitions or addresses on the subject of provisions, a rare sign that they scarcely if much diminished.

May 23. The French are pouring large bodies of men towards the Rhine, where the most important operations of the campaign are expected to take place. The army of the Rhine, which has kept Luxembourg for five months in a state of blockade, has been relieved by the army of the Sambre and the Meuse. A letter from an officer in the army of the Rhine, states, that Luxembourg is on the point of surrendering.

Accounts from Augsburg mention, that the Empress of Russia has renounced her guarantees to the Prussian states in Silesia, and has declared that it is her intention entirely to dismember Poland.

The old committee were all displaced; and a new one installed after the form of that, at the head of which Robespierre, so long reigned, was appointed.

In examining the papers of the committee of public welfare, it appeared that a treaty of peace had been concluded with the Prussian Hess and Saar.

A peace has been concluded between France and Spain.

Two messengers arrived yesterday evening—one from Vienna, and the other from the British Cavalry on the continent. The messenger from Vienna has brought the maximum of the Emperor, who, we understand, consents to accept the insatiable man by his country. The British head-quarters are still at Dijon.

There has been a smart skirmish between a body of French near Mondovi, and some of the Piedmontese troops. The latter, according to their own account, had 120 killed and 60 made prisoners.

The free navigation of the Rhine, in the Prussian States, is re-established, and the river covered with boats. The inhabitants on both sides of it have celebrated the conclusion of peace between France and Prussia, to which they are indebted for this happy change of things.

May 21. Mr. Schw, the messenger, who arrived on Tuesday from Vienna, brings the Emperor's acceptance of the Loan to the amount of 4,600,000l.: What services this sum is to procure us, or why so much a prince as the Emperor stopped short of the six millions, we are not informed.

The campaign is at length opened but Mennz, but this is the wish for peace in every part of the continent opposed to the calamities of war, that even the inhabitants of Mennz, scatter themselves, that the negotiations between France & the Emperor are still pending.

May 22. Notwithstanding these military movements, the foreign prints are filled with speculations on the probability of an approaching peace.

May 27. We yesterday stated in our paper, the arrival from France, by a Dane which reached Dover on Monday night from Calais, of very important intelligence. This was not the only news of consequence which yesterday brought.

The event which seems the first to prevail for mention is, the declaration of war by the Dutch against Great Britain.

Such a declaration we consider as the present moment as by no means unfavourable for the interests of England as it furnishes us with the best reason for confiscating an immense property in this country belonging to Holland, and likewise for seizing all their ships of war and trade, which would otherwise have clandestinely been employed in the service of the French.

The depreciation and public contempt of assignats, has produced its worst effects, that is, ill humour among the honest, dismay and discouragement among the rich, and an insidious joy among the agitators who purchase assignats at 50 per cent loss, and with these obtain the national property.

The paper proceeds to state a number of instances of individuals ruined by the depreciation of assignats—an evil that falls mostly on the poorer class of traders, and then the writer goes on:

What is the remedy for these evils?

—neither proscriptions nor punishments

—A government, the voice of all France—a government that we want—a government that shall possess the public confidence, and the ascendancy of a great majority of the nation—a government which shall retain no taint, no shade of party spirit—a government in short, that may repel the attacks of all parties, and which every man may consider as the source of his future prosperity.

Here we must begin—until this great point is obtained, it is vain to attempt to restore the public credit, by any financial operation however extraordinary.

The public safety is only in the hands

of the commissioners of justice.

They cannot be too expeditious in offering the bails of the work.

To answer the wishes of the nation, their proceedings must be rapid as the course of the sun.—But such is the fatuity of circumstances, that the more pressing the measure, the more it demands mature deliberation. A convention formed precipitately like that of 1793, would plunge us in new calamities; yet if it is not soon offered to the country in danger, what will become of us? Who can divine or foretell our fate!

We have just read a handbill which invites all the citizens to proceed in a mass to the convention, make a statement of the general misery, of the scarcity and dearth of provisions, and in fine to demand the constitution of 1793, as the only means of returning happiness to the French people. On the other side, we are just informed that the citizens in many parts of Paris exclaim, vive l'empereur, (long live the king!) We do not affirm the fact, as we are not certain of it.

But what is certain is, that the general has been beaten in all the elections; it is said because the Fauchon Antoine May be never able to sign a signature to a Treaty, on whose terms is engraved—“Dedication to Liberty and Commerce.”

The Tax Worshippers, who nobly strive in our National Senate.

By the St. Tammany Society.

The United States of America, Mrs. never enter into an alliance which may have a tendency to smother the flame of liberty or injure the rights of man.

