mising and prosperous appearance. In the Busbridge also came a great number of testimonials from persons of almost all descriptions, and among others, from the [illegible] in favour of Mr. Hastings, whose character and conduct while in India, is spoken of by the natives in general, in terms of the highest admiration, and the most grateful respect.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 29.

"During the present war there will be three armies, viz. the grand army, which will be employed in Servia and other Turkish provinces; another which will act conjointly with the Russians; and the third will be kept on reserve.

"If the weather is favourable the grand Imperial army will, on the 25th of April, quit its quarters and encamp."

Extract of a letter from Ferrol, April 14.

"The hostile appearances which I mentioned in my last, have been increasing every hour, and all descriptions of naval artificers at this port have been engrossed by the government. The squadron which at first was said to be thought sufficient, has already been very much augmented, and if the same mode continues for a little time, every ship in the Spanish navy will be employed, as each express that comes here from Madrid brings fresh orders to expedite the naval preparations, from whence infinitely more is expected than to oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean, which could be effectually prevented by the Spanish ships that have for some time been in commission, exclusive of the forces of the Turks, which, perhaps, would alone be equal to the purpose. A great many officers have arrived here within these few days, from some of which, I learn, that the several other royal yards keep pace with Ferrol in activity."

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, *April* 19.

Yesterday afternoon Francis James Jackson, Esq; arrived at the office of the marquis of Carmarthen, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, with the treaty of defensive alliance between his majesty and the states general of the United Provinces, which was signed at the Hague the 15th instant, by his excellency Sir James Harris, knight of the Bath, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to their high migntinesses, and by the deputies of the states general duly authorised for that purpose. [*Thus far Gaz.*]

BOSTON, *June* 18.

Yesterday, after an absence of nine years, arrived in this metropolis, from England, his excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, late ambassador from the United States of America to the court of Great-Britain—with his lady. His excellency the governor having previously ordered, that every mark of respect be paid his excellency on his arrival, the approach of the ship in which he arrived was announced by a signal from the Light and a discharge of cannon from the Castle—when off the Castle he was saluted with a federal discharge of cannon from that fortress, and when the ship had arrived at her moorings, the secretary of the state, by order of his excellency the governor, repaired in his excellency's carriage to the end of the pier, from whence, in the state barge, the secretary waited on the ambassador on board, and in his excellency the governor's name, congratulated him on his arrival, and invited him and family to his excellency's seat. The wind being fresh and fair, the ship arrived at town too early to admit our fellow-citizens receiving his excellency in the manner they had previously intended—Notwithstanding, short as the time was, the pier was crowded—and his excellency welcomed on shore by three huzzas from several thousand persons. The secretary of the state accompanied his excellency in the barge on shore, where his excellency the governor's carriage waited for him—in which he, his lady, the secretary of the state, and others, rode to the governor's house, receiving as he passed the compliments and congratulations of his fellow-citizens. The bells in the several churches rang during the remainder of the day—every countenance wore the expressions of joy—and every one testified that approbation of the eminent services his excellency has rendered his country, in a manner becoming freemen, federalists, and men alive to the sensations of gratitude.

Mr. Adams resides at the house of his excellency the governor—where he yesterday received the congratulations of his honour the lieutenant-governor, the honourable council, and the heads of the several departments of government, on his safe arrival in his native country.

Besides his excellency Mr. Adams, and lady, the Rev. John Murray, John Stuart, Esq; collector of customs for the island of Bermuda, and Mr. William Boyd, of Portsmouth, came passengers with capt. Callahan.

WORCESTER, *June* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Muskingum, dated Adelphi, May 16.

"To give some idea of beginning a settlement in this country, compared with Vermont or any new country to the northward, I state the following fact:—About a dozen families removed to this place a year ago last March, and settled opposite Fort Harmer, on the Virginia side the Ohio;—their lands were the same as ours, and entirely new; they raised 1000 bushels of corn last season, and although the last winter was very severe, they wintered, without any hay, (making use of their husks and stalks, with some corn) between 60 and 70 horses and neat cattle, fatted a sufficient quantity of pork for their own consumption, besides wintering over a large number of swine."

