The Conflitutionalift, No. IV.

Meffer Anant & Larris. Medics, Adams C. LARLY,

THE Letch reaform in the report is, "the large new Jonness are care that cause although the terms of fild threaty appear to be reciprocal in many in that reciprocity in this article is merely new flames, yet from the local sincation and circ."

The 5th article in the Treaty flipplates, sumftances of the United States, and the

The Federalift makes no comments upon Any thereing makes no comments upon this reafon but paffes over it with this tee be referred quest to his readers, "that they would not adjent to this affertion, without examining get the Treaty for themselves, and at least described in the terms of the state of the terms of th firing the Committee or Selectmen of Bofton, to expole the fraud, before they pals ecenfure on their whole government, for heing deluded blockheads or fomething

The readers of the Federalift could not fland in need of this caption, for the citiif defired, are bound to expote no franz of for their signition implies on charge of frank; it reproduces not the author of the Treaty, or its advocates, either in or out of the fenate, but the individual in its likely with, as it ought to be the with of every tree friend to his country, that it may flund or fall in the public o. pinion, by its own intrinfic merits of de

It may not however be a talk & difficult as the Federalifi imagines, to adduce in fopport of this affection even from the Treaty itfelf, the most indificulable and flabborn facts; nor will I folicit the public, affent to the truth of them, until my readers have had an opportunity to examine it for themselves with calmness and deliberne it

ation.

It is the opinion of VATTEL, that "great Republics treat with Kings, as equal with equal, and when nations are in such a flate that the law of nature requires that their Treaties should be equal.

Upon this respectable authority, if it will not finck the feelings of a certain pary, I will for a moment fue rectings or a certain par-y, I will for a moment suppose that the pr ar Republic of America and the King of Great-Poran were at the time of the regordation, equals, and I will then exam-ing whether the Treaty in any degree preferves the principles of equality.

The 3d arricle flipulaies, " that it fhall all times be tree to bu Majefty's fubjefts, pavigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the confinent of America, (the country with in the limit of the Hudfon's Bay Company only excepted.) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and warters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other."

It funber flipolates, "that all the ports and places on the caffern fide of the river Millifippi to which foeser of the patters belonging may freely be reforted to and afed by both parties."

It also flipulates, "that no duty of entry ihall ever be levied by either party, on petrales brought by land or inland paviga-tion, into the faid territories respective-

To a person proacquainted with the geography of this interior country, and the por-tion of its belonging respectively to Great-Britain and to the United States the terms in this article might appear to be recipro-cal, as mutual liberty is thereby granted to pass by land, or inland navigation into each other's territories but when he is informed, that the line of interfection betureen them, will effedually exclude the cit-izens of the United States from the fur ende, and that their foperior advantages from capitals and agents in England as well as among the Indians, will enable the subjects of Great Britain to monopolize that trade; and that the veffels of Great-Britain have free admillion into all our rivers and lakes even to the highest ports of entry, while on the other hand American are excluded from the feaports, ber veffels are excluded from the feaport ritories, and alfo from fuch parts of the riv. notwithfunding the artful exprellion, "to welielfereer of the parties belonging." And that British subjects are allowed without any equivalent, freely to refort to all

pathing free of duties for a 100 mich is french privatery rhotoped within their limits and to the will never erjoy in a confidence if in any degree, open a pathing of the confidence if in any degree, open a pathing of the confidence if in any degree, open a pathing of the confidence if in any degree, open a pathing of the confidence in the language was a fifth view the terms in the language was a fifth view the terms in the language was a fifth view the terms in the language was a fifth view the terms in the language was a fifth view the terms in the language was a fifth view the terms in the language was a fifth view to the confidence of the most view of the polyment. In the language was a fifth view to the confidence of the polyment of the polyment.

