as enemy to Britain, found on board an | prefe teems, that Congress farald have a | der this impression they framed their con | fraity. It is fall that the boy died of the payable when the treaty is ratified, if that event floods take place. For there is no-For there is nothing in the treaty that can imply a religquishment of our rights by the law of na-tions, much less an abandonment of all pretentions to freight in such cases. In the pretenious to legal in men chief. In our batter put of the typic article of the treaty thrie is an expressagreement to pay freight where by law it could not be dramaded. The 17th reason is "because it permit the British entire to twee the president of the dramade in the treaty of t

their own life, on tayment of autat they may dem is responsible profit; a meafure ust only injurious to the interests of the American merchasts, but which will prevent our citizens from carring these supplies to other coun-tries, which by the laws of nature and nations they have a right to do without molefla

It is preferred, that the town in this region, refers to the 17th article of the treaty. An examination of that atticle will shew that the town has mistaken its import, and that indeed of furrendering a right, it acquires one to which we are entitled unless the treaty is ratified. All writers on the law of nations, agree that there are cales in which provisions are conthere are cofer in which providents are con-trahand; though it would feem by the generality of the expredients of the town, in the last paragraph of this realon, that there is a right to carry fropples in all ca-fes without moleration. It can hardly be believed that this was the meaning of the town; yet if any flood think thus, they may have the confolation to relief that there is orbitation in the relief that there is nothing in this treaty that prevents an endeavour to Support such a proposision-the words being " where, by the exiting law of nations, they are contraband." Now if there is no cafe where by the law of nations they are contraband, then there is no right to feize them noder that arti-

The article in the treaty, flates, " that nubereas the difficulty of agreeing an the pre-cife eafer, in nubith alone promisions, and o ther articles, not generally contraband, may be regarded as fuch, renders it expedient is provide against the inconveniencies, and mi-understandings subich might thence arife indesflandings subject ingut toesce as quite It is farther agreed, that whenever any fach acticle to becoming contrahand, according to the existing law of nations, shall for that reafth be frized; the time that not be con-sitiated, but the numers thereof shall be specdily and completely indemnird; and the captivet or in their default the government under whose authority they all fault pay the full malue of all articles, with a reason the forest and ally the demonse incident to face the mercartile profit therein, together minh the forest and ally the demonse incident to fuch devertign the fire any, new right to the limit hastion; it does not permit the the is not authorized to by the law of nations—it permits the taking them only whereby the existing law of many at they are controband. Here is no coule of complann.—The other part of the atticle is a positive advantage to the nation at peace; for it expressly contracts to pay for such for it expressly contracts to pay for provitions, where, by lat, the nation feiz-ing them would be under no obligation to pay, viz. in enfes where by the exhiting law of nations they are contraband; and in no other case, are they feizable by trea. arricle which declares there shall be per ty. The article goes further, it not only perual peace, as is the cafe in fome tarties. flipulates for payment, but for complete. If this confirefilm is right, therean be and foredy indemnification, teafonable profits, freight and demorage, and that the government final pays; if the individual left dutat have majority of bothouts al captors fall fail. It is injerious to the interest of the American merchant, that law, while two thirds of the Ser of nations, justly forfeited, the treaty fe- doubt this coeffication, and in the feenres to him full 220 complete indemnin-cation, payment with profit, feeight and demurage? Will our citizens be prevent-

ing a good voyage? Surely the answer designated to them by the confilmation to reput the power world in them by the continuous conditions and creations impediant to the exercise of that power. The confilmation is the continuous conditions and creations impediant to the exercise of that power. The confliction, in the distribution of treaty be called a "limitation of the year

received in the Prefident and Senate, as turious refricted in the creation and consect. The The foregoing has been attempts to Prefident has power, by and with the advice and confent of the Senate, to make and to flew that there can, beither had treaties; when therefore he thus makes a unr terms, be any limitation to the Pers treaty, it is as much an act of the whole world in Congress—In the opinion on people of the United States, as any law of writer, there is a flort, but equally is Congress. Is he limited as so the kind fathery answer to those who fear a tenpeople of the United States, as any Jaw of Congress. Is he limited as to the kind of treasies he shall make? There is no limissuon in the Conflitution. But then it is faid, " Congress has a right to regula commerce with foreign nations, and as

