

Prelates—sentiments which, in his judgement, did no less honor to themselves, than to the assembly to which they were addressed, and to the Church to which these Reverend Prelates belonged.

The BISHOP OF CHESTER defended the motives in which the Corporation Test Acts, so odiously characterized, originated; at the same time stated, that he was satisfied that the Sacramental Test was the worst that could be chosen for the purpose intended, because it admitted alike of evasion and profanation. Still, in passing the proposed bill, he hoped they would take security as ample at least, as that which they were about to relinquish.

The EARL OF MANSFIELD opposed the Bill and declared his intention to vote against it.

The Bill was then read a second time, without a division, and Monday next was assigned for the consideration of it in Committee.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

### PIRACY.

The ship Guilford, on the 13th ult. fell in with the barque North Star, in great distress, and supplied her with provisions and necessaries. The North Star sailed from Colombo on the 13th Dec. with a cargo of Coffee, and the following passengers:—Mr. Logan and family; Surgeon Goodwin, of the Royals; Hospital Assist. Johnson, Ordnance Clerk Robinson, Mr. Smyth, a merchant, 17 invalided soldiers, and several women and children, besides her crew. At day light, on the 19th Feb. being in sight of Ascension, and distant from it only six leagues, she found herself chased by a brig with English colors flying. The North Star having no arms on board of any description, and disliking the appearance of the stranger, set all sail to get away; but the brig came up with her so fast, that at 8 A. M. she was alongside, and within pistol-shot, having previously fired several guns. She then hailed and desired a boat to be sent to her from the North Star, who answered that she had none to send; the brig then hoisted Buenos Ayrean colors, and immediately fired a broadside of grape shot into her, which wounded one man, and considerably damaged her rigging. On this, a boat, with the second mate, three seamen, and Mr. Smyth, went on board the brig, the crew of which compelled Mr. Smyth and two seamen to quit it. It was sent back to the North Star, for the Captain and his papers. When the Captain came alongside, he and his people were ordered out of the boat, which was manned by the pirates, and who on getting to the North Star, ran her into smooth water under the lee of the Island, when a second boat load of plunderers came on board, and beating and wounding the seamen, compelled them to load the boats with every thing they could lay hold of—sails, cordage, medicine chests, live stock, and provisions, wines, spirits, &c. From the passengers they took clothes and money. They also took the ship's charts, compasses, chronometers and log glasses, and scuttled the ship forwards. As the day closed in, they compelled all the males to go below, forwards, and the women in the after cabin, securing both the hatchways.

About midnight, the women finding every thing quiet, got on deck, and discovering the pirates had quitted the ship, and that the brig was out of sight, they released the men, and on sounding the bell, six feet and a half of water was found in the hold. This by great exertions was pumped out by 6 on the morning of the 29th. The pirate took away with her the Captain, second mate and two seamen, and a soldier of the 78th Regiment. Every shroud and back-stay had been cut, and an attempt made to cut away the mainmast; the crew contrived, however, to secure the mast, and set the foresail, steering to the northward, nothing in sight. Three days afterwards, it was found that the Coffee from having been wet, was heated, and the ship was likely to be on fire; a quantity of cinnamon, and nearly 300 bags of coffee, were consequently thrown overboard to save the ship, and the rest was shifted about to allow the air to cool it; so much had the coffee swelled, that it was discovered that some of the beams had started. Her arrival in England may be daily expected. One man was killed, and six severely wounded, by the pirates beating them with their swords. The brig was well manned and mounted ten guns, with a large gun on a swivel; each man that boarded the North Star was armed with a cutlass, two pistols, and a large knife.

The Travis, Cobb, arrived in the river from the Cape of Good Hope, spoke on the 17th of Feb. in lat. 1. N. long. 24, the Swedish brig Christopher, from Lisbon to Bahia, which had been plundered the day before of part of her cargo, by a schooner privateer under Buenos Ayres colours.

Plymouth, April 12.—The St. Andrew, Deeper, arrived here from Sierra Leone, spoke on the 13th ult. off the Cape de Verdes, an English brig, supposed bound to West Indies, and was informed that she had been plundered by a Pirate, which was a short distance to windward. It blew so hard at the time, that the St. Andrew could not ascertain the name of the brig nor any further particulars.

NEW-YORK, MAY 23.

The savage Pirates, who took the British barque North Star, off Ascension, and confined and made arrangements to drown the passengers, (including women and crew,) were cruising in the track of our valuable vessels in the East India, Brazil, and Pacific-Ocean trade—and may be tempted by success to loiter there.—The American Government should therefore, without delay, send a sloop of war to the St. Helena station, to protect our passing Commerce, and capture the buccanniers if possible.

There is too much reason to fear that the Ship Topaz, of Boston, with a rich cargo, and several of our estimable citizens, on board, has fallen into the hands of the sea robbers, and been plundered and destroyed. She had been insured to the amount of \$150,000, and sailed from Calcutta 153 days since. Two Philadelphia ships were near being a prey to the same freebooter.

