Americans have such small capitals, and without such connections, that the article can be of no advantage to the Americans. His only meaning here can be, that we can neither have a market for importation or exportation. He is requested to reconcile the contradiction between this and the former part of the paragraph; where he gives us to understand that the British traders must be supplied from the United States, because they cannot import more than half the year by sea. He says, Asiatic goods under the treaty cannot be afforded on better terms, by American citizens, than by British subjects; because the British government refuses to itself the right of imposing on American vessels entering into the British ports in *Europe*, a tonnage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of *America*; and also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable in the importation of European and Asiatic goods, imported into the United States, in British or in American vessels." The Constitutionalist is desired to point out how this article can possibly produce the consequences he predicts, or what relation it has to this subject. We import our Asiatic goods, direct from *Asia*. We do not import them from any British ports in *Europe*.

It has not been denied that Asiatic goods are a third cheaper in the United States, than in England, whence the colonists must get them unless they import them from *America*. How then can it be said with or without this wonderful reason, which with equal aptness might be applied to increase the clamour on the negro bestials, that Asiatic goods cannot be afforded on better terms by American citizens than by British subjects? He goes on to say, "that more is required than the naked assertion of the Federalist, to prove that the American citizens will be able to import the goods that are conferred by the Indians, into the United States upon better terms than British subjects can import the like merchandizes into the British Provinces." It is true, and the knowledge of every reflecting man is what supports the assertion; but left the assertion of the Federalist should not be believed for the reasons given by him, the Constitutionalist endeavours to confirm it by telling us that the British traders will have an advantage in buying of us, rather, than importing by the river *St. Lawrence*; that the British can even import into the *Atlantic* ports of the United States, and thence transport by land into the interior of their own country on better terms, than they can in their own ports.

This writer asserts, "that the British subjects could not enter our ports as freely before the treaty as they may in case of its ratification, for they were before subject to an alien duty, which will be completely suspended by its ratification." The assertion of the Federalist was, when speaking of the British, enter our seaports as freely now, as they can by treaty." This is true; and the Constitutionalist is defied to shew a word in the treaty, that lessens the duty now paid by British subjects in our seaports.

After allowing that the traffic with the Indians is within the British territories, he remarks that "just removing her posts, over the line of intersection, between the two territories, by which means her settlers and trading-houses, will remain an insurmountable barrier to the traffic of our citizens, with the Indians within the British territories." By treaty we have a right to go into *all their territories*, by land, or inland navigation, not merely to their posts. Pray then, Mr. Constitutionalist, tell us how her settlers and trading-houses will be an insurmountable barrier to this trade?

The fur trade he says will not be worth a pepper-corn. Mr. JEFFERSON says, delaying to surrender us the posts, cuts us off from the fur trade, which before the war, had been always of *great importance as a branch of commerce*, and as a source of remittance for the payment of our debts to *Great Britain*." Mr. MADISON stated the fur-trade, withheld by the posts, worth 200,000 dollars per annum.—But this article which admits us into a fair trade, six times greater, to say the least, than that derived from a mere surrender of the posts, this advocate of the committee calls a mere pepper-corn!!

The 15th article of the treaty, is brought forward as an objection of immense weight against the treaty. Let us see how it stands. It is acknowledged, that British vessels now paying an higher duty in American ports, than American vessels pay in British ports. The parties stipulate to treat for the more exact equalization of duties, within two years after the present war, and agree that in the interval, the difference now subsisting, shall not be increased. This is in its nature a very temporary arrangement; and, without an express stipulation, hardly any language can be more strong, that *Great-Britain* will not raise her duties. She must equally raise them on all other nations, if she does on us; and their duties have remained the same for many years.

He asks the Federalist, whether any such article exists in our other treaties. The answer is no. The reason is, because at making those treaties, no such difference subsisted, and there was no National Government authorised to impose duties. And further, let it be remarked, that this article is equally beneficial to the other powers, with whom we have stipulated not to impose higher duties, than those paid by the most favoured nations. The horrible event therefore, of offending our allies, need not be apprehended from this article.