right to regulate commerce, where it was not otherwise regulated by treaty. Perr was fitution-If nations are unwilling to treat Per- with the United States on the rights of not observe regulated by treaty. Fer-baps it may be fail, that the confliction commerce, or we are nowilling for treat intended forb treaties, as did not interfere with them, Congress is the conflictional with the powers delegated to Congress, body to make lawa, regulating the com-The inference, from this confluction, more between them and us—If nations would be, that no commercial treaty could ever be made, and looking at the powers of Congress, it would be doubtful, if any other treaty can be made, or if the United States can make any treaty—for Congress has no power to make a treaty—and if the President, who, with the advice and confent of the Senate, is alone authorized to make treaties, can make no treaty, which respects any of the powers vetted in Con greis, there is no man or body of men au thorized to treat with foreign nations.

The 19th reason, is "because it exposes the United States and their commerce, to similar embarrassuments, from other commercial nation, all of whom will probably regulate

are willing to treat on their and our com-

are drilling to treat on event and out con-mercial relations—the Executive is the or-gan with whom they are to negociate 2 & who, by and with the advice and confent of the Senate, is authorized to regulate

commerce between the United States and

fuch rations.

P. CAN

Treates generally speaking, are mere treaties of peace, or treaties of commerce; Congress has power to make war, grant letters of marque and reprifal. If the Prefident with confent of Senate, makes a treaty of Peace, according to the reafining of the town, he limits the power of Congrefs, which has authority to make war, and in the treaty spoken off, there is a stipulation, that there shall be a firm and inviolable peace between the parties-! as on that of regulating commerce. If the United States thould be at war with any Officer States mound be at war with any nation, on fosh construction, they most remain eternally at war.—Congress has desired we;—asy done an aft which the body alone had a right to do; the Frederick of the construction of the is in direct violation of an act, confinence ally done by Congress, and operates as an absolute repeal of their declaration of war. Such a confirentian of the Conflitation or to be admitted.

We ought never to admit a confirmition

of any infirement, which leads to an ab fordity, or to the defirection of any partwe ought to reconcile all parts thereof if peffible, to that every portion of it may take effect, and no word but what may operate in fome thape or other. Let us enrules-The Prelident with the advice and confeat of the Senate, makes a treaty of prace with a nation, with whom the U-nited States are at war. He has done an oft which he thought wife ; the next or the fame day Congrela receives fuch informa-tion, as in their opinion readers it expedient to declare war. This militates with what was done ; but it by no means follows that either was wrong ; or that the conflitational power of either was limited by their respective acts. Both have exer-right to exercise. The are of war was complete until the President made peace; and the flate of peace, the frue and legal trate, until Congress declared war, which

repealed the doings of the Prefident.

In a treaty of commerce, it is controlled that duries firall be no higher han at prefent. Alterwards Congrets chies to impuse higher duties, and actually does impose higher duties, and actually does impose higher than is dispolated in the treaty. The treaty is constaved, and the nation med abide the good or evil confrequences that flow from the teafine, in like manner as it would, if Congrets thould choice to declare war, and and as article which declares there find its a near repealed the doings of the Prefident, with the Prefident, is fofficient toefs ceffary to make a treaty. But fepple any an impolition of higher duries than if inted by the treaty, the party, contenting himfelf injured by the law, refules pay; a fuit is commenced, and the causen the ed from carrying supplies to other counlaft inflance is decided by the Sepree Ju caufe in every event they are fure of mak-ing a good vorage? Surely the answers mine whether such an act he, or not coarm will contradict the reason of the town:

The 16th reason given by the town, is

threastle it limits the fower of Geografs,

the threaty could not be called a limitable of the contradiction of the town.

