

china ware might be made equal in goodness to the Asiatic; and also with a blue clay that serves the Indians for paint; with this last they contrive, by mixing it with the red stone powder, to paint themselves of various colours. Those that can get the blue clay here mentioned, paint themselves very much with it, particularly when they are about to begin their sports and pastimes. It is also esteemed by them a mark of peace, as it has a resemblance of the blue sky, which with them is a symbol of it, and made use of in their speeches as a figurative expression to denote peace. When they wish to show that their inclinations are pacific towards other tribes, they greatly ornament both themselves and their belts with it.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 12.

#### RETROSPECT of POLITICS.

**A**N official paper has at length been given to the public, respecting our situation with Spain. An extraordinary gazette has been published, containing a declaration of the Spanish court, and a counter declaration of the English court. From these papers it appears, that the parties have taken up their ideas on the subject, which are not likely to be realized.

It appears that the first point in dispute was the actual capture of our ships at Nootka Sound—After four months deliberation, the Spanish court declare that they will make full restitution, and indemnify the parties, as soon as the amount of their losses can be ascertained. Thus far the negotiation has proceeded and no farther and we cannot conceive that this information is of much importance—the mere value of the ships captured is considerable beneath notice.

The only matter of information is, that a negotiation is still pending respecting the rights of navigation and settlement in those seas; but as to the terms, progress, or nature of this negotiation, whether the claims made by Great-Britain are such as may be worth contending for, and whether the expence of preparations is to be excluded from this treaty, we know not. On these points the gazette is silent. So that in fact all that we learn from the gazette is that the gentlemen concerned in the trade to Nootka Sound, are likely to be paid for the losses they have sustained. There is one expression in it, from which it may be presumed, that no compensation is to be made for our preparations. Mr. Fitzherbert declares that his king accepts

the Spanish promise “as a full and entire satisfaction for the injury of which his majesty has complained.” If so, we have nothing more to expect, and the expence of the present preparations are to be defrayed out of our own pockets.

We may again, gather and farmize from the gazette (for we are certain of nothing) that our armaments are to be kept up, until the right of settlement be discussed. We are therefore in as much danger yet of going to war, as we have been for the last four months. But what say the national assembly of France? Here a member gives what he calls the demand made by Mr. Fitzherbert, and proceeds to state that Spain refused to give satisfaction, and calls on the French to fulfil the terms of the family compact. Either the French assembly derive their information from newspapers or hearsay, or the Spanish minister must have given a very erroneous account of the negotiation to the assembly. As to Mr. Fitzherbert, he holds no communication with them, and nothing official could have come from him. Upon the whole of this business, there is a darkness and mystery which have not given satisfaction, and we are yet to wait for information that shall be more intelligible and consistent than what we have received.

At the same time our preparations go on as before, and on Friday and Saturday as much business was done in the way of pressing, as at any period since the preparations began. On the arrival of the gazette extraordinary, the stocks rose rapidly, but they have since, in the language of stock exchange, been flat and stiff, and will if we are not mistaken, be soon down to their former price of 74-5 consols, and in proportion of others.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

On Monday last Mr. Montmorin informed the national assembly, that Spain had demanded of France the fulfilling the family compact; and that though the king had insisted that Spain should make restitution and indemnification for the insult committed on the British flag, yet he thought while the British armaments were so great, France ought to augment hers beyond what the assembly had decreed. The proposal was referred to the diplomatic committee. From the demand of Spain, however it should seem, that if she can secure France on her side, she is not so very much inclined to accommodate matters with us.

The king of France has been for some days seriously indisposed, with a fever, occasioned by the toothach and a fluxion in the gums.

August 10. The affair with Spain is rather in a train of settlement, than abso-

lutely settled: much remains to be done, not only to prevent a war for the present, but to prevent the foundation of future wars.

Mystery still prevails in the cabinet of Spain—still they profess a peaceable disposition, but still they carry on with vigour every hostile preparation. The armaments at Cadiz, according to the latest accounts, are encreasing; they are likewise encreasing throughout every dock yard in Spain; but whatever may be the specious reason with that court for an affected inclination to peace with ours, every man of common understanding must know that some hidden designs lie at the bottom of all these mysterious and formidable preparations.

An order is signed at the admiralty office, to recal the press warrants from the several ports of the kingdom.

There are certain advices in town, that the French have twenty sail of the line nearly ready for sea. So formidable a force, in addition to that of Spain, well accounts for the continuance of our armaments, and warrants a suspicion that our sagacious ministers are trifled with, and outwitted by the superior policy of the Spanish minister.

There appear designs formed by the court of Spain, which it seems difficult to fathom. At the moment when she is upon the point of concluding amicably her negotiation with Britain, she demands of France the ratification and observance of the family compact.—This is a mystery that is not easily unfolded. The most probable conjecture seems to be, that Spain, in concert with some other powers hostile to the revolution in France, has formed designs against the present constitution of that kingdom, and that her demand for the compliance of the terms of the compact, of which she anticipates the refusal, is, to form a pretext for avowing the alliances which she has made, and of declaring her hostile intentions.

### AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 6.

**S**UNDAY last arrived here the ship Apollo, captain Billings, from London, after a passage of 37 days from the Lizard; who informs us, that on the 27th of August, in lat. 48° N. the Lizard bearing N. E. by E. distant 83 leagues, he fell in with the British fleet, and was boarded by the Barleur's barge, in which came an officer to solicit a supply of poultry for sir John Jarvis, as their departure from Torbay was unexpected, and notice for sea short: captain