bitant duties on horned cattle exported from hence to Gibraltar, are lessened and reduced to the standard of former treaties. The English consul has obtained permission to build a house, but has not been able to succeed in his purpose of establishing factories at Larache and Martin, the port of Tetuan. The good dispositions of the king of Morocco towards the English, have been bought at the following prices.

"List of presents made by the English consul to the emperor of Morocco:

"*First day's audience.* Two very elegant gold watches, valued at 600l. sterling each. These his majesty demanded, they are set with diamonds, and emeralds, and are the same he presented major Curtis with, in 1783.—Five pieces of superfine cloth, making together 130 ells: six pieces of fine cambric, a small carriage or chaise with a head, two boxes of liquors, containing each 20 bottles; one chest of tea and two of sugar.

"*Second audience.* Two pieces of superfine cloth, making together 180 ells: two pots of porcelain, filled with confectionary.

"*Third audience.* An elegant gold watch, set in diamonds. It is much doubted here, whether the reconciliation between the court of London and that of Morocco, will be lasting."

October 23. By the brig Polly and Nancy, lately arrived at Boston, we learn, that through the mediation of France and England, the commotions in Holland are nearly come to a close, and that a civil war, between the contending parties in the country, in all probability is not likely to take place, owing to the general peaceable disposition of most of the European powers. France and England, whom, it seems, hold the balance between them, not finding it to their interest to engage in a quarrel, have mutually exerted their mediating faculties to effect a compromise between the stadtholder and the patriots, each of whom, it is said, have been so enraged, that the greatest enormities have been committed by their adherents.

The Worcester Magazine mentions, that in the county of Berkshire in Massachusetts, the supreme judicial court had passed sentence of death on Wm. Manning, for treason. This Manning appears to be one of the persons excepted by the legislature of that state in the act of indemnity of last June. He was an active officer under Perez Hamlin, who made a descent on the town of Stockbridge, on the night of the 26th of February last, with about 80 or 100 men, and plundered and captivated many of its respectable inhabitants, and was afterwards defeated in the memorable action of Sheffield. Hamlin yet remains in such a languishing situation of the wounds he then received, as to be unable to take his trial for the crime of treason of which he stands charged.

AUGUSTA, *September* 1.

A letter from T. Barnard, Esquire, commissary to the Creek nation, to his honour the governor, dated Flint River, August 18, 1787, says, "Tomorrow I shall set out for the Cussitah's, in order to deliver your talk to them, which, I apprehend, will seem to them so far from granting their request, that I am almost convinced, from their present disposition, they will commit hostilities: therefore think it highly necessary for the inhabitants on the frontiers, from the mouth of the river Alatamaha up the streams of the Oconee, to be prepared to meet them; as it is very uncertain where they will strike the first blow; but undoubtedly where they expect the least resistance.—From every circumstance, I have reason to believe, the savages will be outrageous in a very short time.—Some of the Lower-town Indians have lately been at Pensacola, returned with a large supply of ammunition, which as they say, they received from the Spanish governor O'Neal.—The party that had set out for Cumberland, with an intention to destroy that settlement, are returned without doing any mischief."

September 25.

Extract of a letter from John Sevier, Esq; governor of the state of Franklin, to his honour the governor of this state, dated Mount-Pleasant, August 30, 1787.

"RESPECTING the conduct of the Creeks, I think it extraordinary indeed, that they should have the insolence to demand any white person as a retaliation, when it is notoriously known, they were the first aggressors, and that they have frequently, and indiscriminately, murdered our good and peaceable citizens for many months past.

"The two enclosed letters from colonels Robertson and Bledsoe, will inform you of the many murders and ravages committed in that country by the Creeks: also of the fate of captain Davenport, and some others in the Chickesaw nation. From past experience, I believe, every overture made by that perfidious nation, the Creeks, is intended for a deception.—The state of Georgia may be convinced that we will encounter every difficulty, in order to raise a formidable force to act in conjunction with your army, in case of a campaign.

"We have lately been informed from Virginia, that a number of gentlemen in that state are ready to join us as volunteers.

