

same manner as they ought to protect and defend the vessels belonging to the subjects of the Most Christian King. In this we have greatly, and manifestly the advantage. For whereas our naval force is small, we can do very little, for many years, to protect the trade of France, while, on the other hand, the fleets of this nation are spread over every sea. Our merchantmen will sail in with them, and will sail under their protection from Cape-Horn to the fisheries of Newfoundland; from the Baltic to the Cape of Good-Hope, and from the Cape of Good-Hope to the East Indies.

It has been already said that France might reasonably have demanded a subsidy of these rates for the expenses which she might incur on that account. It is true, it was her interest that we should be disconnected with Great-Britain; but it was not her interest to strongly, and essentially as it was ours. It was necessary for her safety, but it was necessary for our existence. She could not live in peace without it; we could not live at all. It was then reasonable, that, if we put her navy, and the strength of her kingdom to a present risk, we should contribute, at a future day, something in return for this generous exertion. But France would not suffer that the least idea of a subsidy should be ever placed before our minds. We should not pay a single Louis for her service. It is expressly stipulated by the ninth article "that there shall be no other claim or compensation on one side or the other, who ever may be the event of the war."

France well knew that a subsidy, however reasonable it might appear, and however easily received, would at length wear the feelings of the people, and cause them after some time, to wish they had it not to pay. With a spirit of true philosophy and reason, France therefore easily neglected the mention of anything of this kind, and there is now, in all articles relative to commerce, the most perfect equality in the conditions of the compact of our alliance.

With regard to territory we do not grant to France one foot claimed or possessed by us, nor do we engage to guarantee one foot claimed or possessed by others on the continent, and which in the course of the war she might be able to reduce. On the contrary, she has ceded by the treaty, the whole of what before had been called British America, to some part of which, as it had been wrested from her, she had a just claim. She not only cedes, to these states, Canada, and Nova-Scotia, and the Floridas, but she engages to guarantee these possessions. For, "if we shall think fit to attempt the reduction of the British power remaining in the northern parts of America, or the island of Bermudas, those countries, or islands, in case of success, shall be confederated with, or dependent upon the United States."

In return for this, what do we guarantee to France? Her West-India islands only; and this for our own advantage. For, as we cannot yet hold our West-India island by our fleets, it is our interest, that they be held by those who are our allies, and from whom we can receive from the free ports every article of commerce without duty, import, or custom, more than we are at liberty to establish in like case upon articles exported from the continent to those islands.

Do not we guarantee to France her possessions on the continent of Europe? By no means. She may be at war ten ages on that side of the Atlantic ocean, and we may know no more about it, and hear no more of it than we do of the rustling of the wind over some distant country. We may hear of the wars that shall arise, but the sound of them shall pass above us, and but give us to know the happiness of that tranquillity which we enjoy. Here then is the case. On every invasion of our territory, in every war in which we are engaged with a foreign power, France has bound herself to assist and defend our country. In any war in which she may be engaged, unless on account of her West-India islands, which it is our interest to preserve, and secure for her, we have no concern whatsoever.

In these respects, shall we call the treaty equal? It is manifestly unequal, and the balance of advantage is in favour of these states. When I consider these things, I am ready to pronounce the councils of the French court worthy every praise. Her generosity has far exceeded what we usually observe in the conduct of individuals who are led by personal attachment to favour the objects of their kindness. More has not been done, by any nation to another since the world began.

† Treaty of alliance article IX.  
‡ Treaty of alliance article V.

Assistance has been given, but on such terms as to take away all obligation. Here alone we have seen assistance given, and the terms on which it is given, but conditions of advantage to the people is assisted. Great-Britain was not equally generous in the assistance which under Elizabeth she gave to the states of Holland. I thought greatly apprehensive of the power of Spain, and in the same situation with regard to that monarchy, as was France, at the commencement of this war with regard to England, yet she did not candidly acknowledge it, but, in contenting to lend assistance, she kept out of view every idea of any interest of her own, and desisting that equality of terms which the common danger should have taught her to propose, she exacted in the treaty an article "that her expenses should be refunded after the conclusion of the war, and that the towns of Flushing, and the Brule, with the castle of Rammekins should, in the mean time, be confined into her hands by way of security." Nay the suffering and invaded states, in order to engage her still more to their interest, thought it necessary to compliment her by conferring on her general the earl of Leicester, whom she had sent over, though but a weak man, the command of their forces; and what marks the policy of courts at that time, the queen, as this was done without her request, took advantage of the circumstance, and that she might not seem to be under any obligation, on account of it, greatly blamed the states as having done that which was by no means agreeable. We contrast this conduct with that of France in all her proceedings with regard to us, we shall perceive a very wise difference. She has not pretended "that she acted wholly for our sakes." She has not, in one instance shewed a disposition to advance her services, or to make more of them than they would bear. This ought to inspire us with the greater love, and to cause us to embrace her with the more true and sincere affection. It ought to be the language of every American in the words of the poet,