" that whereas dophes have srifen what rivpacific () flem of policy they have adopted, er was truly intended under the name of that reciprocity is merely nominal and de-the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty, and forming a part of the boundary therein deferibed, that question shall referred to the final decision of 3 Com-

By the language of the preamble to this article, it appears as if deaths had really artien in the minds of bath parties relative to this river, and upon this appearance the subsequent provision being to decide such doubtful question, the terms might at first view be confidered to be reciprocal; but it being a fact, that the Minifiers who nego-ciated the Treaty above referred to, had 2-ns of a free cod enlighened country, will before them foll and complete maps of meet feetives or ri-ct any opinion with-out previously examining it for themselves. certainty as to this river, and also that zens ol a free cad emigionnal cazary, en meer receives or vi.cl. any opinion withopt previously examining it for themselves, and the Committee resulted or
wished their affect to this offerica without
tack examination. The Committee view of
federed, are bound to expose so frand,

Great Britain by this suicide will fland a Great Britain by this atticle will fland a chance to gain a very valuable traft of ter-ritory, to which fine had never any real, if pretended claim; and the United States without any equivalent, will fland an epual chance to loofe the fame traft of territory to which then here traft of territory to which they have the most indispurable

Do not the terms of the treaty in this

Do notthe term of the treaty in this nistance therefore, convey a reciprocity interely marical and delayfree.

The 6h article finplanes, that "where as it is albedged by diversBritth merchans and others his Majethy's folipieth, that delates to a confiderable amount, which were boun fide contracted before the peace, fill remain owing to them by citizens or in habitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful inneed. the operation of various lawful imped ments fince the peace, not only the full recovery of the faid debts has been delayed alfo the value and fecurity, thereo had been in feveral inflances, impaired and leffened, fo that by the ordinary course of judicial Proceedings the British creditors cannot zow obtain and affinally have and receive full and adequate comenfarion for receive tail and adequate compensation for fuch leff's and damages which they have thereby fustained. It is agreed that in fuch cafes where fell-compensation for fuch loffes and damages cannot for what-ever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the faid creditors in the or dinary course of juffice, the United and to the critzens of the United States, States will make roll and complete com-

> I have been particular in the recital of nearly the whole of this article, because it involves various and important questions, which appear to be in so close connection as to be incapable of feparation. The debts thus claimed by British cred.

tors are the debts of individuals of certain States, and the lawful impediments to their recovery of them are adr of fuch Smeet for which the United States could not be responsible, nor by the former Treaty did they flipulate any farther than to recommend to such flates a removal of the im-pediments; fill by this article the United States become the debtors, and guarantee the payment of them. If they thus flipulate to do enhat neither law nor equity could demand of them, it being a maxim that the claimant in equity flould do equity, we certainly might expect a fimilar flipula-tion on the part of Great-Britain. Does any feeh flipulation appear in the treaty The damages from the plunder of negroes and other property by the British armies, incorporated into one fum, would confidure a counter demand to those debts of importance; but no provision is made for the confideration and allowance of such demands .- It it be proed that the forces demands.—If it we urged that the infred-den of the polls in an equivalent, the an-fewer very naturally occurs; the polls were the property of the United States, and if the detention of them by Great-Britain was worseyful, the United States are in equity, as much intilled to the damages of loch detention, as the British credtions are to the interest upon their debta.

Idefy the Federalist, with all his desterity
at splitting hairs, to draw a line of dif-

crimination in the two cales.

In this inflance also, the terms may appear reciprocal, but the reciprocity on exproves to be merely nominal and delafes

By the 7th article in the Treaty Great-By the 7th article in the 1 reaty Great-Britain filpolates to make reflictation for the spolistions open our commerce; but in a process so expensive, remote and sucertain, at to be living more failed cloyer our citi-zens the softeners, than an absolute denial the conference of the tame of common with our own citizens. And further that is in the fame article the United to citizens of the United States in order States out their part flipplate to make full part through the British territories a compensation for all property taken by Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795.

thi influe might appear recipreal, but Enquire of the Paintin.

Southerpton. Again 26, 1795.

Fresh Coords

Y Della Paris

numinal and delugion.