"Our assembly sat but a few days, and adjourned to the 17th of September.——They ordered 400 men to be raised for the defence of our frontiers; they will be stationed in the vicinity of Chickamaugah."

Extract of a letter from colonel Robertson, to the governor of the state of Franklin, dated Nashville, (Cumberland) August 1, 1787.

"By accounts from the Chickesaws, we are informed, that at a grand council held in the Creek nation, it was unanimously determined, to do their utmost, this fall, to cut off this country, and we expect the Cherokees have joined them.

"On the 5th of July, a party of Creeks killed captain Davenport, agent for Georgia, and three more in the Chickesaw nation, wounded three, and took one prisoner; which the Chickesaws are not able to resent for want of ammunition.

"The people are drawing together in large stations, and do every thing necessary for their defence; but, I fear, without some timely assistance, we shall chiefly fall a sacrifice. Ammunition is very scarce, and a Chickesaw now here, tells us, that they imagine to reduce our station by killing our cattle, &c. and starve us out.

"We expect they are now on their way to this country to the number of a thousand."

Extract of a letter from colonel Bledsoe, to the governor of the state of Franklin, dated Summer county, August 5, 1787.

"The savages are daily committing the most cruel outrages—Poor major Hall and his eldest son, fell a sacrifice to their fury a few days ago, near Bledsoe's Lick. They have killed about twenty-four persons in the course of a few months in this settlement, besides a number more near it."

Extract of a letter from general Cocke, to his honour the governor of this state, dated Mulberry-Grove, (state of Franklin), June 25.

"When I take a view of the local and political situation of this country, I conceive the interest of your state, so far as respects Indian affairs, almost inseparable with the safety and happiness of this country: I am certain every thing to serve your state or its interest, will be done by the people of Franklin. General Kennedy, I imagine, will be able to raise a thousand or fifteen hundred men as volunteers, and I think I can raise a like number; an army of two or three thousand men will be quite sufficient to march through any of their towns. I hope the Indians have not been so successful in your state as the Cherokees report; the accounts from that nation are, that the Creeks have killed twenty-five families without the loss of a man. I have ordered the different colonels under my command, to hold their men in readiness, to march when necessity shall require it."

WINCHESTER, *October* 12.

A gentleman from Harrison county, on whose veracity we may rely, has favoured us with the following intelligence: That on Monday the 13th of September, a discovery was made, by a lad, of a party of Indians stealing a number of horses, on the west fork of Monongalia river, about fourteen miles above Clarksburg. A party of volunteers, headed by major William Lowther, who has long distinguished himself famous for Indian catching, assembled early the next morning, and having taken their tracks, pursued them upwards of one hundred and forty miles, came upon them in their camp early on Friday morning, killed two and wounded another, brought back all the horses, took from them four guns, and a considerable quantity of other plunder. One of the guns thus obtained proved to have been the property of a young man on these waters, whom the Indians shot in the woods about eight years ago. In this expedition one of our volunteers received a wound, of which he expired on the third day. Among the plunder taken from the Indians was a white persons scalp and some wheat bread, which is a farther proof of their late diabolical practices.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 8.

By the United States in congress assembled, at New-York, October 3, 1787.

On a report of the secretary at war, to whom was referred his letter of the 26th of September, congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the time for which the greater part of the troops on the frontiers are engaged, will expire in the course of the ensuing year,

Resolved, That the interest of the United States require, that a corps of seven hundred troops shall be stationed on the frontiers, to protect the settlers on the public lands from the depredations of the Indians, to facilitate the surveying and selling of the lands, in order to reduce the public debt, and to prevent all unwarrantable intrusions thereon.

Resolved, That in order to save the great expence of transporting new levies to the distant frontiers of the United States, and also to avail the public of the discipline and knowledge of the country acquired by the troops of the frontiers, it is highly expedient to retain as many of them, as shall voluntarily re-engage in the service.

Resolved, That seven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged; and that the same be furnished in the proportions herein specified, by the states which raised the troops agreeably to the requisitions of congress of April, 1785.