> of Congress, delegated to them by the Calterference in the departments of ganment, from the wording of the Corn. were well aware, that there werter

tar commerce by rou partial flundard."

It may be answered, that we are under no obligation to make our treaties, beno obligation to make our treaties, becourfe of two years from a ceffation of the war in which Great Britain is now engaged, it should appear to be injurious to us we can drop all its load of commercial but thens, and embatraffments—It might have been well in the town, to have flated the peculiar embarraliments the treasy imposes upon us, and which are avoided by its de-function. It surrenders us rights we now enjoy, but grants fome we had not before, and renders abfolute what was before prearions. Our other treaties admit us to trade in Europe as the most favoured nations. The treaty with Great-Britain does the fome. It also admits us into their East ladia settlements, and their colonies. on the continent of North America, to sead with them on terms highly favourable to with them on terms highly favourable our commerce. No other nation had granted to us like advantages. The treaty with France admits us into certain free ports in the West Indies, onder regulations not mentioned in the treaty, but varying according to the will of the ruling power. The last reason, is " because in the opin-

ion of the inhabit ants of the town, the int of the modulant of the lown, the ra-ture and extent of the exports of the United States are fuel, that in all their flipsdation with freeign rations, they have it in their freeign to feater a perfect retipacity of inter-parly, not only with their house dominions, put with all their calculad dependencies.

It is not wonderful that the town of

Bifin thould violently oppose the Treaty; if such be their opinion; but then they, thould equally with for the annulling of all the existing treaties—Refinitions and regulations should be imposed on all forfrored, or fuch trade can be obtained But as the town has not chosen to mble the frelident may truff to the experience of the United States, from the Treaties already made, and his own knowlthe temper of foreign nowers or of the town of Boffen, however respecta-

## A FEDERALIST.

ERRATA. in 3d No. of the Federalift In last line of 2d paragraph, instead of " trea ty with" read nation oi. In the 2d column. peaking of the difference in price of sgood rought direct from E. Indies, and by the may braugh direct from B. Iralies, and by the may if Europe, inflead of "from thirty to farty per cast," read from thirty to tonty &c. In the 3d cal-speaking of our recay out to the United Netherlands, Gc. inflead of "m to dy care doubted they were not tree," toad, m body over doubted they were free.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Jone 16. Adjutant General CHARPENTIER, this day preferred to the Concention, 24 flandards taken at Luxemburg. T 24 flandards taken at Lakersbourg. 1 are garrifon confilled of 11,187, men. The military flores taken are 819 cannon, 16,914 mulquets, 1,330.000 m. powder, and 816,000 m. of lead and copper.

This day Bomme, Duoutsnor, Du-aor, Bous apyre, Squarany, and Gou 100, were tradement to fuller death, for their interpret confided on the 70th May, Rommel, Duquetsnor, and Goujon, immediately on their receiving featence of death, put an end to their existence. THEF IT The others were executed immediately after. Thus is the last remains of the faction that long diffracted France extinct.

THE SON OF LOUIS XVI. The day before yesterday, at half past eight o'clock in the evening, two civil committioners, and the commissioners of police of the fection of the temple, procreded to the tower of the temple, in cor fequence of an arrest of the co eneral fafety, to carry away the body of he fon of Louis Capes. They found in commerce with foreign nations, and as this treaty regulates conducted with a formodes of regulating commerce—by it was put into a wooden coline, and congress, and impose it does, if it is a constitutional act, the limitation is as legal, as though the conditional additional act, the limitation had declared in extending the conditional act, the limitation had declared in extending the conditional act, the limitation had declared in extending the conditional act to the conditiona

I starty. It is faid that the boy, find of the fame diforder as his cidar beatier.

The health of his fifther is extremely he and it is frared fine will from lottler he brother to the gree; if he middle to breathe a healthier atmosphere.—Step thing is induces a belief that the National Convention influenced by the principle of hemanity and judice will reflore to herty this unfortunate old, whole to herty this unfortunate old, whole to Convenience of the mainty and justice will reflore to B berry this unfortunate girl, whose on estimate is that the is descended from a Positive of the count of a say point feribed race, and who connot is any point of the county of the count of view becomes dangerous object. Wi flooded not the convention reflore but

her family?

