and that it was generally supposed Mr. Fox would be appointed in his room.

This will of course bring into a new administration the powerful interests of the following noble personages.

The dukes of Norfolk, of Bedford, of Northumberland, Devonshire, Portland, Grafton; and the lords Stormont, Monstewart, Sandwich, Huntingdon, and Rawdon, Grosvenor, Fitzwilliam, Abingdon, Guildford—and the following eloquent leaders in the house of commons: Sheridan, Burke, Jack Lee, Pulteney, Selwyn, Fitzpatrick, Courtenay, Francis (of East-India), the Lutterells, with the Lonsdales, &c. &c.

The above intelligence was brought from England to Lisbon, about 48 hours previous to captain Haddock's sailing.

We also have advice, by the same channel, of the long expected death of his majesty Charles the 3d, king of Spain, in his 74th year, of which he had reigned near thirty. The prince of Asturias, 'tis presumed will succeed to the crown, being heir apparent.

These important events occurring at a very critical and agitated crisis, threaten Europe with rather an extension than a subsiding of hostilities, amongst the great powers on that theatre.

It is expected that in a few days the members of the federal government will proceed to business, as there are almost a sufficient number now arrived in town to effect the much desired purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, (Muskingum) dated January 26.

"The Indian treaty closed the 9th instant, and the greater part of the Indians have since returned to their towns, peaceably disposed, and pleased with their treatment while here.—They have all agreed to abide by the treaties that have been heretofore made between them and the United States, and have signed deeds which give to the United States a great part of the Western territory."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, to his friend in Newbury-Port, January 17.

"So far as I am capable of forming an opinion of the soil and climate, at this season of the year, I think the country on this side the mountains far preferrable to that on the eastern side; and I believe, in a century, it will be of as much consequence.

"We suffered exceedingly on our passage down the river from Pittsburgh, owing to the extreme coldness of the weather, and the great quantities of ice—There is now about six inches deep of snow, and the weather in general cold, though we have now and then a spring-like day. We arrived at this city on the fifth instant, and attended the treaty with the Indians, and congratulate my countrymen on its being very favourably closed on the 12th when the treaties were exchanged. On this occasion, an elagant entertainment was provided, partly at the expence of the Ohio company. The Indian chiefs behaved with very great decorum, and an admirable harmony prevailed throughout the day.—After dinner, we were served with good wine,—and Cornplanter, one of the first chiefs of the Five Nations, and a very great warrior, took up his glass, and said, "I thank the Great Spirit for this opportunity of smoaking the pipe of friendship and love.—May we plant our own vines—be the fathers of our own children, and maintain them."

The following is a copy of the invitation sent to the Indian chiefs:

To Messrs. Williams, Nicholson, and La Chapelle, Indian linguisters at Fort Harmar.

"You are requested to inform the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippawas, Ottowas, Munnes, Pautauattimas, and Socks, with the Sennecas, and such of the Five Nations as are present, that we are desirous of celebrating the good work, which the Great Spirit has permitted our father the governor, with our brother general Butler, and their sachems and chiefs so happily to accomplish; for which purpose we will prepare an entertainment on Monday next at two o'clock; and our brothers, the sachems and chiefs, to whom we now send tokens, are requested to attend at that time; that we may in friendship, and as true brothers, eat and drink together, and smoke the pipe of everlasting peace, and evidence to the whole world how bright and strong is that chain which the Thirteen United States hold fast at one end, and the Wyandots, &c. at the other—We are very sorry that we cannot entertain all our brethren, together with their wives and children; but as we have come into this country a very long way (some of us 40 or 50 days journey towards the rising sun) and could not bring much provision along with us, it is now out of our power. We trust the Great Spirit will permit us to plant and gather our corn, and increase our stores, and their children and children's children may be told, how much we shall all rejoice, to make glad their hearts when they come to see us."

From Persia the news-papers give us the following valuation of the booty which Thamas Kouli Kan brought away from the Mogul's country.