The Constitutionalist allows that all the assertions made by the Federalist, respecting the right of nations having colonies, are true; and observes that there are but few, in this enlightened country, who are so ignorant as not to know, that unless we gain a right by treaty, *Great-Britain* may prohibit our trading, or even entering the ports of her colonial possessions, without affording us any just cause of complaint. Every admission then of American vessels into her colonies must be considered a grant in our favor, of certain acknowledged rights.

It is unnecessary to remark that by the confession of this writer, he, and those whose cause he attempts to advocate, complain of the article ceding us certain rights in the *East-Indies*, without any just cause of complaint. Having an absolute right, according to the Constitutionalist, to deny us all trade, the permission of even a partial commerce must be considered as advantage gained by the treaty.

The Constitutionalist is requested to point to any thing that we give in exchange for this important trade to the *East Indies*. Here is the cession of a right which it is acknowledged *Great Britain* was under no obligation to grant, for which in return we have granted nothing; but they say the treaty wants a reciprocation of benefits from *Britain* to *America*.

The Federalist expreſſ no admiration, nor even an opinion of the writings of Lord SHEFFIELD, he only quoted his words, he has frequently quoted the *Constitutionalist*—By the same rule it may be concluded, he admires the writings under this signature—to draw ſuch concluſions from ſuch premiſes, is a ſpecies of logic yet unknown to the Federaliſt—he forbears any further remarks—he writes merely with a view of pointing to the truth—to lead men to think and act for themſelves.

LONDON, June 28.

[*From very late Engliſh papers.*]

KING'S SPEECH

DELIVERED ON SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1795.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE zealous and uniform regard which you have ſhewn to the general intereſts of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and ſpirited ſupport which you have continued to afford me in the proſecution of the great conteſt in which we are ſtill unavoidably engaged, demand my warmeſt acknowledgments.

The encouragement which my allies muſt derive from the knowledge of your ſentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make in ſupporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means moſt likely to conduce to the reſtoration of peace to theſe kingdoms, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility, on a ſecure, honorable, and laſting foundation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample ſupplies which the reſources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public ſervice.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impoſſible to *contemplate the internal ſituation of the enemy*, with whom we are contending, *without indulging a hope that the preſent circumſtances of France may, in their effects, haſten the return of ſuch a ſpace of order and regular government as may be capable of maintaining the acceſſional relation of amity and peace with other powers.* The riſe of theſe extraordinary tranſactions is out of the reach of human foreſight—Until that deſirable period arrives, when my ſubjects can be reſtored to the ſecure enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace, I ſhall not fail to make the moſt effectual uſe of the force which you have put into my hands.

It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant ſucceſs obtained over the enemy by a detachment of my fleet under the able conduct of Lord BRIDPORT.

I have every reaſon to rely on the continuance of the diſtinguiſhed bravery and conduct of my fleet and armies, as well as of the zeal, ſpirit and perſeverence of my people, which have been uniformly manifeſted through the whole courſe of this juſt and neceſſary war.

Parliament was then prorogued to 5th Auguſt.

Meeting in St. George's Fields.

In conſequence of an advertiſement in ſome of the daily papers, as well as from a number of hand-bills having been circulated, convening a meeting of the Apoſtles of the London Correſponding Society in a piece of ground not far diſtant from the Obelisk, in St. George's Fields, ſome thouſands of perſons collected there yeſterday afternoon; many, no doubt, from views of riot and diſſatisfaction to this or any other government eſtabliſhed by law; but many more from motives only of curioſity.

On the Sunday preceding, as well as yeſterday morning, ſome large baſket-loads of biſcuits were diſtributed among the poor, ſtamped with the following inſcription: on the legend are theſe words: "Unanimity, firmneſs, and Spirit;" and on the inſide was ſtamped, "Freedom and plenty, or Slavery and Want."

