party of Indians fell in with them, killed the two men and took the boys prisoners.

We are since informed, that one of the boys has returned and informs that the Indians gave him a tomahawk and kicking, ordered him to return and inform his people what had become of his companions.

About the 20th ult. the Indians fired on nine Frenchmen going up to the Wabash river, killed four and wounded three; coming up to the dead they discovered one of them to be a French trader, who was married to a daughter of John Brandt the famous Indian chief, on which they assisted in pulling the arrows out of the wounded men, then went off leaving every thing unmolested farther.

June 20. On Sunday evening last, two Indians came to Mr. Jacob Stucker's on the North Elk Horn, near Lebanon, and stole three horses. On Monday a party of about twelve Indians killed a lad about two or three miles from colonel Johnson's, near captain Herndon's, captain Herndon who heard the guns, having a horse saddled, imediately road to the place, and seeing the lad killed, alarmed the neighbourhood, and in a very short time raised about fifteen men and pursued the Indians; a number of others who collected after captain Herndon started, followed after: Captain Herndon and his party, after following some distance, they discovered the trail of those who had stolen Stucker's horses to cross those they were then in pursuit of, and much easier to follow, captain Herndon thought proper to leave the former and pursue the latter: In a short time they came up with them, killed two and wounded the other (there being only three) and recovered all the horses.

QUEBEC, *April* 20.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, to a gentleman in this city, dated December 31, 1788.

" Colonel Brandt and his Indians are returned from the Americans, with whom they can come to no terms about their lands; which is thought, will cause them to pay a visit to the back forts in the spring; colonel Brandt has left Detroit, and gone to Niagara.

" On the 7th of this month the government house at this place took fire, between two and three o'clock in the morning, and notwithstanding all that could be done by two fire engines, and the united efforts of the 65th regiment and inhabitants, it was impossible to extinguish the flames; happily we do not hear of any lives being lost."

NEW-YORK, *August* 7.

Articles of a truce agreed upon at the War Ford, on French Broad river, June 16, 1789, between the honourable JOHN STEELE, Esq; on behalf of the state of North-Carolina, and the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation.

Art. I. THAT each party, meaning North-Carolina, and the Cherokee nation, shall without delay surrender all the prisoners now in captivity, at a place and to persons hereafter to be appointed.

Art. II. That all papers, horses, negroes, and other property now in being, which were taken from the citizens of North-Carolina, shall be restored at the treaty.

Art. III. That the white people as they are now settled on the frontiers of North-Carolina shall remain in perfect security, until the time of holding the treaty, which will be as soon as possible.

Art. IV. That in the mean time there shall be an entire cessation of hostilities on the part of the citizens of North-Carolina, as well as the Indians; and should the lawless of either nation commit any kind of violence, complaint shall be made, and not retaliation on the innocent.

Art. V. Should the Creek Indians make an attempt to pass through the Cherokee country, with design to attack or molest our frontier, the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation, shall use their influence to prevent or turn them back, but on this proving ineffectual, information shall immediately be given to all the frontier settlements of such design.

Art. VI. The citizens of North-Carolina shall have liberty to travel the new road to and from Cumberland settlements without interruption until the treaty may be held.

The business being thus finished, Mr. Steele addressed the people of the frontier, a number of whom were present, and urged the necessity of their strict observance of the articles of the truce, being as essential to their interest individually, as to the public at large.

The Indians, about 500 in number, with most of the head men of the nation, were plentifully supplied with provisions, and left French Broad river on the 19th day of June in fine spirits, to return to their respective towns.

BANK of NEW-YORK, *August* 4, 1789.

Extract from a law of the United States passed the 31*st of July*, 1789, *entitled*, " *An act to regulate the collection of duties, &c.*"

" Gold and silver coin shall be received at the following rates, that is to say, the gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineness, at eighty-nine cents for every pennyweight. The Mexican dollar at one hundred cents, the crown of France and England at one dollar and eleven cents, and all silver coin of equal fineness, at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce."