The elephants, camels, artillery, tents and ammunition, taken in the different actions are valued at 75,000,000 of livres; £.375,000,000 were taken out of the imperial treasures; jewels and precious stones to the value of £.200,000,000; the emperor's bed of state, £.175,000,000; an imperial throne set with diamonds, £.225,000,000; plate set with precious stones, £.275,000,000; money and jewels taken from the wives and children of the emperor, £.75,000,000. The plunder of the city of Delly, £.250,000,000; contributions raised upon the inhabitants, £.250,000,000; from the great men of the empire, 250,000,000; from the two grand favourites of the emperor, £.400,000,000; and, from the estates of the ministers and favourites of the Great Mogul, who were put to death at the desire of Thamas Kouli Kan, the whole amounting to £.2775,000,000; more riches than the greatest part of this were brought from the city of Delly alone; people would with difficulty believe, what is above related, was it not that the riches of Indostan were well known, and that its manufactures and produce, brought in every year vast sums, both from Asia and Europe, which scarce ever go out again. Thamas Kouli Kan has likewise imposed on the Great Mogul an annual tribute of £.75,000,000 and has settled the annual expence of the court of that prince at £.110,000,600.

The government of the empire of the Great Mogul, has been the occasion of this sudden revolution, such a one as no history can produce. The people groaned under the oppression of the grandees. The emperor, a prince of a weak mind, and wholly taken up in the pursuit of his pleasures, and left the care of the empire to two favourites, who aimed at nothing so much as the amassing of treasure. The dominions were naked of troops, because the general, whose business it was to have kept them on foot, appropriated the sums designed for that purpose to their own use. Some rebels of the neighbourhood of Malabar and Coromandel penetrated even into Indostan, and the little resistance that they met with, discovered how easy it would be to invade this empire. While Thamas Kouli Kan extended his conquests with an army of 80,000 horse and 20,000 foot, well armed and disciplined, with 250 pieces of cannon, the Mogul was in a state of security at Delly, imagining he had done enough in gathering together an army of 200,000 horse and 500,000 foot, with 5000 armed elephants, and 8000 pieces of cannon, which was raised in a hurry, and all military stores wanting.

The battle of the 22d of February, 1739, which cost the lives of 100,000 men, and part of the emperor's family, at once determined the fate of that prince, and secured the empire to Thamas Kouli Kan, who restored it to the Mogul by treaty. During the continuance of Thamas Kouli Kan at Delly, he caused money to be coined there, with the following inscription—"Schack Nadir was born to be emperor of the whole world."

GEORGE-TOWN, *March* 19.

Copy of a letter from governor Sevier to the privy council of the new state of Franklin, dated at Buffaloe-Creek, January 12, 1789.

"It is with the utmost pleasure I inform your honours, that the arms of Franklin gained a complete victory over the combined forces of the Creek and Cherokees, on the 10th instant; since my last I received information that the enemy were collecting in a considerable body, near Flint-Creek, within twenty-five miles of my head quarters, with an intention to attack me; to improve this favourable opportunity, I immediately marched my corps towards the spot, and arrived after enduring great hardships by the immense quantity of snow and the piercing cold. On the morning of the 10th instant, we were within a mile of the enemy; we soon discovered the situation of their encampment by the smoke of the fires, which we found extended along the foot of the Apalachian mountain. I called a council of war of all the officers, in which it was agreed to attack the enemy without loss of time, and in order to surround them, I ordered general M'Carter, with the bloody rangers and the tomahawk men, to take possession of the mountain, the only pass I knew that the Indians could retreat by; whilst I with the rest of the corps formed a line, nearly extending from the right to the left of their wings.

"The arrival of general M'Carter on the mountain, and the signal for the attack was to be announced by the discharge of a grasshopper, which was accordingly given and the attack began. Our artillery soon roused the Indians from their huts, and finding themselves pretty near surrounded on all sides, they only tried to save themselves by flight, from which they were prevented by our riflemen posted behind the trees; their case being thus desperate they made some resistance, and killed the people who were serving our artillery. Our ammunition being much damaged by the snow on our march, and the enemy's in good order, I found it necessary to abandon that mode of fight, and trust the event to the sword and tomahawk: accordingly gave orders to that purpose; colonel Loid, with 100 horsemen, charged the Indians with sword in hand, and the rest of the corps followed with their tomahawks. The battle soon became general, by general M'Carter coming down the mountain, to our assistance; death presented itself on all sides in shocking scenes, and in less than half an hour the enemy ceased making resistance and left us in possession of the bloody field. The loss the enemy sustained in this action, is very considerable; we have buried 145 of their dead, and by the blood we have traced for miles, all over the woods, it is supposed the greatest part of them retreated with wounds—our loss is very inconsiderable, it consists of 5 dead and 16 wounded, amongst the latter is the brave general M'Carter, who, whilst taking off the scalp of an Indian, was tomahawked by another, whom he afterwards killed with his own hand; I am in hopes this good and brave man will survive. I have marched the army back to my former cantonment, at Buffaloe-Creek, where I must remain until I receive some supplies for the troops, which I hope will be sent soon—we suffer most for the want of whiskey.

