nerican citizens wers bart will be long before the country can forget the de-

Sinclair, or the massacres If there existed any parn the part of the Union, account for it. When the at last happily terminated lence of General Wayne, n 1794, concluded with that we might at last inour hearts, and live at tly mistaken. Our growt be seen by her without with France, the carrynds and greatly enriched resolved to put a stop to s called the rule of '56, t period, in order to emmerce. It was founded that neutrals ought not of war to a belligerant, ourse between its diffeut it was in reality, the

tion of the sovereignty

owed up by orders of

council which restricted the American commerce, and exposed many of our ships to capture and condemnation. Britain not satisfied with these violations of the sacred laws of nations, established a new rule of blockade: but which she affected to consider as merely retaliatory; this was placing her enemy's ports in a state of blockade by mere proclamation, and without stationing any efficient force. Under these and many other pretexts, the American flag could only be said to float on the ocean at her will and pleasure.

There was another grievance which she practised upon us, even more insupportable than those enumerated. Very soon after our commercial enterprize began to spread its wings, it was found that our seamen were exposed to be taken on the high seas, from underneath the flag of their country, and dragged on board the British men of war, where they were compelled to serve for years. No Algerine servitude could be worse. The abuse was very soon so severely felt as to become a cause of indignant remonstrance on the part of President Washington, and afterwards of every successive statesman, to whom was entusted the safety of the commonwealth. The British alleged in excuse, for it was nothing more, the