

Slidell, on the demand of the British Government, and acknowledge itself in the wrong.

For the purpose of endeavoring to effect a settlement of the difficulties which had arisen out of the enforcement of the Orders in Council and the right of search, Washington sent John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great Britain. The result of this mission was what is known as the Jay Treaty, which, after providing for the disposal of most of the unsettled questions between the two countries, contained a number of Commercial provisions which proved of great advantage to the United States. Under it American vessels were allowed to enter British ports in Europe and the East Indies, on equal terms with British vessels, while participation in the East India coasting trade, and trade between European and British East Indian ports was left to the contingency of British permission. American vessels not exceeding seventy tons were allowed to trade to the British West Indies on condition that they should not, during the continuance of the Treaty, transport from America to Europe any of the principal Colonial products. British vessels were to be admitted into American ports on terms equal to the most favored nation. There were provisions for the protection of neutral property on the high seas, and providing that a vessel entering a blockaded port should not be liable to capture unless previously notified of the blockade. There were also arrangements to prevent the arming of the privateers of any nation at war with the two contracting parties, and the capture of goods in the bays and harbors of either nation. In the event of war between the two countries, the citizens or subjects of