Such a mode of conduct would fasin
rate our communications with foreit
powers, and would at leaft eleminents
to foften the captivity of the depois
whom they keep in prifor. The Free
republic would reader herfelf illefished
heres of all Earman, by metalished republic would reader acrieft illuffines the eyes of all Europe, by preisoning the world such a model of generally, is such an example of respect for miss

The difaffected, the weak person, The distriction, the west penon, in all those who, as Voltaire fays, in in ag of Louis NIV will never believe that pe lons of confequence can die a nato fons of configurate can die a naural denhi continue to propagate the most sidad in pours relative to the young Cayst. List the wished, that in order to put as end it them, the concention would direct be put as end it them, the concention would direct be put as the streng, the concention would direct be put as the first of his different. The body support this of his different concentions of ferent lands. ed in the prefence of feveral per

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Tore Victory over the Spaniards.
BLAD, in the name of the Commi

Public Safety, read the following letter Marbot, General of Division, to the mag tee of Public Safety :

" Cinzens, Representati ders for storming a camp, which the entwhich was executed with the great fo

"The camp cretied for the namy for the sage, upon the monatain, forged he said slope and Elgelbar, we among this morning; of 50 clock, by the top of the fird division, marching in tree lumins. Gen. Schilt. commanded that the right, whilft that of the left reari

under my command.
"Having arrived with great difficult at the top of the mountain, we wre for rounded by fo thick a fog, that we cal fee nothing four paces before us. Then dor of the troops was not in the leaf of gree diminished by this not so could be ther; it was necessary for us a proper ther; it was necessary for us a proper much difficulty we discovered attacked them with that vivacity and ra age, which have fo often termin the greatest diforder, and abandone their camp equipage; immeale bun had been ereffed, which we immedia burnt, and at the fame time, extried :

"Gen. RAOUL, who gave orden is diflodging the enemy, effected it wind greated fucces

The refult of this day her been ali to the enemy of a camp, upon which to founded the hopes of cambing us mecha-

caline's.
"This viftory would have been B.
more brilliant and fatisf-flory, bid it the fog favored the rerecat of the easy, who find in the greatest diforder, So de was the for, that Gen. Schill whold loll his way with a party of his come, went as far as Elgalbard, containing h

went as far as Elgollarid, conceining he was entering altoyata. He was signally attacked by the encour, but denoths back from position to position to position a fare that he retreated in the greated order, & without the least interruption.

"The troops employed in this condition considered themfelves with gratitional considered themfelves with gratitional processing in which they were envised. The chaffents of the brighel of the mountains stifplayed all those briller qualities which have to often difficulties. qualities which have to often diffinguish them during the last campaign. (Signed) "MARROT, Gen. of Dis.

"Moncey, Com. in Com.
The Ambalfadors from the Dutch Ro public have been prefented to the Committon, and received with great hogon.

BASLE, May 30. The negociations of a peace between the German Empire and France are is to have for their objeft the exchange of everal places; conformable to which, the Mofelle, from its fource to the Mesti. far as the North Sea, is to be the form ndary of France. The Abbe Sytt is faid to be the projector of this plan.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) July 20. It is afferied, that Mr. Pinker, lat Ambaffador in England now in Spain, was no the point of gaining a very edep-togeon Treaty with Great-Britain, before togreat Treaty with Great-Britain, before

FRINCETON, (New Tayler) July 26.