About three o'clock a man by the name of *Jones*, took the chair, and ſoon after opened the meeting by an elaborate ſpeech againſt the preſent government of the country. We ſhall not recite all the libellous matter uttered by this diſciple of *Eſculapius* for the theme of his diſcourſe was Annual Parliaments and Univerſal Suffrage. Citizen Jones concluded by recommending, to the People, that if they could not obtain relief to their grievances by legal and conſtitutional repreſentation, they ſhould take the law into their own hands, and not be terrified by the Baſtiles erected by Miniſters.

A long ſtring of Reſolutions was then read expreſſive of the riotous diſpoſition of the Founders of the meeting, and an addreſs was moved to the King, as well as thanks to citizen Stanhope, for his manly and impartial conduct in the Houſe of Lords, and that the public had reaſon to congratulate themſelves that they had at leaſt one honeſt man in Parliament. An amendment was afterwards moved, that Mr. Sheridan ſhould be included in the vote of thanks, which was adopted.

The Meeting ſeems to have completely anſwered the purpoſes of ſome of its committee, as many thouſand tickets at 6d each, had been iſſued to admit people with in the paling of the field. There was no diſturbance of any kind.

Some men in aprons who had poſted themſelves near the Horſe Guards, had the audacity to raiſe a hiſs and cry as the King paſſed on Saturday to the Parliament houſe. They were found to belong to a Diſtillery near Old ſtreet, and took this mode of venting their ſpleen, at the ſalutary meaſure of Parliament, in ſtopping all diſtilling during the preſent ſcarcity of corn.

June 25.

Some private letters arrived by the laſt mail from *Hamburgh* intimate, that the *Empreſs of Ruſſia*, is applying in a very energetic manner, to the Court of *Berlin*, to induce the *King of Pruſſia*, to annul the treaty of peace, which it has lately made with the French Convention; and that a definitive queſtion is put to him on the ſubject, in which his anſwer is required on or before the 22d of June: On his reply to which, will depend the execution of ſome very active meaſures, which the Court of *Peterſburg* has in agitation. This news ſeems to be confirmed by a circumſtance mentioned, that ſome French Emigrants of rank and conſequence, who were preparing to ſail for the *Weſt Indies*, have received letters from friends in *Berlin*, deſiring that they will not leave *Europe*, as circumſtances of a very unexpected nature will probably ſoon be made public, which may throw a very different proſpect on their concerns; and give a much ſpeedier opening for their return to their native country than has yet preſented itſelf to their hopes.

June 26.

Accounts from Vienna, of the 3d inſt. mention the expectations of the movement of a large body of Ruſſians, towards Bohemia.

The Paris papers, of the 28th inſt. contain the following article:——"PICHEGRU continues the career of glory, and is going to gather new laurels at the head of the brave French army, ſeveral columns of which, have already paſſed the Rhine."

A late official receipt of the Emperor of Germany, declares his determination immediately to make peace.

DAUGHTER of the late KING.

PARIS, June 24.

The Committee of *Public Safety*, has juſt opened a negotiation with *Spain*, for the exchange of the daughter of LOUIS XVI. An agent of that Court reſides at *St. Sebaſtian*. It is the Marquis D'ANANDA. The oſtenſible object of his journey was to reclaim ſome property of his [illegible] reſt, and the department of the [illegible] revenues—which he obtained. We [illegible] ſured, that in his conferences with the Repreſentatives of the People, Peace was frequently ſpoken of. Notwithſtanding which, and his loſſes, the *King of Spain*, wiſhes the war to continue; and intends to try another campaign. The Duke D'ALCUDIA, one of the principal Miniſters, has lately written a letter to the Archbiſhop of *Toledo*, by which he denominates, in the name of his Catholic Majeſty, the urgent neceſſity of purſuing the war with vigour; and that, to defray the expenſes thereof, it was of conſequence, that the ſuperfluous plate of the churches ſhould be ſent to the royal treaſury. In conſequence of which, the Archbiſhop has ſent a paſtoral letter to all the diſtricts of the kingdom.

