VIENNA, *August* 22.

Last Sunday the 20th instant, the deputies of the Belgic provinces had their final audience of the emperor, with which they had reason to be very well satisfied. They relate on this subject that, encouraged by the goodness and affability with which the emperor spoke to them in this last audience, they besought his majesty to repair in person to the Low Countries. On which the emperor, taking off his hat, holding it in his hand, said to them, "You see I have only a black cockade." "Sire, replied one of the deputies immediately, that will not hinder your faithful Brabanters from throwing themselves at your majesty's feet, if you will grant them the favour they ask for." The day after this audience six of the deputies set off for their respective countries, and the rest will immediately follow. The result of the long and frequent conferences they had with the emperor, is, as far as we can tell, chiefly as follow: the emperor absolutely requires the states to put every thing in the same state they were at the time of the publication of the imperial ordinances concerning the establishment of intendants, and the new regulating of justice: in consequence of which he desires the subsidy to be re-established; that those who were employed and dismissed be recalled, and those put in their places by the states be sent back; that the injurious memorials presented to their royal highnesses be considered as void, and the concessions they have occasioned as extorted by fear, and of no value: that the convents, &c which his majesty suppressed, be always accounted so; and, finally, that the compacts, with regard to benefices, be abolished without delay.

On the other hand, his imperial majesty has assured the deputies, that there shall be no intendants and new tribunals, that the military conscription shall never be established in the Low Countries any more than the territorial impost of forty per cent. and that his majesty will let the abbies subsist with the enjoyment of their privileges; and when in virtue of these assurances the states have executed the orders of their sovereign, and restored peace in the provinces, the emperor promises to take into consideration the remainder of their griefs, and to remedy them without injuring their privileges, which he never intended to infringe in the least; he knows well that the chief matter in question being once decided to the satisfaction to the Belgic provinces, it will be difficult for the states to form any other pretensions. From these circumstances it is therefore probable that peace and tranquillity will be soon re-established in the Low Countries, to the reciprocal advantage of government and its subjects.

Sept. 25. We have just learned by letters, posterior to those received on the 29th of August, that it was precisely on the 16th of last month, that M. de Bulgakow was sent for, and committed to the Seven Towers, in consequence of the declaration of war.

That minister was conducted to prison by a Pada, escorted by a number of Janissaries. He was permitted to take with him all that he wanted, and to be served by his own domestics. Couriers were at the same time expedited to the different towns, in which the Russians had consuls; who were all taken into custody, under the pretext of being secured from the insults of the populace.

All the Russian subjects, who carried on trade in the Turkish dominions, have received orders to withdraw in six months, after the liquidation of all demands for and against them It is said, that several merchant ships, carrying the Russian flag, have been stopped at Constantinople, the Turks being desirous to examine the state of the crews and the cargoes, and it is believed that a similar embargo has been laid in all other Turkish ports.

BRUSSELS, *September* 3.

On the 26th ult. all the officers of the corps of volunteers, who had formerly served in his imperial majesty's troops, were commanded by general Murray, who, representing that after the oath they took on their admission they could not with propriety enter into service again, he intimated to them to quit the volunteers uniform, under pain of not only being declared suspected, but even rebels to their sovereign. This they immediately complied with, and on their departure the governor general gave their dismission to the magistrate, who had likewise received an order to disband the corps of volunteers, which he had authorised for the maintainance of the good order and police of that city.

WESEL, *September* 7.

This morning all the general officers assembled at the duke of Brunswick's, after which all the generals, whose regiments were not here, set off to join them; the staff and subaltern officers were then assembled, and notice was given them that the army would march on the 9th, at four o'clock in the morning, and 60 rounds of ball have been just delivered to each man of this garrison: the same will be delivered to all the regiments of this province. The troops will march in two columns along the east and west sides of the Rhine, by Nimeguen and Arnheim, towards Utrecht; the heavy artillery will be brought to Arnheim by shipping. We do not know what has occasioned this hasty marching of the troops; all we learn is, that this courier arrived at Berlin, whose dispatches, we have no doubt gave rise to the sudden motion of the army.

UTRECHT, *September* 10.

The provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Friesland and the pretended states of Amersfort, have accepted a mediation composed of the courts of France, Prussia, and England, and the emperor, if his majesty desires to assist. These provinces have entreated those of Holland and Overyssel by letter to extend their resolutions already known on that subject farther, by likewise accepting the mediation of the courts of Prussia and London. We do not as yet know if they will consent to it.

They expect on the 16th inst. at the Hague, M. St. Priest, the new French ambassador, who was to leave Versailles the 18th of this month.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 16.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, September 11.

"The political affairs of this country are now drawing to a crisis, as a memorial has been presented a few days ago by the Prussian ambassador, which will either cause a bloody war, or the contest must be given up in favour of the prince of Orange. God grant our counsellors wisdom, that they may take such resolutions as may ultimately prove the preservation and welfare of this country."

By the Amsterdam packet, which arrived the 9th instant, in this port from Amsterdam, we are informed, that Utrecht had been taken by the Prussian troops, and that 30,000 Prussians were within two leagues of the city of Amsterdam, in consequence of which all the sluices were opened, and the circumjacent country laid under water. The French troops were at the same time in motion, and there was every appearance of a general war in Europe.

RICHMOND, *October* 31.

Extract of a letter from the western country, dated October 10, 1787.