*ab hoc nunc  
Laus illi debetur, et à me gratia major.*

I will conclude what I have to say at the present time on the articles of this treaty by observing, that it is a proof demonstrative of its fairness and equality that our enemies themselves have not been able to find out any thing on which to ground a charge of unfairness, inequality, or insidiousness. They have declared France insidious, but, to make good the charge, their ambassador who should be best acquainted with any circumstance of this kind, was brought by ministerial influence to cover himself and them with eternal shame, in asserting in open parliament that there was a secret treaty different from that which was published, while this pretended secret treaty has no existence, not even in the minds of those who have given birth to the surmise. There cannot be a stronger evidence that the treaties which actually exist afford to them not the least ground of charge, than that they have been under the necessity of supposing some secret ones which might be so chargeable.

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

|| Home. \* Storm.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Prince-George's parish (lying in Prince-George's and Montgomery counties) intend to offer a petition to the general assembly of this State, praying a division of the said parish.

Annapolis, November 10, 1779.  
THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.  
Signed by order of the committee,  
W. H. PHERSON, clerk.

Annapolis, October 22, 1779.  
FOR SALE.  
THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class. These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.  
JOHN DAVIDSON.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.  
Bedford county, Pennsylvania, Nov. 10, 1779.  
RAN away from the subscriber, the beginning of May last, a negro man named JACOB, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has a remarkable large bald head. I have heard he was in Baltimore gaol the chief of the summer; he was taken out by one Richard Brown, from whom he made his escape; he has since been in Baltimore and hired for 5 months with Peter Steele; he left him the 1st inst. and stole from him 2 holland shirts marked P. S. with a slit in the gullet, 2 odd silk stockings, 1 plain, 3 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of childrens shoe buckles, 1 stock marked G. W. Whoever will take up the said negro, or secure him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward paid by  
SAMUEL EWATT.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HEREAS the legislature of this state hath passed an act for calling out of circulation, and for sinking all bills of credit heretofore emitted in this state, whilst the same was a colony; in and by which it is enacted, that all bills of credit emitted by law, and likewise all those emitted by an ordinance of the late provincial congress of this state, shall be brought into the treasury to be exchanged on or before the first day of January next; and that all those bills which shall not be so brought in on or before that day, shall be for ever after irredeemable.  
And whereas many of the said bills may be in the hands of persons residing in the neighbouring states, which, unless timely notice be given, may not be brought in within the time limited, to the great injury of the possessors: to prevent which,

Resolved, That the printers of public news-papers in this and the neighbouring states, be requested to insert the above extracts from the said law, in their papers, and continue the same at least four weeks, for the information of all persons concerned.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.  
A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to  
WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,  
Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.

October 2, 1779.  
WHEREAS the late Joseph Milburn Simms, late of Charles county, deceased, did by deed, about the year of our Lord 1744, for a valuable consideration, then in hand paid, bargain and sell unto the late Edward Goodrick, late of the same county, deceased, and his heirs, in fee simple, seventy-five acres of land, called Lyne's Delight, who was immediately put in and enjoyed the quiet possession of the same till his death; which after descended to the subscriber, as his heir at law, who hath ever since, and now has, peaceable and quiet possession of the same; but the said lands, by the neglect of the parties, were never properly acknowledged according to law, though the said Joseph Milburn Simms desired it should be on his death-bed, for the benefit of the lawful heirs of the said Edward Goodrick. In consequence of such omission, the subscriber, on coming to the possession of the said lands, applied by letter to Joseph Simmes, the lawful heir of the said Joseph Milburn Simms, then in France, who sent over a proper deed and power annexed, attended with necessary affidavits, taken before the right honourable William Beckford, Esq; then lord-mayor of the city of London, under the great seal of that city, which were brought over and delivered to the subscriber by captain John Montgomery and James Campbell, who soon after failed before making the proper affidavit the laws of this province in such cases require, as the subscriber is since informed.

I therefore give this public notice, that I intend to petition our general assembly, at their next session, for their interposition and authority to establish and perpetuate my right: and title to the said land and premises.  
CHARLES GOODRICK.

ALMANACKS, for the year of our Lord 1780 to be sold at the Printing-Office.