YORK, *(Penn.)* Aug. 10.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the *Borough of York*, and vicinity, held in the court-houſe, on Monday the 17th day of Auguſt, 1795, purſuant to public notice, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration meaſures proper to be purſued upon the ſubject of the treaty between the United States and Great-Britain.

JOHN ROSS, Eſq. being appointed chairman—After a full and deliberate diſcuſſion of the ſubject, the following reſolutions were moved, and unanimouſly adopted.

1ſt. *Reſolved*.—That although we conſider it the conſtitutional right of the preſident of the United States to addreſs the Peoples by way of petition, memorial or remonſtrance, on any ſubject, concerning which the Conſtitution has veſted him with a negative or affirmative, yet that there may be certain ſituations, in which it would be exceedingly improper, and inconſiſtent with their duty ſo to do.

2d. *Reſolved*.—That we conſider the preſent occaſion, as one of thoſe, on which it would be highly improper to adviſe the Preſident not to give his aſſirmative to the pending Treaty, as ſuch conduct would ſeem to be interfering with the conſtituted authorities, which ought never to take place but in caſes of the greateſt neceſſity; that it would betray a want of confidence in the Senate, and in the Preſident; that it would tend to weaken our government, and give foreign nations a bad opinion of its wiſdom and ſtability; and that it would have a direct tendency to encourage animoſities, factions and diviſions among ourſelves.

3d. *Reſolved*.—That we have a full and entire confidence, that the Preſident of the United States, will never exceed his Conſtitutional powers, and that in the exerciſe of them, he will combine, as he always hitherto has done, wiſdom with integrity.

4th. *Reſolved*.—That we deem the Conſtitutional guard upon the Executive, as ſufficiently ſtrong, even where leſs confidence is due, in requiring the advice and conſent of two thirds of the Senate, as an eſſential requiſite to the ratification of treaties.

5th. *Reſolved*.——That we cheerfully leave the treaty between this country and Great Britain, where the Conſtitution has directed it to be left, feeling the moſt perfect reliance, that the honor and intereſt of this country will be fully conſidered in a deciſion upon it.

Reſolved.—That a copy of the foregoing Reſolutions, be tranſmitted by the Chairman, to the Preſident of the *United States*.

JOHN EDIE, *Chairman*.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 22.

To COMFORT SANDS, *Eſq. Preſident of the New York Chamber of Commerce.*

SIR,

A little before my departure from *Mount Vernon*, for *Philadelphia*, I received your letter of 23d of laſt month, covering the reſolutions of the *New York* Chamber of Commerce, relative to the treaty lately negotiated, between the *United States* and *Great-Britain*: my journey, and the urgent buſineſs in which I have ſince been engaged, have prevented an earlier acknowledgment.

While I regret the diverſity of opinion which has been manifeſted on this ſubject, it is a ſatisfaction, to learn, that the commercial part of my fellow-citizens, whoſe intereſts are thought to be moſt directly affected, ſo generally conſider the treaty, as calculated, on the whole, to procure important advantages to our country.—With due reſpect, I am, Sir, your obedient,

GO. WASHINGTON.

United States, 20th Auguſt, 1795.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 2.

SIR,

The following is a copy of a letter I received from Capt. HOME, of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip *Africa*, which I take the moſt early opportunity of forwarding to your Excellency, having the honor to be, with due reſpect and eſteem, your Excellency's moſt obedient, and very humble ſervant,

THOMAS W. MOORE.

His Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, *Eſq. Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode Iſland.*

Africa, off Rhode Iſland, 31ſt July, 1795

SIR,

I DID expect to have the pleaſure of ſeeing you on board the *Africa*; but as it is not the caſe, I am obliged to ſend an officer to you, under the preſent circumſtances, and to deſire that you will lay my letter before the Governor, or other Chief Magiſtrate of the iſland, which is to contain theſe ſeveral requeſts.