"Our vicinity to the friendly Cherokees, and the correspondence we have contrived to establish through the Indian country, even as far as the Choctaws, has been of great use to us particularly, and to other western settlements,

"You, I understand, have been fully informed of the cause and event of col. Robinson's expedition to the Muscle Shoals, in the beginning of last summer. This, and what happened in Georgia about the same time, now serves as a pretext to Mr. M'Gillivray to commence upon hostilities I say a pretext, because it can be proven by sufficient evidence that the Creek Indians, under his express orders, has for above two years past been annoying our out settlements, by small parties, generally killing but few, but carrying off horses in great numbers; these were sold to his traders at the Muscle Shoals and in the Creek country.—Colonel Robinson's success, and the death of a chief, was a sufficient handle to rouse the whole tribe to revenge. One party was suddenly detached to the Chickesaws to murder Mr Turnbull, Davenport and their friends.—The former had the good fortune to obtain notice, and made his escape with some others; but Davenport and his party being employed in beginning a settlement on the Missisippi, were overtaken and fell victims to savage fury.—About the same time a formidable body, of between 6 and 700, mostly Indians, set out in great parade, with drums, colours, music and a number of horsemen equipped after the European manner. They were to have proceeded to the Cumberland settlements, and destroy man, woman and child without mercy; but happily, at the Tenasee they were overtaken by an express from the Creek chief, informing that a large army from Georgia was in full march towards their towns and advising them to return home and defend their wives and children. All but about one hundred instantly tacked about and ran homeward; the others proceeded until near the Cumberland settlements, but our people being a few days before, alarmed by our very friendly brothers the Chickesaws; a detachment turning out at Nashville, intimidated these blood-hounds, and they retreated out of the country with precipitation.

"Our affairs of late become more serious; the enemy with a considerable force has penetrated into Georgia, several skirmishes have taken place, and an action of some hours was fought by general Clark; he beat the Indians off the field of battle, with an inconsiderable loss on his part

"A few days ago a friendly Cherokee from Chickamogga, brought us word, that 500 Creeks were encamped at the mouth of Hiwassee, and that it was uncertain whether their destination was to Cumberland, Kentucky, or up Holstein and Clinch; our militia are assembling as fast as they can, to go and meet them; and I hope to see such a force assembled in a few days as may enable us with confidence to look the enemy in the face."

BALTIMORE, *November* 23.

Mr. GODDARD,

Feeling myself interested in the advancement of science, I some time ago requested Mr. CHURCHMAN to make me acquainted with any intelligence he should receive from Europe. He has been so obliging as, in some measure, to comply with my request, by favouring me with copies of two letters, lately received by him—I hope the importance of the subject will justify me in requesting the publication of some extracts therefrom, which are as follow:——

I am &c. L.

First, from the honourable THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq; American minister and plenipotentiary, at the court of Versailles, dated Paris, August the 8th, 1787.

"I have duly received your favour of June 6th, and immediately communicated its contents to a member of the royal academy—He told me he had received the other copy of your memorial, which you mention to have sent through another channel—that your ideas were not conveyed so explicitly as to enable them to decide finally on their merit; but that they had made an entry in their journals, to preserve you the claim to the original idea. As far as we conjecture here, we imagine you make a table of variations of the needle for all the different meridians whatever, to apply this table to use. I shall be happy that our country may have the honour of furnishing the old world, what it has so long sought in vain.

Second, from Sir JOSEPH BANKS, president of the royal society at London, dated Soho Square, September 1st, 1787.

"I have received your ingenious letter relative to the variation of the needle, and take the liberty of advising you to pursue, with diligence, a subject on which, it appears to me, you have made a progress, sufficient to authorise a reasonable hope that science will derive real increase from your labours.

"The royal society having lately removed into a new house, the first series of observations relative to the variation, is only new in its course, I cannot, therefore, tell you, with the utmost precision, what the variation is there; our instrument, at present, gives 23d. 8m. west, which probably is sufficiently exact for your purpose—Presently, when the instrument is moved, we shall find, if the magnetism of the building has any material effect upon it, of which, if it has, I shall, with pleasure inform you"

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 29.

On Thursday last the general assembly proceeded to the choice of a governor of the state, when the honourable William Smallwood, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected.

Jeremiah T' Chase, James Brice, John Kilty, John Davidson and Benjamin Harrison, Esquires, were the day following chosen members of the honourable council.

By virtue of a VENDITIONI EXPONAS from Calvert county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on the second Monday in December next, for ready cash,

PART of a tract of land called Swinson's Rd containing 50 acres more or less, lying and being in Calvert county, about six miles from Lower-Marlborough, late the property of Samuel Deale, taken at the suit of Fielder Parker.

1 W. ALLEIN, sheriff.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Shekell, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will be exposed to sale, at his late dwelling plantation, near Mount Pleasant ferry, on Tuesday the 18th of December,

A PARCEL of valuable negroes, both men and women, the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, household furniture and plantation utensils, also the crop of corn and wheat. Credit will be given until the last day of August next for all sums above five pounds on giving bond and security if required, all sums below the executors will expect to receive the cash for.

ABRAHAM SHEKELL,
FRANCIS SHEKELL,
BENJAMIN BASFORD, } executors.

1 100 7/6

A QUANTITY of LOCUST POSTS, from eight and an half to nine feet long, to be sold, by

1 JAMES RINGGOLD.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
1 ARCHIBALD GOLDER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
1 WILLIAM PINKNEY, clk.

November 27, 1787.

THE subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the chancellor in behalf of the creditors of John Watkins, earnestly requests a meeting of said creditors on Saturday the 8th of December next, at Queen-Anne, at John Ragle's tavern, at eleven o'clock. Also those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

1 HENRY HALL, trustee.

November 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to pay his debts, intends to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, at their next sitting, in order to take the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

100 7/6 JOHN MITCHELL, son of Burgess.