On Thursday sitemann last, as General 1 to the United States, pellonger on band 1 to the United States, pellonger on band 1 find doups, together with S. A. Horres, and tayling personilion to land a body of men to feerth after from the feer of the well treated, in it they were infalled, by the well treated, in it they w fage, continued to treat him with fo much violence, that Mr. Doane a refchable citizen of Frenton, remarkable or his pacific disposition, thought it eccesary to reason with the General on the labject which he did on the mildef

This, ir appears, the General confiderer fo heinous an offence, as to merit the mot farage chaffifement : he therefore leaves from the carriage, under pretence ing his manhood with Mr. Dane, and be gan the affault by violently pushing him to provoke refullance; and while Mr. D. was defending himfelf, the General with, all the dexterity of a ruffian bravo, drew's tork fword from a cane be had in his hand. teck frootd from a case be had in his hind, and zan it ieto his antagonills body, the blade very fortunately tooks a flanting direction, and broke between the ribs, after liad entered about 5 inches. The weaton was fo privately ufed, that very few of the br flanders faw it at all, and the few wholld, only faw it in its broken fituation and thought it had been broke before it was drawn. On that no michials that agreed was drawn, fo that no mischief had ensued therefrom. Mr. Danne neither sawit, nor knew he was wounded, until half an hour afterwards-when he felt fome pain, and applied to a medical gentleman, who cur out the broken piece, which menfured near four inches. Mr. Donne was fo much exaperated at this namually attempt on his life that he fet off after the operation, se-Literata no ter ou arter the operation, ac-companied by a neighbour, in profusir of the general, whom he overtook at Brant-wick, where the court of Nife Prins was then fitting; ther from the interference of fome reflectable perforas in this flate, and from Mr. Dranc's diddnin of excepting any from Mr. Danc's dildain of exceeding any pecusiasy reconsave, extended or draped without goodingent, woulds his zelevoledgment shat he leaved from the flage with an intention of taking Mr. Danne's life, and his expression of forms for his volucinee, greto be considered as a fofficient composition from such a man, for such as officient composition from such a man, for such as officient composition from such a man, for such as officient composition from such as man, for such as officient composition of such as man, for such as officient composition of such as man, for such as officient composition of such as man, for such as officient composition of such as the such as th

for fich an offence.

The above is an uncontroversible flatement of facts, and every friend to the equal rights of mankind will regret that any mans elevated firmation in life thould any must elevated fination in life thouse place him, particularly to this constry, either out of the reach, or in anywife theters him from exemplary justice for fo atmotious an offence, both against an individual and finite of large. and fociety at large.

BOSTON, August 8.

FROM NEW YORK, AUG. 2.
"We have had an arrival thisday from England. Papers by her are to the middle of June. Luxenburg, a firing town in the Austrian Netherlands, after a fiege of tight manth has been forced to expitulate:
The garrifon are to go to Gernagy, and
are ho more to act against the French or
their allies—they may be employed as garifion troops. The celebrated Marthal
Ranner, whose exploits against the Turke,
lave inequently been recorded, commandat the garrifon. He forme time—since—informed the Emperor, that driven as he
was to finch extremities, he could not hold
act longer than the 10th May—he however
did not capitulate until the 6th Jame.
Of all the Generals the French have conquered he is the greated; and their victify is enhanced from the circemiliance.
"As to other and lignere. I do not percirc much. The mercity of the price for mercity mercity. eight months bas been forced to capitulate :

ory is enhanced from the circumstance.

"As to other intelligence, I do not percirc much. The war will full be carriid on; and I conjecture with removed acusity. The English are brading all their argist for an equipment of a formidable argist for an equipment of a formidable argist meaning to let the Emperor fight on orthern land battles. A neace with this has been anticipated; but no certain toosts of fach an event have been resided it may be the more resided in the second base been resided in the second base between the second base between the second base and the second base between the second base are second based on the second base between the second based of the second based on the second based of the second based on the se ited: It must, however, he rememberthe fime manner they formerly of-

"As to domeffie coucern, I can affute baned of their conduct; and the friends the treaty gain ground daily. It is al-by British gold."