Firſt, That there may be delivered up to me immediately, an officer who was taken on board a Britiſh ſloop, while in *Newport*, and confined on board the French frigate now in *Rhode Iſland*; theſe violent proceedings being contrary to the law of all nations in a neutral port.

In the 2d place, that you may receive the aid of the civil power in this iſland, to ſend on board the *Africa*, all Britiſh or others, who have been captured in any veſſels, and ſet at liberty in theſe ſtates; not a ſeigned and pretended aid, but ſuch as our nation has a right to expect from the United States: And 3dly,

That I may be permitted to buy ſuch refreſhments as my ſhip's company are in need of; and that in caſe I ſend my own boats on ſhore, my people and officers ſhall not be liable to inſults from any of the inhabitants or others, of whatever deſcription; and to repreſent in plain terms to the Governor, that if my officer who carries this letter, or any other officer or people whom I may ſend upon theſe juſt and lawful occaſions, receive from any one individual, whether of the nature of a mob or otherwiſe, any affront or inſult, I will immediately come in with his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, and protect my own people; and further, that if the government or ſtates here, are in ſuch caſes as I have mentioned, guilty of ſuch a breach of neutrality, I will then look upon myſelf in the ſame manner, as not bound to obſerve the neutrality of theſe ports, and I am reſolved to be treated in the ſame manner in all reſpects whatever, as they do thoſe of the French Republic.

And I am the more plain in the nature of my preſent demands, as I have received a hint, that if I ſend my people on ſhore, while the *Meduſa* lies at *Newport*, that they will be conſidered as ſpies. In this caſe I want to ſay nothing. I am in full poſſeſſion of every intelligence regarding that ſhip, which I want to be poſſeſſed of.

And I require a written anſwer from the Governor of *Rhode Iſland* to theſe demands, and that without loſs of time. I am, Sir, &c.

R. HOME.

THOMAS WM. MOORE, Eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's Vice Conſul at Rhode-Iſland.

BOSTON, Auguſt 22.

Valuable and agreeable Information.

NEW YORK, AUG. 17.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 26th June.

"We have procured a decree for the releaſe of the ſhip *Neptune*, Capt. JEFFRIES, with an order for the payment of freight, demurrage, and charges. But no time is yet fixed for the payment; two months is ſuppoſed to be ſpecified: For what reaſon we know not, the cargo is referred for adjudication to ſome other day.—We have had an interview with the ſecretary of ſtate relative to the ſhip and cargo, and we indulge a hope that payment will be liberally made, and as ſoon as the forms of office will admit.—But on this head no determination has been made for any of the recent captures.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield, Virginia, to his correſpondents in Philadelphia, dated 30th July.

"I have juſt received letters from my friends, Cox and Liddick, of London, who inform me, I have got my claim confirmed in the *High Court of Admiralty*, againſt the captors of my ſhip and cargo, damages they have allowed me 100 per cent. The captors have removed the ſuit to the *Houſe of Lords*. My friends have ſeen me out five attachments againſt the perſons of the captain, owners of the privateer, and judges of the court, &c. I have hired a ſmall veſſel, and ſhall ſend a perſon out to ſerve the judgements to the Iſland of *Bermuda*, on the body of *Bridger Goodrich* and the captain of the privateer, and to the Iſland of *Montſerrat*, on the worſhipful *Thomas Harcomb, Eſq.* judge of the court, and his officers, &c.

FROM RUSSIA.

Capt. LITTLE, from *Ruſſia*, arrived yeſterday, informs, that, *Four* 44h. a *Ruſſian* fleet of 12 ſail of the line, and 12 frigates, hauled out of the Mole of *Cronſtadt*, ſaid to be deſtined to join the Engliſh: That 12 ſail of Sweediſh men of war, and eight ſail of Danes, lay in *Copenhagen* road, ſuppoſed deſtined to diſpute the paſſing of the Ruſſian fleet in the ſtraights; and that Capt. CLARE, of the *Ambaſſade* Britiſh frigate, had been impriſoned at *Copenhagen*, for taking draughts of the arſenal, and other ſuſpicious conduct.