The 9th article flipulates, that British subjects who now hold lands in the territo-ries of the United States, and American citizens who now hold lands in the dominthem according to the nature and ten-ure of their respective estates and ti-

tles," &c.
In this article the terms appear at first blesh to be perfectly recispeal, the condi-tions in mere expression being exactly simi-lar; but the fast being known that British intjefts who now hold in the territory of the United States, caff in it of land, hold the fame to fee fimple, and that American citizens, if any fuch there are, who wow hold a few rods of land in the dominious of his Maj fly, hold the same only in free tail and not a trace of recipracity will ap-

The noth article flipulates, that neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor mon-ies which they may have in the public Funds, or in the public or private Banks, thall ever in any event of wir be frequefter-

I shall not now confider the extreme policy and danger of this thipolation as it sel-peds the United States, but attempt sally to thew that there is no counter Ripulation on the part of Great-Britain as an conivalent for it. It is well known that Great-Britain always has been, and from her fituaion & commercial fuperiority, must continue to be the creditor mution, and that her fell. jects in private debts and in public funds; and in private banks, poffers within the United States, millions of pounds where A-merican citizens within the dominions of Great Britain policis millions of pence-Great British policis inilitions of pencer, Although ber the mere words imply quallipidition, in reality the United States restanding to Great-British the great bulstanding their political fecurity, and receive from her in return the mere floaders, and not the fubflance of reciprocity.

The 2Sth article flipulates, "that when

ever fach articles (referring to articles of provisions becoming contraband by the existing laws of nations) shall for that reaform be fixed; the fame final not be coo-fifered, but the owners thereof. Inil be' fpeedily and completely indemnified, and the explore, or in their default the govern-ment under wholeauthority they act, fiftill pay to the owners or mafters of forch ver-fet, the tull value of all flesh arricles welfpay to the owners or matters of foch vefa reasonable intreantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demorage incident to such detention." By this flipulation the United States vol

untarily furrendered to Great Britain the ain articles to France, and even legalize her arbitrary feature of them—They re-ceive in return the value of fuch articles, with eabar Great Britain shall herself determine to be a reasonable mercantile prof-it thereon, and demorrage for detention; which four may possibly amount to 30 per cent, when at the legal posts of defina-tion they might exiculate upon 50 and 100 percent.—And this condition on their part, without the probability or possibility that their fituation all ever require, o mit on her part a fimilie flipplation-It i clear therefore that in this inflance also the terms of the Treaty, although apparently reciprocal, that reciprocity is merely name

inal and deluftue-I have thus felefied from the Treaty foch articles as appear to be the most first ingly deficient in reciprocity and unless the mgy utilities in McDyreity and unies the real etymology of the terms "meminel and delayere," impires all the odium attached to them, by the Federalift, I feel confident that the public will acquit the Committee of any charge of impropriery in the use of them. A CONSTOTUTIONALIST.

[Conflictionalift No. 1 in not received.]

Drugs & Medicines.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received from Lendon, a large And general affortment of Drags and Pendants,
Medicines, which he offers for fale on the Seale K. Medicines, which he chiers for fale on the most reasonable terms: —Among which are the following patented Medicines, viz.—Hooper's, Anderson's and Lockwey Palls, Bateana's Drops, Godfrep's Cordial, British Oil, Ballom of Houey, Effective of the property data, Britin Oil, Ballom of Flodey, El-feace of Peppermint, Streets' famous Opo-deldoc,—Likewife Surgeons pocket In-flroments, Lancets, Crooked Needles, &c., Ladies beautiful fmelling Bottles with pun-

gent Salte.
GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, and

Fresh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son AVE jost received at their new fore facing compost-statet, a large and extensive affortment of Koglish, Jose and Hard Ware

