

sink towards the refugees, it did towards this country." Candour ought frankly to confess, That it was to have been expected of men, who had given mutual wounds and received mutual injuries, that they would not soon forgive or forget one another. And from this active principle of human nature wise men early inferred, what experience seems to have proved, that the treaty, in respect to the recovery of confiscations, would never be executed. Governments, at least ancient ones, have learned to suppress passion, which would disable them from discharging those essential duties, the restraining of the resentments of individuals, and the granting of universal right. In this considerate spirit Great Britain has acted since the epoch of independence, with respect to the United States. What returns the American Governments have made in those cooler cases, wherein their sense of injury did not lead their Legislatures astray, it is now proper to ask.

The treaty of peace (as we all know) expressly stipulated, *that there should be no lawful impediment to the recovery of Debts, on either side.* It required, as it is said, no small address and perseverance to procure this salutary stipulation from a people, who have never been famous for facilitating payment of debts. And the time is now come, when we ought to inquire how they have performed it. In Georgia, the Chief Justice, with his associates, determined (as hath been already evinced) that a British Merchant, being an alien *friend*, could not maintain
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