BRITISH CONDUCT.

it known, unto all it may concern, on the day of the date hereos, before CHRITTOPHER ELLERY, Public No-Ty for the County of Newpers, in the the of Rhade Island and Providence Planions, in the United States of America,

ed by Home, fired a cannon thur at faid floop, as a figural to bring her too; that or at faid the floop has a ngost to oring ner into; must the floop has then American colors flying; that the Midler obeying the figual, food perceived two house coming to the floop from the thip of war, which boats wen manned by a part of the crew of this flip, and out of which came four or five off. and one of which came none on the our cere, two of them appearing to be higher in command than the others, oldered the in command than the others, other to the Capit of the faid floop, to go near to the thip, with which order he complied, and floor anchored a flero of the faid thip; that in the mean time, the officers afked the In the mean time, the omeen sixen the faid matter of the floop, feveral questions, particularly it he had any paffenger on board, and he answering to this question in the affirmative, was told by them that the state of the sta they came on purpose to take the late French Minister M. Faucher whom they knew Minuter al. PAUCHET Whom they knew to been boatd with dispatches; that the mailer and passengers then informed them that M. FAUCHET had left the sloop in the morning, at Storington, where they had been deraised two days, by contrary winds; and that he had also this morning teft Stonington aforefaid, on horfeback with his dispatches and public papers which were all taken from patiebeard box-er, as proof of the last affertion, shewed the laid boxes empty, five in number, that M. FAUCHET had really left; the efficers out tallified with the aniwer given, faid their orders were politive, and directed them to fearch allebe trooks of the paffingers, fearch aliebs tranks of the pairtogen, at which proceeding they hoped no one on board would be burr, as their duty required the fame; that they accordingly had all the tranks and boxes in the cabin open-od, and not finding any papers they went into the nold, where having ordered M.

Wawester's fervant roomes the tranks of Thou include, where basing ordered M.
FAUCHET'S fervant to open the timaks of
his smaller, they had them empired in preience of sill the paffengers, and out of roor the trunks, they took a bundle of papers
which they gave to one of the officers in
care, when in fearch wont on for the other trunks ; that they then alked for two other trunks of M. FAUCHET, faying they had trucks of M. MAUCHET, faying they had nonce of too frunks being, flipped on board the faid floop, and foring feveral other trunks floor, they the faid officers demanded the owners; this one of their belonging to Capt. CHARLET Afore named, agrainman orgaged in commercial and texturing brilliers, was overhulted and the nares confilmen chiefle of feel and the papers confiffing chiefly of fea books, or journals, examined and put afide with a tin box, containing fome pa-pers, with letters directed to different perform in France; that they then full upon the trank or M. Pichon, which as they found heavy, they defined to have it open-ed, threatning as no one flepped forward, with the key, to break the lock thereof; that M. Pichon then went forward and that M. PICHOS then went furward and opened the trunk, which proved to be full of written papers under clothes; their thrown out, they observed that it was the truck of M. FAUCHET'S Secretary, and that its containing fuch a quantity of pathat its containing fach a quantity of pa-pers, was a fufficient resion for taking it on board the flup, for the inspection of the Captain of the hip; for the impection or toe Captain of the hip; that an officer then went on board the finp with foch papers as he thought proper to take with him, that he might receive the orders of the commanding officer relative thereto; and rela tive to further proceedings, that this officer foun returned and permitted the Boop to depart, faying that the main object be-ing miffed, no further detention say no-ceffary, and returning the papers which he had taken on hoard the fire, and that the

bad taken on hoard the map, and the taken boars having left the floop, after a detention of two hoars. She came to fail and arrived at Newbort in the evening. (Signed) THOMAS W. BLISS, LOUIS ANDRE PICHON
J. A. HOFFER

and CHARERT. In teffimony that the aforefaid declar tion was made before me the after named Poblic Norary, as is above fet forth, and on the 2d day of August, in the year 1795 and the 20th year of American Indepen-dence. I have hercupto fet my hand and notarial feal, the day and year afore aid.
(L. S.) CMRIST. ELLERY, Public Notary.