## UNITED STATES.

### NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

By the President of the United States of America.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed, by the Plenipotentiaries, at London, on the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Whereas it is provided, by the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, that, in case the Commissioners appointed under that article, for the settlement of the Boundary Line, therein described, should not be able to agree upon such Boundary Line, the report or reports of those Commissioners, stating the points on which they had differed, should be submitted to some friendly Sovereign or State, and that the decision given by such Sovereign or State, on such points of difference, should be considered by the contracting parties as final and conclusive: That case having now arisen, and it having therefore become expedient to proceed to, and regulate the reference, as above described; The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, have for that purpose, named the Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—The President of the United States has appointed ALBERT GALLATIN, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Britannic Majesty; and his said Majesty, on his part, has appointed the Right Honourable CHARLES GRANT, a Member of Parliament, a Member of his said Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and foreign plantations; and HENRY UNWIN ADDINGTON, Esq., who, after having exchanged their respective full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to, and concluded the following articles:

Art. I. It is agreed that the points of difference which have arisen in the settlement of the Boundary between the American and British dominions, as described in the fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, shall be referred, as therein provided, to some friendly Sovereign or State, who shall be invited to investigate, and make a decision upon, such points of difference.

The two contracting Powers engage to proceed in concert to the choice of such friendly Sovereign or State, as soon as the ratification of this Convention shall have been exchanged, and to use their best endeavours to obtain a decision, if practicable, within two years after the Arbitrator shall have signified his consent to act as such.

Art. II. The reports and documents thereunto annexed, of the Commissioners appointed to carry into execution the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, being so voluminous and complicated as to render it improbable that any Sovereign or State should be willing or able to undertake the office of investigating and arbitrating upon them, it is here-

by agreed to substitute for those reports, new and separate statements of the respective cases, severally drawn up by each of the contracting parties, in such forms and terms as each may think fit.

The said statements, when prepared, shall be mutually communicated to each other, by the contracting parties, that is to say: by the U. States to His Britannic Majesty's Minister or Charge d'Affaires, at Washington, and by Great-Britain to the Minister or Charge d'Affaires of the United States, at London, within fifteen months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

After such communication shall have taken place, each party shall have the power of drawing up a second and definitive statement, if it thinks fit so to do, in reply to the statement of the other party, so communicated; which definitive statements shall also be mutually communicated, in the same manner as aforesaid, to each other, by the contracting parties, within twenty-one months after the exchange of ratifications of the present Convention.

Art. III. Each of the contracting parties shall, within nine months after the exchange of ratifications of this Convention, communicate to the other, in the same manner as aforesaid, all the evidence intended to be brought in support of its claim, beyond that which is contained in the reports of the Commissioners, or papers thereunto annexed, and other written documents laid before the Commission under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent.

Each of the contracting parties shall be bound, on the application of the other party, made within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, to give authentic copies of such individually specified Acts, of a public nature, relating to the territory in question, intended to be laid as evidence before the arbiter, as have been issued under the authority, or are in the exclusive possession, of each party.

No maps, surveys, or topographical evidence, of any description, shall be adduced by either party, beyond that which is hereinafter stipulated, nor shall any fresh evidence, of any description, be adduced or adverted to, by either party, other than that mutually communicated or applied for as aforesaid.

Each party shall have full power to incorporate in, or annex to, either its first or second statement, any portion of the reports of the Commissioners, or papers thereunto annexed, and other written documents, laid before the Commission under the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, or of the other evidence mutually communicated or applied for, as above provided, which it may think fit.

Art. IV. The Map called Mitchell's map, by which the framers of 1783 are acknowledged to have regulated their joint and official proceedings, and the map A, which has been agreed on by the contracting parties, as a delineation of the water courses, and of the boundary lines in reference to the said water courses, as contended for by each party respectively, and which has accordingly been signed by the above named Plenipotentiaries, at the same time with this Convention, shall be annexed to the statements of the contracting parties, and be the only maps that shall be considered as evidence mutually acknowledged, by the contracting parties of the topography of the country.

It shall, however, be lawful for either party to annex to its respective first statement, for the purposes of general illustration, any of the maps, surveys, or topographical delineations, which were filed with the Commissioners under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, any engraved map heretofore published, and also a transcript of the above mentioned map A, or of a section thereof, in which transcript each party may lay down the highlands, or other features of the country, as it shall think fit; the water courses and the boundary lines, as claimed by each party, remaining as laid down in the map A.

But this transcript, as well as all the other maps, surveys, or topographical delineations, other than the map A, and Mitchell's map intended to be thus annexed, by either party, to the respective statements, shall be communicated to the other party, in the same manner as aforesaid, within nine months after exchange of the ratifications of this Convention, and shall be subject to such objections and observations as the other contracting party may deem it expedient to make thereto, and shall annex to his first statement, either in the margin of such transcript, map, or maps, or otherwise.

Art. V. All the statements, papers, maps, and documents, above mentioned, and which shall have