Connecticut, one hundred and sixty-five.
New-York, one hundred and sixty-five.
New-Jersey, one hundred and ten.
Pennsylvania, two hundred and sixty.

That the commissioned officers for the said troops, be furnished by the said states, agreeably to the present proportions.

That the organization of the said troops, together with the two companies of artillery, raised by virtue of the resolves of congress of the 20th October, 1786, be according to the present establishment, to wit; one regiment of infantry of eight companies, each company four serjeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty privates: and one battalion of artillery, of four companies, each company four serjeants, four corporals, two musicians, and sixty privates.

That the secretary at war make the necessary arrangements from time to time, to replace the men on the frontiers, whose engagements shall expire.

That the said troops shall be governed by such rules and articles of war, as are, or shall be established by congress or a committee of the states.

That the pay and allowances of the said troops, be the same as directed by the resolve of congress of April 12, 1785.

That the board of treasury make the necessary provisions of cloathing and rations from time to time, at such places as the secretary at war shall judge necessary.

Messieurs GREEN,

THE new federal government, recommended by the grand convention at Philadelphia, will probably be discussed by the assembly, soon after they meet, and it is generally supposed, a *state convention* will be called by unanimous consent.—As the legislature are empowered to point out the time and manner of the election, many persons of a liberal turn of mind are anxious, that the delegates to the convention should be appointed like the senate, by electors deputed for that especial purpose, one from each hundred, and that they should act on oath—By this mode, every man in the state might leave home in the morning, give his vote and return in the evening; party and faction would be annihilated, and none but men of ability be intrusted to ratify or reject a plan of government, upon which depend the happiness or misery of future generations—It is well known, that near half of the members of convention, which formed our present constitution, were by no means pre-eminent for talents or knowledge of the principles of government, and that more than a dozen of the members of the convention in Philadelphia, were *marksmen*, unable to write their own names, which would not have been the case, had they been chosen by electors on oath—In legislation all mistakes may be rectified, as soon as discovered, therefore a deficiency of ability is not so derogatory to the public good, as in a convention, where integrity alone, unless assisted by a portion of constitutional information and historical knowledge, *will be* useless—When the convention in Pennsylvania was chosen, an artful set of men prevailed on the different batalions of militia to establish corresponding committees of privates, who too successfully diffused among the people at large a resolution to choose no men of fortune or book learning, lest they should not form a government favourable to poor people, the consequence of which was the formation of a constitution defective in the supplemental checks, necessary to secure liberty upon a firm and permanent basis; in short, as there is but one branch of legislation, all their laws are to be considered as the result of party prejudice, rather then of cool, deliberate discussion and reflection.—The same levelling spirit in 1776, pervaded all our counties, contiguous to Pennsylvania, Frederick only excepted, in choosing convention men, particularly in Baltimore county, which excluded a gentleman, now no more, because he was a man of education, from an erroneous idea that education hardens the human heart, and renders a man insensible to the distresses of the poor—had not the other counties happily corrected this baneful spirit, our present form of government, which is generally deemed one of the best on the continent, would probably have been as defective and ridiculous as that of Pennsylvania—Now the appointment of delegates to the convention by electors, will effectually prevent the exclusion of men of ability and information, and perhaps it would be proper to allow the electors the privilege of choosing even nonresidents, provided they possessed real property in the counties for which they may be chosen, to the amount of £. 500, for an intimate knowledge of the local situation of the different counties, though necessary in an assembly-man, is not requisite in a delegate to the convention.

I have suggested the above hints merely to prompt abler persons than myself to take up the pen, and by elucidating the subject in a masterly manner, enable our legislature to call a convention and to adopt some mode, by which the elections of men, most eminent for ability and integrity, may be secured, and ignorance, faction and prejudice, excluded from the convention.

I ardently wish the proceedings of our convention may reflect honour on the members of it, and shall feel happy in being even an inconsiderable instrument in effecting so desirable an event.

Annapolis, October 29, 1787. A FEDERALIST.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Brown, deceased, are desired to present them to the subscriber at Vienna, in Dorchester county, on the first Monday in April next.

2 JOHN HENRY, administrator.