Certifie conforme a l'expedition qui tera enregifter en la Chancellerie en Uonfulat de la Republique Francaife a Bodon, 19 Thermidor, de l'an 3 de la Republique Francaife, une et indivifible. Le Conful de la Republique Francaife a

MOZARD. We learn from Providence, by a Gende man from thence, that Capt. Home, of the Africa, man of war, has written a letter to a Jaoua Blets, andre of the floop Gov. France, regoting leave to forchafe of Revoters, just arrived from News provisions 22 Newson; demanding the related Louis Annae Picken, for leave of a Lt. Annaea, a Britis officer, Capt. Home upon any occasion. Gov. Fannes we are rold, immediately communicated Capt. H's letter to THE PAR-SIDENT of the United States.

We learn from Dracut, that the inhabitants of that place, have affembled in le bitants of that place, bare affembled in le-gal townscript, on the full-fit of the Treaty when after a diffeultion thereoo, they spifed feveral-Replations expreditive of their dispprobation of it; which were voted to be communicated to The Passi-DENT of the United States: A voge allo palled, for an address or bits Excellen-cy the Governor workships him a cell CY the Governor, requesting him to call the General Court together, to " remenfirate against the fatal infirament."

August 14.
IMPORTANT NAVAL ACTION.

On Wednedday veroing arrived at Glian-cefter, fehonore Martin, Capt. Harfiell, in 40 days from Ruchelle, and yefferday fine came round to this harbor. From intor-mation collected at the former place, and obligingly forwarded to us, and from what we have obtained fince her arrival here. we are enabled to give the public, the fol

On the 4th of July, the above february On the 4th of furty, the above ichooner fell in with an Luglith fleer of 14 fail of the line, 7 frigates, 3 floops of war, 2 arm-ed brigs, and feveral intaller veilets, mak-ing in all thirteen fail. The schooner was ing in all thirteen tail. The schooler was brought too by the Orion of 74 guns, on board which, by defire, Capt. Hardell went with his papers. On finding the schooler was bound for Boston, the Captain of the Orion, defired him to mentio on his arrival. That the English fleet had engaged the French fleet on the 24th June, off Beilife, and deleated it; That they had captured 3 French 84 gun fhips; and fhould, had they have had two hours more Inould, had they have had two hoors more daylight, bare captured; the whole fleet; but that the French had after dark got into L'Orient; That they intended to cruize off there fome days, to aftertain whether the French were differed as come out and renew the action after a little refitting or not; and that they had much hopes of joot; and that they had much hopes of buring another fars at them. The Captain of the Orion said the force of the two fleets was equal. One of the Lieutenauts pointed Capt. Haftell to where two ports had been broken into one; and told him, that an unleaky thot had killed them feven men, befides difmounting a gun. Captain Haftell, faw on bund, a Mr. I gnating Meoley, of Gloucefler, who had been imprefied in London; and who conformed most of the particular flated by the Cap. most of the particulars flated by the Car tain, After a fhorz detention Capt. H.

departed.

Capr. Haitell faw the three prizes which had been taken, they were entirely difmailed and mere weeks. He faw foor

usafted and metro wrecks. He faw four English distinated thips, and evident marks of a fewere action were visible in every vessel be passed. He supposes, from what he heard at Rochelle, that the above fleet was bound from Brest, to join a considerable fleet lying at Date a morning with writh would have Date, a junction with which wo made them inperior to the English fleet then cruizing and the British, probably from information of the defign, had inter-

cepted them as related.

Capt. #1. faw/the Harmony from Balti
more for France, with Floure and two Cipt. 71. 13w/me raymour train two or more for France, with Flower; and two or ther American veffets topposed from the fame port, brought too by the above fleet; but whether detailed or not cannot deter-

The above freet was commanded by Lord Bridger, when it failed from Spithead, June 12, was composed of ex-actly the number of thips of the line, fiated

as above.

OFHER IMPORTANT NEWS.

Capt. Haskell, as above, on his paflige, spake several Danish refiels, whose captain's informed. That their Court was appriled of the New Orders of Great Bri-tain for flopping neutral velicles bound to France, and the confequent capture of numberiefs Denith and Sweedith velicits pumberlets Donih and Sweenih venits— This they were extremely irritated at ic-tured, in conjunction with the Sweder, determined to fit out a fleet, and demand-immediate relitation of took prizes, and irred of the Orders; and if denied, to iffue declaration of war against England.