NEW-YORK, *June* 25.

Extract of a letter from colonel James Perry, in Nelson's county, Kentucky, to the Rev. Jordon Hodge, of Sturbridge, in Massachusetts, dated April 20, 1788.

"On the 1st of April inst. a number of Indians surrounded the house of one john Merril, which was discovered by the barking of a dog. Merril stepped to the door to see what he could discover, and received three musket balls, which caused him to fall back into the house, with a broken leg and an arm; the Indians rushed on to the door, but it being instantly fastened by his wife, who stood against it, with a girl of about fifteen years of age, the savages could not immediately enter; the Indians broke one part of the door, and one of them crouded partly through; the heroic mother, in the midst of her screaming children and groaning husband, seized an axe, and gave a fatal blow to the savage, and he falling headlong into the house, the others, supposing they had obtained their end, rushed after him, until four of them fell in like manner before they discovered their mistake; the rest retreated, which gave opportunity again to secure the door. The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations were soon dashed, by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavoured once more to secure, with the assistance of the young woman; their fears now came on them like a flood; they soon heard a noise on the top of the house, and then found they were coming down the chimney; all hopes of deliverance were now at an end; but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch that was filled with hair and feathers on the fire, which made such a smother that two lusty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the wounded man, exerting every faculty in this critical moment, seized a billet of wood, with which he conquered the smothering Indians; at the same instant the woman aimed a blow at the savage at the door, but not with the same effect as to the rest, but which caused him to retreat; they then again secured the door as fast as possible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack; they carefully watched with their new family until morning, and were not again disturbed.

"We learn by a prisoner that made his escape from the Indians, that the wounded savage last mentioned, was the only one that escaped at this time; on his return he was asked, "what news brother?" "plaguy bad news," replied the wounded Indian, "for the squaws have taken the breech clout and fight worse than the long knives." This extraordinary affair happened at Newbadstrown, about fifteen miles from Sandy creek, and may be depended on, as I had the pleasure to assist in tumoling them into a hole after they were stripped of their head dresses and about 20 dollars worth of silver furniture."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the city of Adelphi, upon the Muskingum, to his friend in Boston, dated May 18, 1788.

"We arrived here on the 8th of April, at two o'clock, P. M. most heartily congratulating each other upon the sight of our new country, and our yellow brethren, who, with the kindest embraces, received us on the banks of the Muskingum, in great numbers, men, women and children, of different tribes. Numbers of their chiefs have returned to their towns, to inform the nations of the arrival of their brother yankees, as they call us; and have since come back, bringing large quantities of furs, and this news; that they are for peace, and highly pleased with our arrival among them, and that they will bring us in furs, &c. for our bread and spirits.

"This country, for fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, not only exceeds my expectations, but exceeds any part of America or Europe I ever was in. The climate is exceedingly healthy, we have not had a man sick since we have been here. We have found, in the course of our surveys, tracts of level land, of near five hundred acres, of the richest soil I ever saw, few trees and no under brush—The country abounds with freestone, coal, limestone, well watered and timbered—For fruit and herbage it is superior to the old settlements in many parts of America. I have been offered 6l. specie per acre for my eight acre lot—We have started twenty buffaloes in a drove.—The deer are as plenty as sheep with you, beaver and otter very plenty; I have known one person to catch thirty of them in two or three nights. Turkies are innumerable, they come within a few rods of us in the fields.—We have already planted fields of corn of an hundred and fifty acres in a piece.

"Upon the whole, it is impossible for a man that has the least taste for agriculture, not to be captivated with the appearance of this country.

"Four thousand souls have come down the river in the month of April last, to different parts of the Ohio."

AUGUSTA, *May* 31.

By a gentleman lately from the Creek nation, we are informed, that the Indians are much disposed for peace, having had full satisfaction for their supposed injuries. That they had heard of a proposed treaty by order of congress; since which the warriors were directed by their chiefs to suspend any further hostilities on our frontiers.