Auguſt 27.

From the MEDITERRANEAN,

we may ſoon expect to hear of an engagement. The French Toulon fleet conſiſts of 17 ſail of the line; the Engliſh, under Hotham, has been conſiderably reinforced, ſince the late rencounter. By our laſt account, they were ſeen off *Minorca*, and the French had ſailed in queſt of them.—

THE ENGLISH NAVY,

was never ſo formidable as at the preſent day. A *Liverpool* paper mentions, that there are now in commiſſion 544 men of war, from firſt rates to ſloops, incluſive; and that there are 94 out of commiſſion. The ſmalleſt of theſe would have been an admiral's ſhip, in the reign of queen Elizabeth!

THE EMPEROR of GERMANY,

it appears from a late official reſcript, is *pacificating* with France. The loſs of *Luxembourg* ſeems to have given the adjacent co-eſtates a ſhock of the paralyſy.

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 27.

"A number of American and other neutral ſhips laden with proviſions for France, have by order of this government been brought into Britiſh ports. Our miniſters aſſurances are, that nothing hoſtile is intended to the neutral nations; and that they mean to pay, ſpeedily and handſomely for cargoes ſo detained, as well as freight and demurrage to the ſhips ſo bro't in."

The TOWN of RYE,

four miles from Portſmouth (N. H.) turned out, laſt week, every man, woman, and child in the parith, to expreſs *deliberately* and *legiſlatively*, their ſentiments of the treaty. After having given many brilliant ſpecimens of *popular* eloquence, in the meeting-houſe, they adjourned to *Squire Pearſon's* barn-yard, where as an effigy of Mr. Jay, they erected a *ten feet-rail* with a pair of *Stag's horns* affixed to it, emblematic of his *political cuckoldom!* They then copiouſly ſaluted the pole with the moſt *convenient* implements of the yard; after which they ſtuck it full with *ſtick-fine knots*, ſet fire to them, and danced round the blaze, ſinging the *Indian war hoop*.

The CREEK INDIANS,

to the number of 300, including 50 chiefs, have aſſembled at *Beard's Bluff*, on *Alatamaha* river, for the purpoſe of negotiating a peace with the *Georgians*. They have reſtored a white woman who has been their priſoner for ſeveral years; alſo ſeveral negroes and other property, which they have taken from the frontiers. Their neighbors it is ſaid are all at war with them; which is alledged as the cauſe of their preſent anxiety for peace with the Americans.

Auguſt 29.

We learn by private letters from Bilboa, in Spain, of 22 late date as July 6, that the war was carried on in that quarter with the greateſt activity and inveteracy. A few days before the date of the laſt letters, the French attacked and carried the Spaniſh lines, with great ſlaughter on both ſides; and at the time of writing the letters, the French and Spaniſh were continually engaged, with various ſucceſs. The firſt arrival from that quarter muſt, we think, bring the details of important advices.

In the north, nothing intereſting has occured ſince the ſurrender of Luxembourg. The army under Gen. PICHEGRU, it is ſaid, has paſſed the Rhine; and it is expected will attack the Prince de Cobourg.

From New York, Aug. 23.

"I am unhappy to aſſure you, that the fever really made its appearance in this city, and that nearly 50 perſons have died of it. It is confined to that part of the city which is eaſt of Peck's ſlip; but left it ſhould extend I would adviſe you to defer your journey here for a few days."

The new Conſtitution of France contains much more efficiency, in ſeveral parts, than that of the United States. The execution is not, however, ſo free as in America, as it diſtranchiſes thoſe who cannot read and write their names. Notwithſtanding which it was received with loud applauſe by the ſpectators, who heard it. After it was read, it was ordered to be printed, and ſent to the ſeveral communes (towns) of the republic, and the diſcuſſion of it in the Convention poſtponed to the 16th *Meſſidor*, (July 4.)

HARTFORD, Auguſt 17.