"I have the honour to remain,

"Gentlemen, your very humble servant,

"JOHN SEVIER."

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, appointed trustee by the honourable the chancery court of Maryland,

THAT well known ferry at Rock Hall, lately occupied by Mr. BASIL NOIEL. There is on the premises a good framed house, 36 feet square, four rooms on the lower floor, and three lodging rooms, with four fire places, with a passage through the house, and good dry cellar, with a partition therein; there is a good kitchen adjoining the dwelling house, by a very convenient summer room, that has two corner cupboards and seats around the same; the kitchen is lathed and plaistered, with convenient rooms above stairs, finished for lodging waiters and gentlemen's servants.

There is a stable with a paved floor, and carriage house adjoining, a negro quarter, meat house, a good corn house, hen house, blacksmith's shop, and a convenient warehouse, at the landing, with a pailed in garden, and a young peach orchard. There is a good well of water in the yard, and a spring within thirty yards of the house.

There is belonging to the above property 150 acres of land, half of which is cleared and under good fences, divided in fields, and two lots of six or eight acres each, adapted to clover or timothy. From its public situation it is well known to possess every advantage that can be expected from keeping a tavern and ferry across the bay to Annapolis and Baltimore-town; it is remarkably healthy; the waters abound with good rock fish, perch, crabs, oysters, and in their season, a qantity of wild fowl. The sale to be made on the premises by public auction, the 12th day of May, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter. 6w

JAMES RINGGOLD.

March 31, 1789.

Pig-Point, March 21, 1789.

Pursuant to the directions of the last will of PHILIP HOPKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Wednesday the 15th of April,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND called HOPKINS's FANCY, containing about 200 acres, being situated within three miles of this place; whereon is a comfortable dwelling, tobacco-house and other out-houses, with an excellent apple orchard.—Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by w3

RICHARD HOPKINS.

Annapolis, April 1, 1789.

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the honourable the chancellor of this state, under and by virtue of an act of the general assembly, passed at the last session, to adjust the claims against ANTHONY STEWART, formerly residing in this city, but now in Nova-Scotia, and to make a dividend of the produce of his estate among his creditors, which was confiscated and sold for the payment of his debts, do hereby give notice, that we have given security for the due performance of the said trust, are ready to enter upon the execution thereof, and to receive the applications of all persons interested; and we do request all person or persons having in their possession any books or accounts of the said Anthony Stewart, to give information thereof as soon as possible. The creditors are requested to meet at Mr. MANN's tavern, on Tuesday the 26th of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon. tt

R. DENNY, R. B. LATIMER, } Trustees.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

LOUIS ROUSSELL,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he intends to open his SCHOOL on Friday the 17th of April, for the purpose of perfecting young ladies and gentlemen in the branches of that useful and becoming accomplishment; he will teach immediately the following dances—such as le minuet audinaire, with par graue, la minuet de la cour, with the gavat allemonde, perigourdine, hornpipe, country dances, cotillons, with proper steps.—Those who please to honour him with their commands may depend he will exert his utmost endeavours to merit their approbation. The hours of attendance will be from ten to twelve in the morning, and from four to seven in the afternoon, of Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Roussell begs leave to assure the public, that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and the greatest regard will be paid to decorum.

N. B. He purposes to attend private families, and to pay the greatest attention to good order and regularity towards the pupils committed to his care. w3

Annapolis, March 19, 1789.

Annapolis, March 6, 1788.

On Monday the twentieth day of April next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Hill's Delight, near Annapolis,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and other articles too tedious to mention, the property of RALPH FORSTER, deceased; also, the remaining time of a lease, which will expire on the 25th of December, 1791, the terms of which may be known on application to Mr. WILLIAM STEUART, who has power to contract, and who will receive any claims against the said estate, legally proved, in my absence; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE DIGGES, Administrator.