This gentleman further adds, that he met Mr. Whitefield with the talk from the commissioners to the head men and warriors of the nation, within a few days journey of the Upper-towns, where he would be well received. In the course of a fortnight he may be expected back.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *June* 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Georgia, to a gentleman in this city, dated 30th May.

"I have just received the following intelligence from an Indian countryman, viz.—That on the 27th inst. he spoke with an Indian warrior, who said, he met with a number of a gang of 40 young warriors that were returning to their nation, in consequence of receiving information that Mr. M'Gillivray had sent to call in every warrior, a peace having been concluded upon between the commissioners from congress and the Indian tribes. I place so much confidence in this information, that I am induced immediately to enter into trade."

RICHMOND, *June* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated June 9, 1788.

"A few days since a gentleman arrived here from Spain, who is on his way to Kentucky at this time for the purpose of procuring 13 or 14,000 hogsheads of tobacco, which he has contracted with the Spanish government to supply, and to be delivered at New-Orleans. He brings information that Spain is willing to cede to us the navigation of the Mississippi so soon as we shall have established a permanent government to form a treaty with them."

June 26. Yesterday the grand question came on before the hon. the convention of this state for the ratification of the federal constitution, when the yeas and nays being taken, there appeared for the ratification 89 votes, and against it 79. The form of the ratification with a list of the names of the voters on both sides, will be published in our next. After the vote of ratification a committee of 17 or 18 members was appointed to prepare such subsequent amendments as it may be thought necessary to recommend for future adoption.

WINCHESTER, *June* 25.

By a person who passed through this town on Saturday last, and who left Kentucky the 4th inst. we were informed, that a party of 5 or 6 Indians came into Danville the 31st ult. and took from thence a man and a young lad, whom they carried off, and afterwards killed, scalped and plundered. A party of the militia immediately pursued the savages, and coming up with them a few miles from Danville, they fired on them, killed two, and retook the plunder, with the scalps of the man and the lad.

Extract of a letter from Mercer county, Kentucky, dated June 1.

"I expect you will have heard before this can reach you, of the capture of colonel Mitchell, of Martinsburgh, and the rest of the boat's crew—I am much afraid his being taken is not the worst of it, for there is great reason to believe he is now no more—One of the men who was taken with him came in a few weeks ago, he says, that on their going on shore, they were surrounded by sixteen Indians, and not being sufficiently armed, surrendered immediately; that after the Indians had plundered the boat, they took them all off as prisoners towards their towns; that the savages having drank plentifully of the liquor they found in the boat, twelve of the sixteen became intoxicated; he adds, that one evening when colonel Mitchell and himself were picking up wood, one of the sober Indians asked colonel Mitchell where he was? (it being dark) the colonel answered he was picking up wood, upon which the savage told him it was a damn'd lie, and at the same instant knocked him down with a club, in which situation he left him, and effected his own escape under cover of the night. I am surprised that people will be so careless coming down, which is the means of so many lives being lost.

BALTIMORE, *June* 27.

Captain Bunyan who arrived at New-York, a few days ago, from London, brings advice, that *the emperor of Morocco had declared war against England!*—and that his most christian majesty had recalled the duke of Orleans from exile; a measure which had diffused undescribable joy throughout the kingdom of France.

On the 19th ult. his excellency the lieutenant-governor of the British province of Nova-Scotia, &c. with the advice of his council, (to prevent distress to the settlers under his government) issued a proclamation, authorising and permitting, for the space of six months, the importation into said province, of "staves, heading, boards, neat cattle, sheep, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, flour, peas, beans, wheat, rice, rye and Indian corn, by British subjects, in British built vessels, owned by his Britannic majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law."

On the 3d inst. congress appointed a committee (consisting of a member from each state) to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the district of Kentucky, and for receiving the same into the union as a member thereof, in a mode conformable to the articles of confederation.