

of the other party, such vessel of war shall not approach within cannon shot of the said neutral vessel, nor send more than two or three men in their boat on board the same, to examine her sea-letters or passports. And all persons belonging to any vessel of war, public or private, who shall molest, or injure, in any manner whatever, the people, vessels or effects of the other party, shall be responsible in their persons and property for damages and interest, sufficient security for which shall be given by all commanders of private armed vessels before they are commissioned.

Art. 16. It is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels and effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition, or other public or private purpose whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest, for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party, within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases.

Art. 17. If any vessel or effects of the neutral power be taken by an enemy of the other, or by a pirate, and retaken by that other, they shall be brought into some port of one of the parties, and delivered into the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be restored entire to the true proprietor as soon as due proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. 18. If the citizens or subjects of either party, in danger from tempests, pirates, enemies or other accident, shall take refuge with their vessels or effects, within the harbours or jurisdiction of the other, they shall be received, protected and treated with humanity and kindness, and shall be permitted to furnish themselves, at reasonable prices, with all refreshments, provisions and other things necessary for their sustenance, health and accommodation, and for the repair of their vessels.

Art. 19. The vessels of war, public or private, of both parties, shall carry freely whatsoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs or any others, nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to, and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessels shall be obliged to shew. But no vessel which shall have made prizes on the subjects of his most christian majesty the king of France, shall have a right of asylum in the ports or havens of the said United States; and if any such be forced therein by tempest or dangers of the sea, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible, according to the tenor of the treaties existing between his said most christian majesty and the said United States.

Art. 20. No citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties shall take from any power with which the other may be at war, any commission or letter of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other, on pain of being punished as a pirate; nor shall either party hire, lend or give any part of their naval or military force to the enemy of the other, to aid them offensively or defensively against the other.

Art. 21. If the two contracting parties should be engaged in war against a common enemy, the following points shall be observed between them.

1st. If a vessel of one of the parties, retaken by a privateer of the other, shall not have been in possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, she shall be restored to the first owner for one third of the value of the vessel and cargo; but if she shall have been more than twenty-four hours in the possession of the enemy, she shall belong wholly to the captor. 2d. If in the same case the recapture were by a public vessel of war of the one party, restitution shall be made to the owner for one thirtieth part of the value of the vessel and cargo, if she shall not have been in the possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, and one tenth of the said value where she shall have been longer, which sums shall be distributed in gratuities to the captors. 3d. The restitution in the cases aforesaid, shall be after due proof of property, and surety given for the part to which the captors are entitled. 4th. The vessels of war, public and private, of the two parties, shall be reciprocally admitted with their prizes into the respective ports of each: but the said prizes shall not be discharged nor sold there, until their legality shall have been decided according to the laws and regulations of the states to which the captor belongs, but by the judicatures of the place into which the prize shall have been conducted. 5th. It shall be free to each party to make such regulations as they shall judge necessary for the conduct of their respective vessels of war, public and private, relative to the vessels which they shall take and carry into the ports of the two parties.

Art. 22. Where the parties shall have a common enemy, or shall both be neutral, the vessels of war of each shall upon all occasions take under their protection the vessels of the other going the same course, and shall defend such vessels as long as they hold the same course against all force and violence, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend vessels belonging to the party which they are.

Art. 23. If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country, then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects, without molestation or hindrance: and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if any thing is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price. And all merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessities, conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested, and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels, or interrupt such commerce.

Art. 24. And to prevent the destruction of prisoners of war, by sending them into distant and inclement countries, or by crowding them into close and noxious places, the two contracting parties solemnly pledge themselves to each other, and to the world, that they will not adopt any such practice: that neither will send the prisoners whom they may take from the other into the East-Indies, or any other parts of Asia or Africa, but that they shall be placed in some part of their dominions, in Europe or America, in wholesome situations, that they shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, nor prisons, nor be put into irons, nor bound, nor otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs; that the officers shall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters, and the common men be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for their own troops; that the officers shall also be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations; and of the same articles and quality as are allowed by them, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others shall be daily furnished by them with such ration as they allow to a common soldier in their own service; the value whereof shall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjustment of accounts, for the subsistence of prisoners at the close of the war; and the said accounts shall not be mingled with, or set off against any others, nor the balances due on them, be withheld as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other article, or for any other cause, real or pretended, whatever; that each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment, with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other, which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases, shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends, and shall be free to make his reports in open letters to those who employ him; but if any officer shall break his parole, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual officer or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his enlargement on parole or cantonment. And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article, but on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature or nations.

Art. 25. The two contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, agents and commissaries of their own appointment, whose functions shall be regulated by particular agreement whenever either party shall choose to make such appointment; but if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

Art. 26. If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favour in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted, to such other nation, or on yielding the competition where such nation does the same.

Art. 27. His majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America, agree that this treaty shall be in force during the term of ten years, from the exchange of ratifications, and if the expiration of that term should happen during the course of a war between them, then the articles before provided for the regulation of their conduct during such a war, shall continue in force until the conclusion of the treaty which shall re-establish peace; and that this treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications exchanged within one year from the day of its signature.

In testimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries before-mentioned, have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the places of their respective residence, and at the dates expressed under their several signatures.

