and 700 Auſtrians. The reſiſtance of the latter was ſo vigorous and perſevering, as to oblige the infidels to retire with great loſs, the chriſtians having 70 men killed and 150 wounded.

May 16. In conſequence of the diſpute with the emperor of Morocco, commodore Croſby has left Italy, and repaired with his ſquadron to Gibraltar, in order to protect the Britiſh veſſels which may be paſſing the Straits. A ſtrict attention, on the part of the ſquadron, will always be able to prevent the piracies of the Mooriſh cruiſers, the principal ſea-ports in the emperor's dominions being ſituated in or near the Straits of Gibraltar.

There are not leſs than 1000 Britiſh veſſels annually paſs the Straits, in their way to the ports of Spain, Italy, Turkey and the Levant,

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 31.

"All communication between this place and the territories of the emperor of Morocco is at an end —No Engliſh is now admitted into his ports, nor are the Engliſh allowed to carry merchandiſe or letters by land. The emperor has made a demand of the court of England of 10,000 barrels of gun-powder, requiring likewiſe that they ſend this as a preſent from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he ſent all the conſuls at Tangiers on the 8th inſtant:—

"*In th name of God! To all the conſuls;*
Peace to him who followeth the right way.

"Know ye, that for theſe thirty years, that we have obſerved the conduct of the Engliſh, and ſtudied their character, we have always found that they *never kept their word.* We never could dive into their character, becauſe they have no other than that of *telling lies.* We are acquainted with the character of other chriſtian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the Engliſh, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who only can *tell lies,* does not deſerve that we ſhould ſpeak or write any thing to them; for according to our religion, *a lie* is the moſt abominable of all vices. Their ambaſſador, Curtis, told us, that he had orders from his court, that the ſhips built on our ſlips, and which we were to ſend to Gibraltar, ſhould be there completely fitted. In conſequence of which, we ſent thoſe ſhips to Gibraltar, provided with every thing neceſſary, and with money; but he ſent back our ſhips, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us moſt is, that he even ſends back the ſhips which we had ſent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preſerve. After this, it is not neceſſary to add more.

"On the 17th of the Moon Jumadilala, of the year 1702—that is February 25, 1788."

By letters from Liſbon, dated the 15th ult. and received by yeſterday's mail, we learn, that the emperor of Morocco had publiſhed a declaration of war againſt Great Britain, and had given licence to his cruiſers to ſeize upon all Britiſh veſſels.—The cauſe aſſigned by the emperor for this extraordinary ſtep is avowed to be, our not having ſent two frigates to conduct and convoy the Mooriſh ambaſſador to Conſtantinople.

We are aſſured for fact, that 20 ſail of the line are ready for ſea at Cadiz, deſtined to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſians into the Mediterranean; and that the Spaniſh miniſtry have declared the ſame to the Ruſſian ambaſſador at Madrid.

The king of Sweden is expected, in the courſe of the preſent ſummer, to pay a viſit to this country.

NEW-YORK, *May* 22.

"Thurſday laſt arrived the ſhip Neptune, captain Martin, from Gibraltar, from which place ſhe made her paſſage in 29 days. In the Neptune came paſſenger, captain Wilks of the royal artillery, &c.

"This gentleman informs, that the emperor of Morocco, having taken umbrage at ſome indignity which he conceived to have been offered him by the Engliſh, had ordered all the Britiſh veſſels from his ports, and would not allow even the ſmalleſt communication to be kept up between his ſubjects and the garriſon of Gibraltar, nor an article of proviſion to be tranſported thither.—That in conſequence of theſe orders, the Engliſh merchants, factors, &c. had retired from the barbarian's dominions with the utmoſt expedition.—The Britiſh conſul at Tangiers, being informed of theſe proceedings, was alſo preparing to depart; the governor of that port, however, underſtanding his intentions, requeſted him to remain a ſhort time further, inſinuating that affairs might yet take an amicable turn.

"It is known that the emperor of Morocco, muſt for religion ſake, aſſiſt the Turks—and it is alſo known, that the Engliſh are aſſiſting the empreſs of Ruſſia, againſt the Turks—This may be the cauſe of umbrage in the emperor."

June 24. We learn by a veſſel that arrived here laſt week from Dublin, that on her paſſage off the banks of Newfoundland, ſhe fell in with a ſquadron of ſhips of war, conſiſting of two of 44 guns, two of 32, and two armed brigs of 16; the above veſſel kept company with them for ten days, during which time they never hailed her, or ſhewed any indication to be ſpoke with; they had no colours up, but from the uniform of the officers they appeared to be French men of war.