The president and directors give notice that the bank of New-York will in future receive and pay gold and silver coin agreeable to the above recited law.

By order of the directors,

WILLIAM SETON, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 11.

Some further particulars relating to the PIRACY, published in our paper of August 3d, extracted from a Newbury-port paper of the 29th ult. viz.

" That the sloop was about 20 tuns burthen, and was manned with three hands, besides the captain, whose names were Jackson, Bird and Hanson:—That after she was taken and carried into Portland, the crew was taken by warrant before the supreme judicial court, then sitting in that town, and, on examination, it appeared, that the sloop sailed from London in March 1788, commanded by captain John Connor, who was principal owner, for the coast of Guinea, to attend a ship (belonging to one Clark, and another merchant in London) then gone on the slave-trade—that after having been trading some time upon the coast, said Bird and one Haddy (another of the hands) in November last, agreed to kill the captain and run away with the vessel, and executed their purpose, by discharging two small arms upon him down the companion door, and a scuttle on the quarter deck, while he was asleep: they then threw him overboard, and Haddy took the command of the vessel, and some time after sailed for the Spanish Main, where he intended to sell her: but not being able to reach that coast, he gave the command to Jackson, told him to carry her whither he pleased, and died not long afterwards.—Jackson declared his design was to carry the vessel to Boston. He said he was a native of Newton, near Cambridge. Hanson said that Jackson was asleep when the murder was committed in the fore part of the sloop, and not concerned in it. The account he gave of himself was, that he was a native of Norway, an apprentice to captain Connor, and about 19 years of age.

" The extreme cruelty of captain Connor was the pretended reason for the murder.

" The sheriff was directed to take an inventory of the property on board and keep the same, with the vessel, for the owners."

ANNAPOLIS, August 20.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *August* 4.

Mr. Heester presented a petition from the inhabitants of Cumberland county, state of Pennsylvania, praying that the sessions of the federal courts may not be restricted to the city of Philadelphia—laid on the table.

The engrossed bill for allowing a compensation to the president and vice-president, for their services, was read a third time, and passed to be enacted.

Mr. Ames presented a petition from Dudley Tyler, an officer of the late continental army, praying for an allowance for services which had not been compensated—laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington presented a memorial from Christopher Colles, stating, that he had invented a Perambulator upon more simple and adequate principles than has hitherto been discovered; and praying for an exclusive right to use and improve the same—laid on the table.

Mr. White, of the standing committee to examine the enrolled bills, presented the bill for providing for the government of the western territory, which the committee had examined, and found correct—the speaker then signed the same.

Mr. Burke, of the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for allowing a compensation to the members of both houses, and to their respective officers. This bill provides that the compensation shall be as follows, viz.

To each member of the senate and house, six dollars per day.

Speaker of the house, twelve dollars per day.

To the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house each, fifteen hundred dollars a year, and two dollars a day, each, during the session of the legislature:—One principal clerk to each, at three dollars a day during the session—One engrossing clerk to each, at two dollars a day during the session.

Serjeant at arms, three dollars a day during the session.

Door-keeper to the house and senate, each, seven hundred and thirty dollars a year.

Assistant door-keepers, during the session, one dollar and fifty cents a day, each.

This bill was laid on the table.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for registering and clearing vessels, and regulating the coasting trade.

A clause was added to this bill, which provides for a suspension of the bounty of five cents on every barrel of pickled fish, every quintal of dried fish, and every barrel of salted provisions, exported from the United States, as allowed by the impost law, till after the last day of July, 1790.

The committee having finished this bill, the speaker resumed the chair—the house acceded to the several amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Benson's motion, introduced yesterday, was taken up, and, after a short debate, a committee for the purpose therein mentioned, consisting of Mr. Carroll, Mr. Heester and Mr. Wadsworth, was appointed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the treasury bill, proposed by the senate, on which a decision was postponed yesterday—a lengthy debate ensued upon the subject, in which the substance of the arguments upon the president's power of removability, was repeated, and which terminated in not acceding to the amendment of the senate.