A Company belonging to this State on Wedneſday evening laſt purchaſed the Weſtern Lands at the price of 1,200,000 dollars.

At Eaſt-Hartford, laſt Thurſday afternoon, William Dyer, a Journeyman Papermaker, fell from a ſmall bridge into Hockanum river, and was immediately carried by the rapidity of the current over two mill dams and drowned.

NORTHAMPTON, September 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Bourdeaux' June 21, 1795.

"We have advice that the Britiſh cruiſers are in the Bay of Biſcay, and have orders to ſend in all American veſſels bound to France. We alſo learn, by an American who came up yeſterday from a coaſting voyage, on which he ſailed 15 days ſince, loaded with bay, that on his way out, and very near the Cordevan Light houſe, he was boarded by a Spaniſh lugger, armed with ſwivels who kept him a long time in poſſeſſion, and would have ſent him in had he been more valuable. The captain of the lugger informed, that he had taken ſeveral American veſſels bound home from this place loaded with wine, &c. and ſent them, in, and that he ſhould take all he met, coming or going.

"There alſo arrived here yeſterday, a Daniſh veſſel, the Captain of which, in a very direct manner, rebukes, that he was taken with three American veſſels, by five Engliſh ſhips of war, and three frigates, off Breſt, and being becalmed there, the French obtained information of the Britiſh force and ſituation, and with a breeze off land, came out with 8 ſhips of the line ſuperior and ſeveral frigates, and brought the Engliſh to action, during which he (the Dane) took an opportunity to ſteer off, and that he ſaw three ſhips (Engliſh) of the line ſtrike.

"A peace with Spain and the Emperor is concluded.—The laſt informed perſons here think it will take place. So great an event cannot long remain unpreclaimed.

"N. B. Since writing the above, a man from Breſt confirms the account of the engagement, and ſays that one ſhip of the line and a frigate were loſt in before he had left Breſt. I am informed of a fire at Nantz, which conſumed ſix large French ſhips, the ſmalleſt of 500 tons, American Property."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux, to his father in Philadelphia, June 20, 1795.

"I am ſorry to find that every body in Philadelphia is Bourdeaux-mad: there is now in this port no leſs than ten or twelve ſail of Philadelphia veſſels, all laden with proviſions; the conſequence is, that almoſt every article is a drug. I never ſaw more plentiful tables in my life than are generally kept here, and at half the price they can in Philadelphia.

FROM FRANCE.

Lately arrived at Portland, Capt. Thomas Boraham, 45 days from France. By the account of Capt. Boraham, the French Republic is verging to a peace; the Emperor of Germany has ceaſed hoſtilities; the French fleet was in port, and proviſions and all other articles of neceſſity, cheap and plentiful.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

By Capt. FOLGER, from Liſbon, we learn, poſitively, that the Algerines were not out. The Portugueſe were preparing a new ſquadron to relieve their old cruiſing ſquadron in the Streights; and Mr. CHURCH told Capt. F. he had aſſurances from the Court of Portugal, that they would conclude no Peace with the Algerines, without giving him three months previous notice. This promiſe puts the American commerce with the ſouthern ports of *Europe*, almoſt upon a footing of perfect ſecurity, from thoſe freebooters, the Algerines.

THE public are hereby informed, that the School, in New-Salem Academy, will be opened on the ſecond Monday of September inſt. under the care of a reſpectable Preceptor.

DIED, in this town, on Sunday laſt, Mrs. *Jemima Clark*, conſort of *Mr. Samuel Clark jun.* aged 36 years.

The Subſcriber hereby

notifies all thoſe who have not ſettled their Notes, given to the late co-partnerſhip of *William & James*, that their notes will be put into the hands of an attorney at law, unleſs paid previous to the firſt of October next.

JOHN JAMES.

Goſhen, Aug. 30, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Eleazer Cowles*, late of Amherſt deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, executors on ſaid eſtate—and thoſe who have claims on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit them for ſettlement.

HANNAH COWLES,
OLIVER DICKINSON.

Amherſt, Aug. 13, 1795.