On the arrival of his excellency *John Adams,* Eſquire, at Boſton, on the 17th inſtant, after an abſence of nine years, the legiſlature of that commonwealth, being then in ſeſſion, addreſſed him as follows:

SIR,

THE return of yourſelf and family to the United States, and to this your native ſtate in particular, is gratifying to all who recollect your many ſucceſsful labours in the ſervice of your country.

To the patriot citizens of a free commonwealth, the affection of an enlightened people, will appear the moſt illuſtrious reward.

The legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, juſt to the merit of all her citizens, and particularly mindful of yours, participate in the public ſatisfaction which is manifeſt on your arrival: And in theſe congratulations, the legiſlature are confident that they expreſs the ſentiments of the people.

To the foregoing addreſs Mr. Adams returned the following anſwer:

To the honourable the legiſlature of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

THE kind and condeſcending congratulations of ſo illuſtrious a body as the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on my arrival with my family, in this my native country, does me great honour, and demands my moſt grateful acknowledgments.

If the dangers and fatigues which have fallen to my ſhare in the courſe of a memorable revolution, have contributed in any degree to the acquiſition or ſecurity of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings of independence and peace, of commerce and territory, of civil and religious liberty, which this highly favoured nation now enjoy, the reflection on them will be a ſource of conſolation to me to my lateſt period, and the candour and indulgence with which they have been received by my fellow-citizens, will ever be remembered with gratitude.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, *June* 11, 1788

On the report of the committee, conſiſting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a petition of John Buchanan and other invalids, and who were ordered to take into conſideration the invalid eſtabliſhment:

Reſolved, That each ſtate ſhall have credit in its general account with the United States for ſuch ſums as became due to the invalids before the firſt day of January, 1782, and which have been or ſhall be paid to them by the ſtate; and for ſuch ſums as became due to invalids from the ſaid firſt day of January, 1782, incluſive, to the firſt day of January, 1788, and which have been or ſhall be paid to them by any ſtate, the ſtate ſhall have credit in the exiſting ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs; and for ſums that may ſo become due after January, 1788, and be paid by any ſtate, the ſtate ſhall have credit in the ſpecie requiſitions of Congreſs which may hereafter be made.

Reſolved, That no perſon ſhall be entitled to a penſion as an invalid, who has not or ſhall not before the expiration of ſix months from this time make application therefor, and produce the requiſite certificates and evidence to entitle him thereto.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 30.

Extracts from the journal of congreſs, Friday, June 6, 1788.

Reſolved, That the geographer of the United States be and he is hereby directed to aſcertain, by himſelf, or by a deputy duly appointed for the purpoſe, the boundary line between the United States and the ſtates of New-York and Maſſachuſetts, agreeably to the deeds of ceſſion of the ſaid ſtates.

That the ſaid geographer inform the executive of the ſtates of New-York and Maſſachuſetts of the time of running the ſaid line, in order that they, or either of them may, if they think proper, have perſons attending at the time.

That the ſaid geographer or his deputy having run the meridian between Lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and marked and noted down in his field-book proper land marks for perpetuating the ſame, ſhall proceed to make a ſurvey of the land lying weſt of the ſaid line between Lake Erie and the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſo as to aſcertain the quantity thereof and make return of ſuch ſurvey to the board of treaſury, who are hereby authoriſed and empowered at any time before or after ſuch ſurvey, to ſell the ſaid tract in whole at private ſale for a price not leſs than three-fourths of a dollar per acre in ſpecie or public ſecurities drawing intereſt.

BALTIMORE, *June* 24.

A copy of a letter from a gentleman in the ſtate of Georgia, to his friend in Frederick-town, dated Burk county, April 20, 1788.