The house adjourned at half after 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, *August* 5.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and passed the bill for establishing the department of war, with the amendment proposed by the senate.

Also passed the bill, with amendments, as returned by the senate, for regulating the government of the western territory.

The bill for regulating the coasting trade, was read a third time, passed the house, and ordered to be transmitted to the senate for concurrence.

A message from the president of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his secretary, informing that he approved the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and had signed the same.

The report of the committee, respecting the donation lands in the western territories, granted by Virginia to the Virginia troops late in the service of the United States, was read a second time. Ordered, that a hundred copies thereof be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. White laid a motion on the table for rescinding a resolution of the late congress, respecting the location of lands for the Virginia troops.

The house went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for compensating the service of the members of the senate and house of representatives, and their officers.

A motion was made to strike out six dollars per diem as a compensation for each member.

Mr. Carroll called in question the propriety of the motion, supposing the committee not at liberty to alter principles settled in the house.

Mr. Page went into an argument to show that the sum ought not to be diminished; he thought six dollars a day not more than sufficient to compensate gentlemen for their trouble and expences; he was afraid of the consequence which would result from a parsimonious provision for the legislature of the general government.

Mr. Sedgwick advocated a reduction of the allowance, because he thought the temper of the people would be disobliged by the largeness of the sum. He did not think it more than a compensation for the sacrifices which gentlemen made in dedicating their time and abilities to the public service; but he judged it to be more than the abilities of the people were able to support.

Mr. Vining joined the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Carroll) in supposing the motion out of order; and called upon the chairman, Mr. Boudinot, to decide the point of order, which Mr. Boudinot did, by saying, that when a bill was committed to a committee of the whole, every part of it was open to debate and alteration. Mr. Vining then proceeded to oppose a reduction of the compensation: he thought that gentlemen could not live, and reciprocate those civilities which common politeness and their situation required, for a less sum than that proposed in the bill. He presumed it was not the intention of the house to embarrass the situation of gentlemen, who were at considerable expence in removing their families to the seat of government, in order to be more at liberty to employ their attention to public business, and not have their minds divided between their domestic and public affairs. He thought that congress might contemplate a reduction of the compensation, when they should be removed to a place less expensive than the capital of one of the most considerable states in the union. When that event took place—and he would join the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. White) who had dropped a sentiment yesterday of the kind, in giving his consent that it should early take place—he thought that the expences of the civil list might then be properly reduced; but at present he could not think a less sum, than that proposed in the bill, was more than was absolutely necessary for the support of the members of congress; it was the averaged sum of what was given to the members of the late congress.

Mr. Fitsimons thought every gentleman was adequate to form an opinion, in his own mind, from the facts, within his knowledge, of what would be a proper compensation for his services and expences.

Mr. Sedgwick reprobated these sentiments, as tending to preclude debate; for they would apply upon every other subject, as well as this.

Mr. Page again opposed the reduction, and joined in sentiment with the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Fitsimons) that much argument was unnecessary.

The question for striking out six dollars, was put, and determined in the negative, 34 to 16.

A motion was made for reducing the compensation to the speaker, which met with a similar fate.

The committee, not having time to go through the bill, rose and reported progress.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, *August* 6.

Mr. White, from the committee appointed for the purpose of examining the enrollment of the laws, reported, that they had examined the act concerning light-houses, the act for establishing a department of war, and the act relative to the government of the western territory; that they were duly enrolled, and ready for the signature of the speaker.

The order of the day for taking up the bill relative to copy rights of authors and inventors, was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. White obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Gerry moved a resolution, that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of books necessary for the use of congress, and an estimate of the amount thereof, and the best mode of procuring them. The resolution was read and laid on the table.

The house went into a committee on the bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of congress, and their officers, and having made some amendments to the bill, rose and reported the same; the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed;—it now stands as follows:

The wages of the speaker twelve dollars per day, the other members six dollars per day, and two days pay for every twenty miles distance from home.