

poor have not yet been called out. The poor are in the utmost distress, and cannot get for money, obtain flour, or something off-hand must be done to relieve them.

Riots nearly similar have also broken out at Mansfield, and in the whole neighborhood round Nottingham. This measure has caused, we hope, not only momentary flurries, among the manufacturers. The working people are parading the streets.

Ten o'clock at night.

The continued appearance of information in the *Monitor* has obliged the Mayor to call out the volunteer corps, both cavalry and infantry; they are now parading the towers, and facing various situations on the banks of the Trent, are endeavouring to disperse the rioters, who are there numerous and affrighted.

The magistrates are apprehensive that coercive measures, blended with consequences at which humanity shudders, must at length be resorted to.

Extract of another letter Sept. 2, 3 o'clock.

It is very painful for us to see that the public diffidence is still violent, and that there is not even a prospect of the riot subsiding. The yeomanry cavalry, and the infantry belonging to the town, have been on duty all this day, and great part of yesterday; but the poor individuals, who alone are discontented, absolutely defy them, and even the women in parading them by the way of defiance, and of abuse. About 14 persons have been secured, and are now in Nottingham jail. The women are the principal aggressors, and they are permitted to remain at liberty.

The morning about 1 o'clock, a party of twenty attacked a baker's shop near Sutton's the bookeller. They ransacked the shop of all the flour they could find, which they exhibited to the persons present as contraband, thinking chalk, alum, and other poisonous substances. A troop of the blues, however, at length arrived; and, after the most of great exertions, succeeded in dispersing the mob.

The blues have been unemployed, whether the cargo consisted of contraband on duty three days and two nights without rest; and they will continue to parade the streets until reinforcements shall be sent.

Many of the shops are shut up at this time, and a real panic is spreading among the minds of the opulent. The rioters at Mansfield have been overawed, and that dom the ships of neutral powers, even the place is now quiet; but they are so numerous, and the want of energy, with the exception of their efforts to general among the poor, and the unwillingness to do to relieve them, or to beget. With regard to the ships of neutral powers laden with contraband commodities for the enemy, they may be disposed of in two ways.

The first is to sell them at public sale, and the second is to burn them. The late law of the 29th Nivose, (year 6,) which prohibits all provisions to be carried on board, and which has been enforced, has been found to be very defective, and it is proposed to amend it.

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He observes, that if the vessel captured had been French, and recaptured by a privateer, the French regulation would have been nothing due to the recaptor, because this is only the exercise of that protection which the law owes to all its subjects in all circumstances. If it had been recovered by a privateer, the French regulation would have been nothing due to the recaptor, because this is only the exercise of that protection which the law owes to all its subjects in all circumstances.

In the next place, he considers the case of a neutral recaptured from an enemy. If really neutral, he says the vessel must not be treated by a neutral, this higher degree of favour for a neutral he refers to be that the French vessel must have been lost in the country. But it is not certain that the neutral captured by an enemy may not be recaptured by the neutrality of the enemy. The mere capture does not vitiate the property immediately in the captor, so as to make it transferable to the recaptor. The commissary officers the property not in the captor till sentence of condemnation.

We believe this is much milder, and more favourable for neutrals than our practice. The being a certain time in the enemy's custody, or in the hands of the captor. This was held in the late well known case of the *Spanish prize*, captured by the French, and recaptured by the English. It is to be observed, however, that the principle of the law is pursued, and that we give the same indulgence to the neutral which they have given us in a similar case.

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americans by the treaty were bound to admit the French, to all the advantages of the favorite nations; that having in a subsequent treaty, Great Britain, made a *proviso* in relation to the latter, necessarily it became contraband with regard to France.

The learned commissary, however, thinks that even upon the principle of the law of the 24th Nivose, the quantity of pitch was so small to justify condemnation.

In the next place the captor alleged, that the pitch was contraband, and that the cargo of the *Statira*, was the produce of English possessions.

This point however had not been previously ascertained, as the report on the subject was made before the captured being called a *proviso*.

The commissary files, however, strong circumstances of suspicion on this head, he captured had not appealed against the confiscation of the cargo. The point came under the consideration of the court on the appeal of the captor, who wanted to get both ship and cargo.

The commissary therefore flew no reason for condemning the ship, which was clearly neutral; but on account of the suspicions against the character of the cargo, he thought no indemnification whatever was due to the captor.

Judgment was pronounced accordingly. The piratical decree of the 29th Nivose (year 6,) mentioned above with so much severity by Paris, has been repealed, and however, the principle of the law of the regulation of 1778; that is, the French are to treat neutrals in regard to contraband in the same way in which they are treated by us. They will not allow the Americans to carry into England any commodity which the English would seize contraband going into the ports of France.

SALEM, Nov. 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gardiqui, a merchant in this port dated BILBOA, Oct. 8.