"DEAR SIR,

"THIS ſtate is at preſent involved in a very diſtreſſing war with the Indians of the Creek nation:—They have lain on our frontiers ever ſince early in laſt ſummer, from which they make frequent incurſions, and do much miſchief; they have killed and ſcalped upwards of fifty perſons, ſome of which they have butchered in a moſt cruel manner. Within about three weeks ſince, they have killed and ſcalped the beſt part of one family, only fifteen miles from this place; the man had juſt ſtepped out in order to go to one of his neighbours; after he had got a ſmall diſtance from his houſe, he looked back and ſaw ten Indians running to the houſe, and at the ſame time one of them met his brother running from the houſe, whom they killed and ſcalped; they then run in, killed his wife, four children and two negroes, and ſhot a girl of about ſeven years old through the body, and ſcalped her; they took from his wife a child ſhe had in her arms, of about four weeks old, and laid it before a large fire in the houſe, where it was found roaſted to ſuch a degree that it ſurviged but a few days; the little girl which was ſhot through the body and ſcalped, but who ſtill lives, ſays, there were two white men with the Indians, and that it was one of them that ſhot and ſcalped her.—We have reaſon to believe that there are white people with the Indians, who make them much worſe than they would be; there are fellows who have been active tories in the late war with the Britiſh, and have not been able to obtain permiſſion to return to this ſtate, who have mixed among the Indians, and take every opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on the poor inoffenſive frontier inhabitants.——The cauſe of the preſent war is ſomething ſingular:—At the laſt treaty we had with them, about eighteen months ſince, the commiſſioners thought proper to take five Indians as hoſtages for fulfilling the promiſes they had made; one of them that could not brook confinement, was found one morning dead, with a cord round his neck, one end of which was faſtened to a garden-poſt, and his hands and feet on the ground--this the Indians looked upon to have been done by us deſignedly; his relations, according to their cuſtom, came down, and put to death one white man in one of the frontier counties. A certain captain Alexander immediately collected a party of men, and went in ſearch of the Indians; he found 10 encamped in the woods, who had always been our friends, but equally in vain did they call out—"We are your friends," or beg for mercy; the party killed nine of them, one only eſcaping to carry the doleful news to his brethren. This enraged them ſo that we have not one friend among them; whereas before this happened, one half of the nation were much attached to us, and kept the reſt from doing us any injury.—General Clark went out laſt fall with 150 men, and advanced a conſiderable diſtance into their country, where he met a party of Indians of about the ſame number, encamped near a branch by a thick wood, into which they ran as ſoon as general Clark appeared. The general ſent out a party of his men round the head of the branch, under the command of colonel Coleman, in order to fire upon them from both ſides, which they effected; both parties advanced near to the branch, a very warm and obſtinate engagement enſued; the Indians made two different eſſays from the branch, to force their way through, but were as often repulſed; the action laſted from ſome time in the afternoon, 'till night ſeparated them. General Clark's account of the action was as follows:—12 privates killed and 13 wounded of our party—25 Indians killed in attempting to force the lines, and it is ſuppoſed as many were killed in the branch; the number wounded he could not aſcertain, as the Indians ſtill continued in the branch; the general's party took all their baggage, conſiſting of 150 packs and blankets, 30 braſs camp kettles, and all their ammunition, except what they had in their powder-horns.

"General Clark is now out with about 400 men, in the upper part of the ſtate; general Twiggs with about 200, in the middle, and general Jackſon with 150 men in the lower part.—The houſe of aſſembly, at the laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act for the raiſing of 1500 regular troops, to act againſt the Indians, 500 of which have been inliſted and are now on duty.—The commiſſioners appointed by the legiſlature of this ſtate, agreeable to a requiſition of Congreſs, to ſettle the diſturbance between us and the Indians, are—general Matthews, late governor of this ſtate; general Pickins, for the ſtate of South-Carolina; and colonel Blount, for North-Carolina. The commiſſioners have had a meeting, and have ſent off a flag with the preliminaries of a treaty.—Should the Indians refuſe to treat, Congreſs then will take the matter in hand, and, I hope, will adopt ſuch meaſures, as will eſtabliſh for us a permanent and laſting peace."

Extract of a letter, dated Croft Mills, April 2, 1788, *to a gentleman in this town.*

"We are here in a perfect ſtate of warfare, which you will ſee by the following account of unprovoked hoſtilities, committed by the ſouthern tribes of Indians, ſince my laſt arrival here. The 17th of January, Meſſrs. Jordon Gibſon and Charles Morgan, were ſhot and ſcalped in the road between the Locuſt Land and Bledſoe's Lick, the former was a native of South-Carolina, and about 80 years of age, the latter was late of Virginia, a young man, he lived 13 days and died of his wounds. The 20th of February, a Mr. Martin, and a gentleman from Maryland, whoſe name I have forgot, were killed and ſcalped. The 12th of March, colonel James Robertſon's ſon, a young lad, was killed at a ſugar camp, within a few hundred yards of his father's ſtation; his head was cut off, carried away, and another lad that was with him taken priſoner. The 20th ult. a party of Indians attacked colonel Iſaac Bledſoe's dwelling-houſe, about 10 o'clock at night, with guns, war clubs, tomahawks and ſtones; they continued the attack about ten minutes and then made their eſcape by moon-light, taking with them two horſes that were in the ſtable, and killing ſeveral cows on their retreat—one man only was wounded in the chin. The night following, they viſited the Croft, and with malice prepenſe, being inſti-