and Groceries of all kinds. A large cuatity and great variety of Crockery Ware,
which they are opening and offer for face
at the most reduced prices.—The structs
are much to numerous for asare much to numerous for at the most reasons prices. The strices are much too numerous for an adventife-ment. They however inform their friends ment. They bowever inform their friends and confomers, they have a great variety of the beft Broadeloths, Sikts, Chietza, Caliecza, Irifh Liaens; a Brig quantity of the beft London Pearter, Brifs Kettar and Skillets of every defeription. Alarge quantity, cby 7, 6 hr 8 - 7 by 9-ead [S by 10 Glafs, Nails and Brads, a nember contract that the contract con S by 10 Glafa, Nails and Brids, a sember tom beft old Sable Rolfa Iron, Halback; celebrated German Steel, Crawley do.—A large affortment Sadlers Ware, Johnst and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Croffer, and Handraws.—A quantity beft St. Crax Sample, the Hoghlead, Loaf and Brown, States, Brandy, Molaffer, Tea, Criffer, Coffeolare, Raifins, Allipiec, Peper, Caption, Ordfin by Kentel, Sailt by Heading and Proportion, Codifin by Kentel, Sailt by Heading and Parlame, Codifin by Kentel, Sailt by Heading and Parlament Par signon, Codhil by Kentel, Salt cad, a great variety Looking Ghila, first, a great variety Looking Ginia, Grindfunes, &c. &c. A great proposition of these Goods, they have july received from London and Briffol, in the lift hins, which were purchised with the Can, di-rect from the Mannfatheries, and which therefore will be able to fell nazom.

month low. Northampton, August 12, 1795. At sufficients of the Propoetors of Lects and Ganals, on Consecuer River, in the County of Hamphire, holden at South-Hadley, on the 12th of Anguit. 1795. WHEREAS it appears that the direct

tors did on the 30th of July, ult. pass an order, " that after the 15th day of this mouth, no boat, rast, or other crast, hoold passette Canal without paying toll at the cime of passing," and the said order was not published so extensively as intended,—

Therefore,

Refalized, That the operation of faid order be suspended to the 30th day of this
month, and that after that time, no bostor other property shall be permitted to put the Cenal, without payment of tell it the time of passing; and that all perfors in-debted for tell be requested to make imnediate payment.

The foregoing is truly copied from the Records of the Proprietors.

Aut. THOMAS DWIGHT, Cled.

Office of Inspection.

L ICENSES will be iffaced for retailing foreign distilled spirits and wine, and entries of all riding carriages will be received at Northampton, during Whole were of the remain of the supremental pudicial Court, in the month of September next, at Mr. Afabel Powery's, and a all other times in that month at the Olive all other times in that mouth at the Uses of Infraction in Wellfield. Every prina ourning a carriage fully at the dark, and hat con-make entry in that mouth, and hat con-venience of having the befinel does the week, when every person, who does no necessarily attend the court, can fend the money by those who do, it is hoped the they will fave themselves the expense and the collector the trouble of going i

any of their houses,

It is to be supposed that a complease pliance with the laws of the United States did not take place last year, which in this inay be remedied, and in the prefer year no apology can be admitted for negled of duty.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector - Welffield, Augelt 8, 1795.

Ifaac Gere,

I AS for fale, warranted English and
French WATCHES, warranted
CLOCKS of a specifor quality—Lasies
Pendants, Lockets and Pins, Watch Chaist,
Seals, Keys, &c. &c.
Wanted, as an apprentice, to the abore
business, a BOY 1200

Northampton, Aug. 24, 1795

Wanted,

A Good fearneyman to the Clothier's bufinest.—Likewife, a finant affive Lad, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprentic to the above bufinest—to both good encouragement will be given.

Charlemont Amy 2 2 22

Charlemont, Aug. 18, 1795.

Banpstire



NORTHAMPTON. (Maffarbajata) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. X.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1795.

[NUMB. 471.]

TO be let, a convenient | FZOM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL; the fame role." It cannot be denied by | don, the Captain of which afferted, that STORE, facing Union Street-only one door from the center of Torment-Square; or the Hore owned by R. Breck, and Sa

Fresh Goods.