By the letters from Paris, we learn that your commissioners have gone away settling matters amicably with the French, and that the French Government only wait the ratification of the treaty by your Government, in order to open their ports to the Americans.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.

The following note was received in town yesterday.

MARBLEHEAD, Nov. 5.

Left evening arrived caps. Swain, in 24 days from Bilbao. He informs, that our commissioners to France had settled their business, with the French government, were on one with the chief Consul on the 2d October, and leave Paris on the 6th of the next day.

"N. HOOPER."

This intelligence is corroborated by Capt. Young, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon. He states, that five days after leaving Lisbon, he fell in near the Grand Banks, with capt. Trevel, of the brig *Monitor*, who failed in co. with him from Lisbon, and that the French Government's captain Trevel took a claim of London for Philadelphia, the captain of which reported that he left London Oct. 18, and that intelligence had been received here of a treaty having been made between France and America; and that the Commissioners had departed for the United States.

Capt. Young further advises, that intelligence had been received at Lisbon, that Commissioners having gone from England for France.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bilbao, his friend in Marblehead, dated Oct. 7, 1800.

The report here is, that the American commissioners are to leave Paris on the 8th inst. (to-morrow) on their return home, and that they have agreed upon a principle of reconciliation;—if so, it is probable they have made some arrangements or the payment of debts due from the French government and French citizens to the citizens of the United States.

By the *Betty*, captain Barker, arrived Marblehead, with Hamburg papers to the 20th September, we have a confirmation that the British abandoned her hostile preparations against the English, in consequence of the accommodation between the latter and Denmark. An article from Vienna, of the 10th of September, announces that the British had not concluded, an alliance between the two great northern nations would take place, that Russia would expel an army

of 130,000 men to Wolybia & Lithuania. On the other hand Prussia is to send another army to B-helm if the French attempt to enter that kingdom. *Zett. Goss.*

Extract of a letter from capt. John Ruff, of Salem, dated Paris, Oct. 1, 1800.

My affairs are nearly in the same situation as when I last wrote you, except that the Tribunal of Paris have more to do with American property. As the treaty is completed, we expect all to be laid, and that we shall be free to trade with 30 American vessels; they come under 13. Thank God, there is no risk at present, on those vessels which have not been tried, as the treaty is signed to-day—and all American property, not condemned, is to be given up—but it will take sometime to prepare for our departure?

NEW YORK.

The British packet has arrived at Halifax 18 days from Falkland—the news contained in a Halifax paper of the 9th of November, received by this vessel, is limited by the Americans; it mentions the treaty between the United States and France, concluded on the 27th of September, at midnight. The signing of preliminaries of peace by the Emperor. The conquest of Louisiana, to which Joseph Bonaparte is the French deputy, and the general Clarke. The surrender of Malta, &c.—and states that the British and French have not yet concluded on a naval armistice, but the conferences on that subject continue.

It is said that the French army for the invasion of Portugal, is on its march. The embargo on English vessels is taken off in Italy. Lord Keith with 15,000 troops is gone to Naples or Egypt.

A British minister has had some particular conference with the court of Sweden, in consequence of the preparations for war by the latter.

The Halifax captain reports that an English frigate had cut 7 fall of the line out of L-Orient Roads.

FROM LISBON.

Captain Young, arrived from Lisbon, in 21 days, acquaints us that the Portuguese are to be invaded by the French, through Spain. A large Spanish army upon the frontiers of Portugal, which it is feared would co-operate; but the Spaniards have been lately badly treated at objection by their neighbours who have protected several valuable Spanish vessels to Lisbon; but The British expedition feet under Putney are at Gibraltar; and it was proposed to send a detachment to Portugal, which would require assistance. That it was generally believed the French would invade to hold possession of Egypt; and that Alexander has fallen a victim to his determination to vacate that country, against the advice of the officer who has succeeded him. That the British cruisers have lately felt several American vessels into Gibraltar, and a brig belonging to Mr. Kimball of Boston.

Captain Kleber, from Malaga, and who capt. Cape St. Vincent, only 19 days before his arrival, informs, that a large English fleet from Gibraltar, consisted of the *Streights* about the time he came out.

[Boston Paper.]

SONG

ON THE MEETING OF CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON CITY.

Hail! hail! thou bright auspicious day,
Which ne'er by us can be forgot,
Let every freeman homage pay
To the attractive *CENTRAL STAR*.

Great Conscience a corner cloth,
We all have learnt Rome's fatal lot,
And Peterburg shall find dilcils,
'Tis wrong to leave the *CENTRAL STAR*.

Our Washington's expanded mind,
(Whose name's exempt from every blot)
The States in unity to bind,
Directed to the *CENTRAL STAR*.

Then let us firm, united be,
Scorning each foe's detraction plot,
The many Sons of Liberty
Will always love the *CENTRAL STAR*.

Notice is hereby given that I have applied to the general Assembly of Maryland for an Act of Indulgence.

PATRICK SIMS.
Nov. 7, 1800.