FROM FRANCE-THE LATEST. By Capt. HASKELL, who arrived yefterliteft French intelligence on the Conti-nent. His original place of defination on failing was Offend; but bad winds and a report of a dull market, induced him to par away for America - For this reason no pa-pers are braught for Degan. His verbal information is. That the Chengas full re-mained in confiderable force, (faid to be Flour was at 14 crowns the barrel, and Rice at 10 crowns the cwt. Most other ameles were low-

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

In the year of our Lord one thinfand freen handred and ninety five.

An Act establishing the Boundary Line between the town of Williamsburger and the towns of Chefterfield and G.

Ban the town of the greate and Genform.

Be it enabled by the Steate and Hopf of
Repreferatives, in General Court of
fembled, and by the authority of the fame,
That the north well counce of the town of
William forget, that he at a Breath Tree
marked H. F. and G. F. Banding about
fifteen not's fouth of Steamed Most mode in
the town of Geftee; and that the direct
ing line betteen fail town of William;
burgh and the towns of Coffee and Chefter,
field thall be a line reuning footh, nine degrees well from the aforefail counter, and it
it finites the morth line of the town of
Northampton. Northampton, In the House of Representatives, June 24th,

This bill having had three feveral Readings peffed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, See r.

In Senate, June 24th, 1795.
This bill having had two tereral read-

June 24th, 1795.
By the Governor approved.

SAMUEL ADMING.
A true Copy—Arteft.
IOHN AVERY jun Secretary.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of Lecks and Canals, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hamphire, holden at South Hadley, on the 12th of

holden at South Hadley, on the 14th of August, 1795.
WHER bad, it appears that the directors did on the 30th of July, all, pafs an order, "that after the 15th day of this month, no boat, raft, or other craft, should of the 10th of the 10th of the 10th order. month, no bost, raft, or other craft, thould pass the "Caral without paying toll at the time of priling," and the faid order was not published so extensively as intended,—Therefore,
Refebral, That the operation of faid order he infreeded to the 30th day of this nouth, and that after that time, no boat or sucher property shall be premitted to pass

month and that after that time, no boat or other property shall be premitted to pass the Casal, without payment of toll at the time of passing; and that all persons indicated for toll be requested to make im-

mediate payment.

The foregoing is truly cepied from the Records of the Proprietors. Augh. THOMAS DWIGHT, Clerk.

Office of Inspection.

Office of Hilperton.

I censses will be idled for retailing foreign diffiled fairing and wines, and entries of all-riding entrings will be received at Marthampton, during the received at Morthampton, during the while work of the f-film of the Sapreme-Judicial Court, in the month of Septem-ber aext, at Idr. Adal Pearry's, and at all other times insibet month at the Offi-or I Japelina in West All. Every period owning a carriage fulfield to dary, must make early in that month, and the con-venience of having the bolineli dane that week, when every perion, who does not needletily attent the court, can fend the money by thate who do, it is haped that they will lave themferes the revene they will fave themfelves the expense, and the collector the trouble of going to

and the conterfor the tromple of going to any of their boofes.

It is to be supposed that a complest com-pliance with the laws of the United States phrance with the name of the Control of this did not take phree last year, which in this may be remedied, and in the prefets year no apology can be admitted for orgled of

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector Welffield, Angult 8, 1795.

Ran away from the fubferiber, on the 16th laft. an indented apby the name of Heary Herery-years of age, of a light complex prentice prentice, by the name of Heary Hercey-about 17 years of age, of a light complex, ion, there are designed in the complex, ion, there are designed in the complex of the complex and the complex of the complex of the complex red brown cost, London brown with, farip of trowfers, &c. Whoever will take up fail apprentice, or give information where he is, thall have two prace old tentor reward, and no charges paid.—All perifons are for-bid truffing or harbouring him on my ac-count, for I will not pay any contract of his after this date.

bis after this date.

ABNER BARNARD.

Northampten, August 17, 1795.