Robert Breck and Son, HAVE just received at their new flore-facing comfour-street, a large and extensive relamment of English, India and Hard Ware

and Groceries of all kands. A large quantity and great variety of Crockery warre, which they are opening and offer for fale which they are opening and offer for fale at the most reduced prices.—The articles are much too numerous for an ideerife. ment. They Lowever inform their friends and cofforers, they have a great variety of the best Broadcloths, Silks, Chintzes, of the best Broadcloths, Silks, Chietzers, Calicos, Irifi Lienes, a large quantity of the best London Fewter, Brais Kettles and Saillets of extery declination. A large-quantity—5 by -7.6 by 8.7 by 9. and 5 by 10 Glifs, Naits and Brads, a number time best old Sable Refile Iron, Halback's celebrated German Steel, Crawley do.— A large affortment Sadiers Ware, Joiners and Carpenters Tools, Mill, Croffcor, and Handisms—A quantity bell St. Croix Hindlens—A filtrative bell St. Croix. Rom by the Heightead, Loaf and Brown Supara. Branday, Mafalles, Tey, Cuffee, Quacolate, Realine, Alliping, Pepper, Cimmon, Codifin M. Kraiel, Sait by Hoefflead, a great relative Looking Glaffley, inadianes, Se. Sec. Agreat propurition of their Goods, they have just received from London set British, in the laft failey, which were purchased with the Cash, direct from the Masonfidories, and which they therefore will be able to fell uncountry. they therefore will be able to fell uncom-

Northampton, August 12, 1795-Drugs & Medicines.

Ebenezer Hunt.

ASjuff received from London, a large And general affortment of Draws and Medicines, which he offers for fale on the most reasonable terms :- Among which are the following patented Medicines. viz.—Hooper's, Anderion's and Lockyer's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cor-dial, British Oil, Ballom of Honey, Effence of Peppermiut, Steen, famous Opo-deldoc, Likewife Surgeons pucket In-framents, Laucets, Crooked Needies, &c., Ladies beautiful fmelling Bottles with pun-GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, and

PAINTERS COLOURS, as afeal. Nonhampton, Aug. 24, 1705.

Haac Gere,

HAS for fale, warranted English and HA French WATCHES, warranted CLOCKS of a superior quality—Ladies Pendante, Lockets and Pins, Watch Chains, Seals, Kevs. &c. &c.

Seals, Keys, &c. &c.
Wanted, as an apprentice to the above losses, a BOV 13 or 14 years of age.
Northampton. Aup. 24 1795.

Lyman & Clap. HAVE discontinued their Co-partner-thip in the Blacksmith business. — An immediate settlement is requested of an immediate returned strength to faid company, thate who are indebted to faid company, -- Every account that remains unfeitled in November next, will be put in fair with-

out forther notice.

N. B. The above buffnels will be cartied on at the fame thop as ufual, by
MEDAD LYMAN,
Estampton, Sect. 1, 170c.

The Subscriber being appointed administrator on the effate of John Eaten, late of Greenwich, deceased bereby calls on all persons indebted to faid effate to make immediate payment.—All persons having demands on faid effate, the requested to exhibit them for fettle-Pelham, Aug. 20, 1795.

No. VI.

Erquire of the PRINTER, Northampton, August 26, 1795.

MR. RUSSELL.

THE Constitutionalist after having fully and completely allowed the rights of British to an exclusive trade with ner colonies, and an absolute want of x right in us to trade there, unless ceded by treaty, the million to trade there, unless ceded by treaty. has the wifdom to contend that we night not to receive any by Dipulation; and that the treaty ought not to be ratified because of all article which gives us a valuable

But then he implies that a valuable trade to the East-Indies will not be subdancially beneficial, because in his opinion, on com-partion with its present advantages, it will not be equally so as now. This may be citized as a fample of logic—it is certain-ly neither truth nor compon leafe, to fay that a thing cannot be fubiliantially, or politively good, because it has been bet-

Goods are usually field cheaper in Offend than here—proof offered—they are functiones, imported from that country to this. India goods are fonetines imported from England into America; therefore they are cheaper there, than hate. They are ita. According to such reasoning, it would be not difficult to prove that almost

every article of commerce is chraper in erety part of the world with which trade, than in America. Do merchants never fend goods from one port to another but when they are dearer in the place fent to, than in the place fent from. This would be to suppose certain knowledge in a merchant of the different markets, in diftant quariers of the world, not only of times past and prefect, but of foreit times. This would be a kind of prefetence extremely valuable, but not yet attained. Do merchants never fend goods to a port for a remittance, became they are cheaper-in the place fent to, than in the place fent from? The Conflictionalist fays goods fent from description the Fell Letters fent from America to the East Indies, ste.

