oval, the outer row—a circle of very large costly brilliants—the inner part filled with a mosaic of diamonds—the centre of each part of the mosaic filled with a fine brilliant. The brilliant which formed the button is valued at 4000 guineas—The whole contained near 1000 brilliants of the first water.

June 8. The Russian fleet now ready to sail to act against the Swedes, consists of upwards of 100 ships of war, in three divisions.

A few days since, count C—— an officer in garrison at Nancy in Lorraine, and M. de M. fought a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, with swords. The first was killed on the spot—the other lived only two hours. The age of both made only 40 years; their fortunes amounted to 40,000 livres of yearly rent.

What may be the consequence to Spain of an hostile armament appearing off Mexico and Peru, time only can discover; but there is every reason to suppose, from the present insurgent state of those Spanish settlements, that it would require but little address in a British commander to excite a general revolt.

The 8th article of the definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain and America, is in the following words: "The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States." In this manner the two countries settled this point, so important to the commerce of the American states; but Spain has always opposed the free navigation of this river. It is, as we have already said, held out to the Americans as a boon, that we shall stipulate for the perfect and free navigation both to the Americans and ourselves, provided they will enter into a treaty offensive and defensive with us.

In a violent tumult which lately took place at Dounay, the celebrated Baron de Tott, who had a command there as major-general, had like to have fallen a victim to popular rage. The fatal lamp cord was in readiness; but by some lucky accident, he escaped from the hands of the mob, and got shelter in a house from which he was conveyed in disguise out of the town.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 22.

"The long expected messenger from Berlin is just arrived here, after having on his way communicated his dispatches to marshal Laudohn.

"The contents of those dispatches are not yet publicly known; but from one circumstance it is conjectured, they are of a pacific nature; and that circumstance is, that marshal Laudohn instead of breaking into Silesia, which it has been daily in his power to do, is to return to Vienna next week. Hence it is conjectured, that the negotiation will end in a general peace.

"However, it must not be dissembled, that there are some grounds that would support a contrary conjecture.

"In the first place, it is certain, that no orders have been sent to the prince de Cobourg to suspend hostilities against the Turks. On the other hand, advices have been received, that the grand vizier is advancing, at the head of 60,000 men, against the army under the command of generals de Clairfait and Slaoder. And in the next place, the reserve of the corps of artillery, and other forces in this city, have received orders to set out immediately to Moravia."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 27.

"On Sunday the 16th instant, a very extraordinary as well as melancholy disaster took place —One of the king's ministers, count Schulenburg Blomberg, on that day invited some company to dine with him. After dinner he went into his study seemingly very composed and cheerful, took a pistol loaded with four balls, and shot himself through the head. The report of the pistol brought the servants up stairs, who found him on the floor with his head shivered to pieces, and on the table, a second pistol loaded also with four balls.

"The reason of this suicide is said to be as follows: As long since as last autumn, the king of Prussia forbid any corn or forage to go out of the territory of Brandenburg. Count Schulenburgh, however, had issued a great many passes for forage, such as oats, hay, and straw (in direct violation of the king's edict) to go out of Brandenburgh, to which it is surmised a certain gentleman belonging to the king's sea commerce company had persuaded him.

"This circumstance has caused an extraordinary scarcity of forage, insomuch, that the army cannot take the field before the 10th of June.

"His majesty wrote the count a letter on this subject, in terms which such gross abuse of confidence deserved, and wherein his majesty did not spare his minister.

"The count could not brook this reproach, and he, therefore, put a period to his life."

The election for the county of Limerick having concluded in favour of colonel Massey, a dreadful riot took place, in which the colonel had nearly lost his life. At the instant his friends were chairing him, they were attacked by the mob, who attempted to throw him over the bridge, when he leaped from the chair, and escaped through the croud: they then directed their fury towards the houses of those who opposed Sir Henry Haristronge, the popular candidate, one of which belonging to Mr. O'Mara, colonel Massey's agent, was rased to the ground, and several others were gutted, and the furniture destroyed. They then proceeded to the beautiful seat of Sir D. Burgh, a short distance from Limerick; the owner learning they had a design on his life, with difficulty escaped; on learning which, they proceeded to destroy the edifice: Lady Burgh threw herself on her knees before them, and begged they would desist from their purpose—but her entreaties were of no avail: they levelled the house to the ground, with the hot houses, green houses, &c. and even grubbed up the trees and roots. Sir Henry Haristronge's real friends endeavoured in vain to check these disgraceful proceedings; the mob were ungovernable, till the destruction of this beautiful place had satiated their fury, when they dispersed.

NEW-YORK, *August* 14.