Otis and Foſter,

HAVE for Sale, at their ſtore in Cottingſton, and 103. and 84. Naſh's wharf, Boſton, the following articles, viz. Cut Shingle and Lath, do.—Grindſtones, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Sale, Tea, Raiſins, Redwood, Brimſtone.—Alſo, Engliſh and Hardware GOODS, Crockery Ware, 6 by 8 Window Glaſs, which they will ſell very low for ready pay or their uſual credit.—They would likewiſe inform thoſe who are indebted to them, whoſe accounts are become payable, that they expect a ſettlement by the firſt of October next—thoſe who do not comply muſt expect to receive ſomething in the name of the Commonwealth, greeting.

N. B. Wanted, Flaxſeed, Beef, Butter, Cheeſe, Pork, Tallow, Toweloth, Cotton and Linnen RAGS, &c. for which they will give a generous price and pay part Caſh if required.

Commington, Aug. 28, 1795.

Juſt published, and for ſale, at the Book-Store of

Simeon Butler,

A NEW and comprehenſive Syſtem of Geography, by way of queſtion and anſwer, by *Nathaniel Dwight*.——Alſo, Raſſelas, Prince of Abiſſinia.—*An Aſiatic Tale*.—By *Samuel Johnſon*, L. L. D.—Alſo, Diſarbas, *a tale*.—Being a continuation of Raſſelas.—*The three volumes complete in one*.

Greenfield Hill—A Poem and Sermon. By *Timothy Dwight*—the Hive, or a collection of thoughts on civil, moral, ſentimental, and religious ſubjects, price 75 Cents.

Said Butler has on hand, and keeps conſtantly for ſale, all parts Webſter's and Perry's Spelling Books, Pſalm Books, Account Books, and Cent Tables, whole ſale and retail; Merchants may be ſupplied on reaſonable terms, and every favor acknowledged.

N. B. Any of the above articles exchanged for Rags.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above buſineſs, a BOY 12 or 13 years of age.

Northampton, July 29 1795

Lyman & Clap,

HAVE diſcontinued their Co-partnerſhip in the Blackſmith buſineſs.——An immediate ſettlement is requeſted of thoſe who are indebted to ſaid company.—Every account that remains unſettled in November next, will be put in ſuit without further notice.

N. B. The above buſineſs will be carried on at the ſame ſhop as uſual, by

MEDAD LYMAN.

Eaſtampton, Sept. 1. 1795.

Clothier's buſineſs carried on in all its various branches.—All thoſe who are deſirous of having their clothes dreſſed, may depend on having them done with neatneſs and diſpatch; and the laſt favor gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

ROGER WING.

ALSO, the ſubſcriber has lately ſet up the BLUE DIE—he flatters himſelf, that he ſhall carry on that branch to the advantage of all his employers.

William ſburgh, 18 Sept. 1795.

To the Public.

WHEREAS a Bill was found againſt me for fencing the county road, north of my houſe, narrower than what it was formerly layed out—I will your indulgence ſo far as to ſecure the crop that is now on the land, and promiſe to remove the fence the north and ſouth ſide of my houſe to the original width.——I with ſuitable notice may be taken of the ſame from Capt. Samuel Fairfield's houſe to the meeting houſe, as in many places it is very narrow, and in others is removed.

ANDREW GATES.

Williamſburgh, Aug 28, 1795.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Lieut. *Joſiah Bond*, late of Conway, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. Thoſe who have demands on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement.

PEGGY BOND, Admin'rx.

Conway, Aug. 17, 1795.

The Subſcriber being

appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of *John Eaton*, late of Greenwich, deceaſed, hereby calls on all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment.—All perſons having demands on ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement, to

ELIPHAS EATON, Adm.

Pelham, Aug. 29, 1795.

All perſons indebted to

the late Company of *Taſſpan & Fenale*, are requeſted to make payment before the firſt day of October next, or their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney to be collected.

Northampton, Auguſt 26, 1795.