fent from America to the Engl Indice, are generally (ind at a lots. Suppose for a moment, that the reason given, suppose for a moment, that the six to do with our trade to $A\beta\mu P$. The true question by a merchant would be, where can I procure Assaire goans on the chapped and both energy. It is a $A\beta\mu A$ where and belt teems? If in Offerd rather than in India, it will be better to import fach goods from Oftend than India. But onil it can be theun, that India goods can be imported on better terms from Europe, after the merchants have added their profus, then from dia, it is probable the trade
will continue, & he confidered a beneficial one, although they are journiers imported This reason, though it came not modell

ly in the fift part of the paragraph, in the latter part is made to prove that not only nurreade to India will not in finite be coeficial, but that we might sobtain our India Goods in Offend, cheaper than in India Goods in Offend, cheaper than in Afia. What a pity, that this reafoning had not been brought to the public tye, before this late hour. The merchand of Salum and Biffon had more than thirty wellels, chiefly flaps, in the year 1793, amounting to mere than five thousand tone flundly purfusing a voyage of fifteen mouths at three times the expence, that it would have coll them to have obtained the fame pro-fits, from Offend, in five months according to this writer-For the charge of five per ent to procure bonds exifts no where but a his imagination.—There is not a word the treaty rendering bonds necellary.
The increase of twenty percent likewise, which he has conjected up, has no other, but all who attempt to support their smallest still strike to be configured to the configuration, configurity assume premise, or to allow the circums of the faid States to configure their readers of the very reverse of what they intended. or to go into the interior parts thereof without the permission of the British vov

any who read this part of the article, that we have the same right after as before the ratification of the treaty—And a candid man would have thought, that putting our citizens on exactly the fame footing as their own, would have referred this part of it at leaft from centure—especially, when we consider the immense expense Great-British incurs for fecuring this trade to berown fulgeds. It is yet possible that the merchanic will continue to tely more on their own calculations, than, this foblime

logic of the schools.

The Conflictionalist agrees that Great-

Britain may probabit us from all trade in canfe of complaint on our part—That has flipulated to grant that which we c not claim of right, and which the had not dipulated to grant to any other nation, that having finalited to grant is certain rights, does not impair her power to permit as the exercise of others—That our rights by permittion will be as firong af-ter, as before a miffestion of the treasy— Yet he concludes that we are expressly

prohibited by treaty from all trade not abfoliotely granted. This appears to be a palpable contradiction in the Conflittationalift-He may, however, confole himfelf by iff—He may, nowever, comme man-firting down this remark as a felf evident proposition—He fays, "deserted had cer-trainly a right to expect the same induspen-mental base been featured to her citizens on their intercourfe to the British ferzers on their intercourfe to the British fet-chements in India: *** see enjoyed by other nations." (Indulgranies—Stronge that this writer thould use fach a term as applying to us from Britain.) Let it be remarked in außer to this observation; that other nations have no indulgencies fecured to them. Forther, Great Britain cannot prolibit us any indulgencies without prolibiting them to other nations, according to the 15th article of the treaty wherein it it fails, "Nor thall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any article to or from the territories of the two parties respectively which shall not equally extend to all othernations."

He fays that "British vessels by the trea ty receive from us indulgencies, which are not allowed even to our allies." This This is not true—It execut he supported by a word in the Birissa treaty. And the treaty hetween us and France expressly sipulates, that her subjects shall enjoy and re-

ectre every right and immunity that other unions do or Bell color.
The Conflictional of topographe Sch reason of the to so, by alking, whether in other treaties, there is any stipulation that we will export goods directly from India to Asseries.—The answer is, that there is not; and the reafon is obvious. No other nation has permitted us by treaty, to go to India. There is no refliction of a trade there in our trade, with other powers, because they to not allow us to trade there becaule they the not allow as to trade there ferrat, two prilogues efcared from Gurda-at all. This may be put down in the clds. I hope arrived there in a cance, and faid, of fell evident propositions. The Federal that a very hige force was momently ex-alific rejulger than he has fo many; where pecked at Gurdalhoupe, to the amount of

and contradictions of the Confinitionaliti.