F. G. de Thulemeier, a la Hage, le 10 Septemb. (L. S.)	1785.	(L. S.)	(L. S.)
Tho. Jefferson, Paris, July 23, 1785.	P. Franklin, Passy, July 9, 1785.	John Adams, London, Aug. 5, 1785.	

NOW KNOW YE, That we the said United States in Congress assembled, having considered and approved, do hereby ratify and confirm the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained. In testimony whereof, we have caused our seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness the honourable Nathaniel Gorham, our chairman in the absence of his excellency John Hancock, our president, the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our independence and sovereignty, the tenth.

L O N D O N, April 8.

LETTERS from Lisbon, dated February 21, mention, that "advices had been received at Goa, declaring that the disputes between the Portuguese and the Dutch were continually increasing, and that hostilities had been commenced on the coast of Malabar, in consequence of four Portuguese missionaries having been put to death by the Batavians, under pretence of their being spies."

April 9. The Air Nymph that took its departure from the pantheon, on Monday last, made a course towards the Kentish hills, and alighted in a field near the St. Helena gardens; upon touching the earth, it rebounded and continued for two hours in an erect posture, as if dancing, to the terror of a number of people.—A methodist preacher passing by, was seized by the affrighted assembly, who insisted he had power over the devil, but cantwell knowing his own inferiority, took to his heels and got off.—Upon which, three men, after drinking a glass of brandy each, had the resolution to approach it; one of them seizing it near the head, the cap, which contained the gaz, burst; when the sulphurous stench which issued, made them exclaim it was indeed the devil!—Fresh aid was now called, and at length the airy spirit was secured and carried in triumph to the house belonging to the St Helena gardens; whence it was restored to its proper place, the pantheon.

Extra of a letter from Ramsgate, March 9.

"Last Saturday morning, at break of day, a large Swedish ship was discovered on the North head of the Goodwin Sands, without any man's standing: As the boats are always absent in the harbour, four immediately went off, and providentially got to the ship just time enough to save the captain and crew from being lost, excepting one man, who had unfortunately been drowned before the boats came to their assistance. In their endeavours to save the ship's company, six of the boatmen were very near losing their own lives. The crew of the ship consisted of the captain and fifty men; the former and twenty men were brought to Ramsgate in a perishing condition, as they could not stand, and their legs and hands were frozen, and turned black; however, they are all alive, and in a fair way of doing well. The ship is lost, as her bottom parted from her upper works; but the boats have brought on shore a good deal of iron, sails, pitch, staves, &c."

By letters from Liege of the 13th ult. we learn, that one Pierlo, a priest and churchwarden, who some time ago had committed four murders in the short space of fifteen minutes, has at last been apprehended and brought there to trial. He has confessed the whole, declaring, that finding himself overloaded with debts contracted at the gaming table, and unable to discharge a bond of fifty pounds, then due to a lady that had lent him the money, he resolved on the murder of counsellor Delmotte, and to rob the house afterwards. In order to put the villainous plan into execution, he found means to entice the two women servants, under pretensions which his sacred functions rendered but too probable, to leave the house. These two he first dispatched, then taking out of the pocket of one of the deceased the key of the street door, he returned to the house; and entering the apartment of the counsellor, who was seated on his bed with a book in his hand, he knocked him on the head with a club. Having dispatched his third victim, the monster ran to the brother's room, a clergyman like himself, but here he was foiled at his own weapons: his antagonist fought it out bravely, gave him blow for blow, and at last forced him to take to his heels. The wretch, disappointed in this part of his purpose, above all, in that part of the plunder which he figured to himself was to be his reward, wandered about for some time, and at last was taken, and will undergo shortly, if he has not already received the punishment due to such a complication of hellish villainy.

April 10. A very curious cause was tried last week at Lincoln: A man sold his wife to another man, for one guinea, and delivered her up with a halter about her neck.—Some time after he demanded his wife, and the buyer refused the demand: whereupon the husband who had sold her took out an action against

the buyer for verdict in favour of the husband lost his

April 19.

Portsmouth,

Colonel John

Cherokee chief

Sir Guy Carle

We may do

of the most al

vinces, and

are but prelu

every nation

from policy o

of war.

This summe

was declared t

alarming con

Britain.

Nothing ca

that all our

are likely to

on the conti

of Prussia, w

opened a wid

the event wi

lation of the

be a natural

Commodore

on board the

shortly sail t

pointed to co

Extra of

"The be

bark, of two

settled within

obstinate and

ber were kil

next day the

Portuguese a

attacked the

ensued, whic

last the bark

her rigging,

away, and t

and her pri

grape shot i

wounded a va

also kept a co

into the pirat

the fetter; l

board, and r

rines set fire

together with

were drowned

prize maste

W H I

The follow

cannot be eq

There is a g

markably so

his apprenti

afterwards i

swain, mate

ber of voyag

port, viz. t

Norwich; t

six to Holla

and a great

peregrinatio

was once sh

with any co

the above ar

C H

There are

five to the

very positive

hatchet (ac

pression) an

bitants on t

of which n

habitations,

for security

panies are

ferocious ba

bird. The

motions of

and told th

brothers th

upon the S

of the Cree

had the ha

guine opera

A N

Extra of a

19, 1785

Soub-Ca

"As I

tive to the

the Georg

you, I tra

can collect

"On m

gusta, I fo

of governm

about the

serious co

conversati

to treat th

there, to