The president of the United States—

May he never add his signature to a Treaty, on whose terms is engraved—“Dedication to Liberty and Commerce.”

The patriotic minority in the Senate of the United States. May they receive the thanks of a grateful people, for their determined, though unsuccessfu'l opposition to a treaty with Great Britain, which must terminate in the ruin of our commerce and be the disgrace of our country.

To the officers of Brigade and Artillery.

The patriotic Tea in the Senate of the United States, who were opposed to the late treaty in its present form.

American Intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

“A boat Brown in our neighbourhood was lately delivered of four Sons at birth; they were all born alive, lived from 12 to 24 hours, and returned to their primitive Dust—the Mother

was, we understand, caused to accept the last quarter him by the country. The British head-quarters are still at Dijon.

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May 28. Yesterday an account was received in the City of the late arrival off Scilly of the Lisbon and Porto Fleet.

A letter from Havre of the 14th instant, (May 13) mentions the arrival there of five hundred and sixty-nine Prisoners from England, conveyed in a vessel from Portsmouth: they had to pay each for their passage, and were obliged to apply to the Convention to pay it. They letter adds, that these Persons were sent over to increase the coquins of the scatty portion of their provisions.

P. A. R. I. S., May 21.

Notwithstanding the terrible misery which prevails among a numerous part of the people of Paris, it seems to be felt in a small degree; [with an exception of some unhappy wretches who appear to be spirits] the rest of this metropolis wear an aspect as smiling as prosperity.

The fair sex are more lively than ever, and we see spirited horses with splendid harness and carriages, tho' few in number, on account of the dearths of forage.

May 22. Notwithstanding these military movements, the foreign prints are filled with speculations on the probability of an approaching peace.

May 27. We yesterday stated in our paper, the arrival from France, by a Dane which reached Dover on Monday night from Calais, of very important intelligence. This was not the only news of consequence which yesterday brought.

The event which seems the first to prevail for mention is, the declaration of war by the Dutch against Great Britain.

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To the officers of Brigade and Artillery.

The patriotic Tea in the Senate of the United States, who were opposed to the late treaty in its present form.

GEORGE HUBER.

By Captain Johnstone, July 1.

American Commissioners, shortly before the audience of tyrants through the medium of secret negotiations.

The virtuous minority in the Senate who refused their assent to a treaty, destructive of the purity and innocence of their country.

By the Democratic Society.

The President of the United States.

May he comply with the unanimous wishes of every true friend of his country, by preventing Grenville's late treaty from becoming the supreme law of the land.

Dixon, Burr, Butler, Brown, Bloodworth, Jackson, Langdon, Martin, Robinson, and Tazewell, the ten virtuous, wife, and independent senators, who refused to sacrifice their country's commerce, rights and honour, by adopting the prelate impolitic and truly disgraceful treaty with Great-Britain.

My falsehood yield to truth, darkness to light, and the rays of the sun permitted to illuminate the dark recesses of the senate chamber.

At Philadelphia.

By the Cincinnati.

The great family of mankind; May the counsels of America, and the conduct of her citizens be ever distinguished by a disposition to peace and friendly intercourse with all nations.

At Frederick, Kent County, Delaware.

By a number of Respectable Inhabitants.

The late treaty of amity and commerce—May it assert our rights as a nation and secure peace to our land.

At Philadelphia.

By the County Brigade.

The virtuous and patriotic ten members of the Senate—May they be rewarded by a grateful country, and unfeeling laurels deck their brows, for their refusal to sign the death warrant of American liberty.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation with Great-Britain—

May it be considered at the convention at Pilsitz—a coalition for the destruction of freedom.

Stevens Thompson Mason—May his manly patriotism be the imitation of every honest representative, and his disinterestedness entitle him to the plaudits of every true friend to liberty.

The birth-day of American liberty was celebrated in this City, with a funeral solemnity. It appeared more like a national holiday than the anniversary of its birth. The countenances of the citizens generally appeared dejected, and the joy and festivity which usually characterized the day, seemed to be superseded by sadness.

It appeared more like a day of mourning than that of rejoicing. The day was closed by the exhibition of a transparent painting with the figure of John Jay upon it. The figure was in full stature, dressed in a robe, holding in his right hand a pair of scales, containing in one scale American liberty and independence, the other British gold, in extreme preponderance; the scales were suspended by a string, and the balance was broken.

The virtuous and independent republican minority in the Senate who declined to return to the domination of Britain.

Because however impolitic or unjust it may generally be, to exercise the power prohibited by the 1st clause, yet it is left on legislative discretion, and ought not to be prohibited by treaty.

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