There are others to felf evident, that it would be an affront on the public, to fopple they can be read, without being in-lamiy feen and felt.—Such are those on the claufe by which Great Britain referres a right to place her duties on a par with ours. This is an article which appeals fo foreibly to our feele of juffice for its fitnels, that objections to it could not have been thought possible; and it cannot ef-

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) August 18.

hostilities had actually coaled between France and England.

The Gazette of Maine, printed at Post-

land yellerday, faye, "A fithing sellel ar-rived at Freeport, fishe with a vefiel from Halifax, that informed of the arrival of a packet there, in 25 days from England, with the newant a collusion of arms in Europe."

NCRFOLK, August 12.

. SPANISH FLEET.

Eighteen fail of Spanih vell-is failed from the Havanne on the 13th Jely, for Old Spain, Tenerifie, and Madeirs, laden chirfly with fugars. In the latitude of Charleston they were overtaken by the fame gale. Two of the brigs tone mountlame gate. I wo of the brige tocc mointing 15 guts, and carrying farily meal were diffusible, and on Friday his were fluading with their heads to the thore, and driving fait on Hartenathnals, when they were formastly tower off by a pilot heat and a New bury floop bound to Charletino. They work have meal were works. are both mere wereks, having loft their mafts, anchors, boats, caboules, &c. one loft the mate and fix hands, and the other three: they are now towing into the Lar-

by an American vessel ; and the tree of up by an American vessel; and that there is polacie on shore to the southward. From the report of the Spanish captains, many of the above fleet mult inevitably have been

Last evening arrived here the Schooner Hannah, Capt. Grant, 20 day's from St. Vincenti.—The Captain informs that 15,000 troops have arrived at Guadaloupe from France, about the 1st of July, under firing convoy; that in confequence, all the thips of war at St. Vinceats, except a 20 gun thip, had put to fea to intercept a force they momently expected against the island ; that the English had made an unforceful arrack on St Lucie, so the 10th of July a and that the French from St. Lucie are continually harraffing the inhabitants of St. Vincents.

Under St Kitts, on the 30th of July, fpoke the American febooner Sam, captain Ruffell, from Martinique bound to St. Croix, who informed him that fome brench frigates had fallen in with the norward bound English fleet and had captured five powder thips and a number of merchantmen, and feat them into Gaadaloupe.

August 15. Yesterday arrived the brig Matikla, Capt. Tear, 26 days from Monterrat. Two days before they made the capes, 3 degrees to the fouthward, fooke the brig Lucinda, Capt. Anion, Guilford, totally demailed; from New-York bound to lamaica, Capa,

Tear topplied him with foars, and he ap-peared to make for Chail-floin.

The information brought by this vef-fel is, that two days before they left Montever he finds any in the writings of his op-ponents, he will certainly, pay them the ribute of acknowledgment. It is not stream when the same of the error. It is not support the same of the error. It is not support to the same of the error. It is not support to the same of the error. tigou sad by feveral Americans who were as Gaudaloope at that time, they were informed that the celebrated Victor Hughes had left Gaudaloope in an American week-fel, bound to Botton with a cargo of fagure. The real number of the outward bound British Well India flost, captured by the French to windward of Brahedos was, 15 fall of merchantmen and 3 atmed transports;—the fleet had separated in a gale, and several were taken within sight of their country. They had 800 men on board, and a considerable quantity of am-

HAMBURGH, June 6.
THE intelligence of a peace having already been figured at Ball, between France, and Spain, is not yet confirmed, but it is no abfolute fail, that the Spainifi agent, D'Yriant, conductave very diligently bis con-