Yesterday the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation, was solemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in the presence of a large assembly of citizens—the vice-president of the United States—the great officers of state—his excellency the governor, and of several members of both houses of congress.

At 12 o'clock, the president of the United States, and his suite, general Knox, the commissioner, the clerks of the department of the secretary at war, col. M'Gillivray, and the kings, chiefs and warriors, of the Creek nation, being assembled, the treaty was read by the secretary of the president of the United States.

The president then addressed colonel M'Gillivray, the kings, chiefs and warriors; he said that he thought the treaty just and equal, and stated the mutual duties of the contracting parties—which address was communicated, sentence after sentence, by Mr. Cornell, sworn interpreter, to all of which the Creeks gave an audible assent.

The president then signed the treaty, after which he presented a string of beads as a token of perpetual peace, and a paper of tobacco to smoke in remembrance of it: Mr. M'Gillivray rose, made a short reply to the president, and received the tokens.

This was succeeded by the shake of peace, every one of the Creeks passing this friendly salute with the president; a song of peace, performed by the Creeks, concluded this highly interesting, solemn, and dignified transaction.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 19.

We are informed, by a letter dated July 3d, from Kingston, Jamaica—"That no ships were to sail for Britain until the 25th of July, and then to have a convoy. On the 2d ult. arrived there the 62d regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Charles Horneck, which had been embarked from Ireland, and proceeded to Halifax, Nova-Scotia, where lieutenant-colonel Horneck found orders to sail directly, without landing, for Jamaica. This corps is to be followed by the 5th battalion of the 60th, which is hourly expected, to augment the military force in Jamaica. Another regiment is also ordered from Ireland, with a reinforcement of men of war, both daily looked for—every preparation of war is making. Lord Effingham, the governor, is in a very bad state of health, and it is thought will not recover."

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 26.

ACTS passed at the late session of congress, and which received the approbation of the president of the United States.

1. AN act for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned, in respect to the state of North-Carolina, and other purposes.

2. An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

3. An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

4. An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization.

5. An act to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states.

6. An act to accept a cession of the claims of the state of North Carolina to a certain district of Western territory.

7. An act to promote the progress of useful arts.

8. An act further to suspend part of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tunnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States," and to amend the said act.

9. An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

10. An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States.

11. An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws, in certain cases therein mentioned.

12. An act to continue in force an act passed at the last session of congress, entitled, "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States."

13. An act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings, in each state shall be authenticated so as to take effect in every other state.

14. An act for the government of the territory of the United States, south of the river Ohio.

15. An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

16. An act for finally adjusting and satisfying the claims of F. William de Steuben.

17. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," within the state of North-Carolina.

18. An act supplemental to the act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.

19. An act for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned, in respect to the state of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

20. An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Company.

21. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," within the state of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

22. An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

23. An act to satisfy the claims of John M'Cord against the United States.

24. An act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

25. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," in respect to the state of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

26. An act to authorise the purchase of a tract of land for the use of the United States.

27. An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

28. An act further to provide for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the United States.

29. An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants service.

30. An act imposing duties on the tunnage of ships or vessels.

31. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

32. An act providing for holding a treaty or treaties with certain Indian tribes.

33. An act to amend the act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers.

34. An act to continue in force, for a limitted time, an act, entitled, "An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office."

35. An act for the relief of John Steuart and John Davidson.

36. An act making provision for the debt of the United States.

37. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of ships or vessels.

38 An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states.

39. An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States.

40. An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-west of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota.

41. An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to finish the light-house on Portland Head, in the district of Maine.

42. An act for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States, and of certain other persons.

43. An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

44. An act declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

45. An act to alter the time of holding the *circuit* courts of the United States in the states of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the district court of Pennsylvania shall, in future, be held in the city of Philadelphia only.

46. An act for the relief of Adam Caldwell.

47. An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt.

48. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the Individual states.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board, to consist of three commissioners be, and hereby is established to settle the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and the determination of a majority of the said commissioners on the claims submitted to them, shall be final and conclusive, and they shall have power to employ such number of clerks as they may find necessary.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall respectively take an oath or affirmation before the chief justice of the United States, or one of the associate or district judges, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of their office. And they shall each of them be entitled to receive at the rate of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarter-yearly, at the treasury of the United States for their respective services.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to receive and examine all claims which shall be exhibited to them before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and to determine on all such as shall have accrued for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although such claims may not be sanctioned by the resolves of congress, or supported by regular vouchers) so as to provide for the final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the states individually; but no evidence of a claim heretofore admitted by a commissioner of the United States for any state or district shall be subject to such examination, nor shall the claim of any citizen be admitted as a charge against the United States in the account of any state unless the same was allowed by such state before the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.