the vaſt magnitude which this drop of glaſs will give the ſmalleſt ſubſtance, is ſo curious, as to outgo all credulity, and reflects the higheſt honour on the diſcoverer.

SALEM, *Auguſt* 17.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile houſe in Liſbon, to a merchant in Salem, June 23.

" The advices we have lately received from Italy, Spain, France and England, inform of their having noble harveſts of wheat, and all over this kingdom the crops yield abundantly, and of the beſt quality, which occaſions prices to lower daily.

" The diſpute between Great-Britain and Spain is not yet ſettled :—A little time will ſhew whether we ſhall have peace or war, as Mr. Fitzherbert is now at the court of Madrid negotiating that buſineſs."

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 16.

By captain Henry Williams, who arrived here laſt Friday night in 19 days from 'Statia, and 21 from Martinico, we are informed, that the day he left Martinico an American ſloop arrived there which ſpoke with a Spaniſh privateer brig of fourteen guns; the captain of which informed the American, that he was cruiſing to windward for Engliſh veſſels; and that the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets had had an engagement in the Mediterranean ſeas.

The 23d of July a ſhip belonging to Philadelphia arrived at 'Statia in 25 days from Liſbon (having 5 or 600 barrels of flour on board.) The captain informed, that, before he left Liſbon, news arrived there, that in Spain the people were almoſt mad for a war with England, and that they had actually ſtabbed the prime miniſter in the ſtreet becauſe he was for peace.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Matty, captain Key, 18 days from Barbadoes—brings accounts that the Engliſh had ſailed on a ſecret expedition againſt the Spaniards.

MIDDLETOWN, *Auguſt* 14.

Migration to the Weſtern Territory.

Much has been ſaid of the diminution of the population of the United States, to be dreaded from migrations to the Weſtern Country. This apprehenſion is ill-founded. The increaſe of people in theſe ſtates by births is 150,000 annually, being one twentieth part of the whole number of the inhabitants; whereas the migration to the Weſtern Country, as ſtated lately in congreſs, by the hon. Mr. Brown, is only 15,000 annually on an average.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 21.

On Thurſday laſt colonel M'Gillivray, and the other chiefs of the Creek nation, ſailed from this port for St. Mary's river, in high ſpirits, and greatly pleaſed with having concluded a treaty of peace and friendſhip with the United States.

The iſſue of the negotiation with the Creeks, obſerves a correſpondent, muſt give pleaſure to every friend to humanity, and the peace and honour of the United States. The ſolemn ratification of this juſt and equal treaty, with which the Creeks appear to be ſo fully ſatisfied, and which has received the deliberate ſanction of the preſident of the United States, and of the ſenate, affords the happieſt proſpects of laſting peace and tranquillity to our ſouthern frontiers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Balls-town, dated Auguſt 17.

" I have this ſeaſon made a conſiderable quantity of maple ſugar, a part of which I mean in a ſhort time to forward to your market. Prejudice may perhaps have ſome influence upon me when I ſay it is in every reſpect equal to the beſt quality from the Weſt-Indies—This I will aver poſitively, however, that very few ſamples from that quarter have ever exceeded it."

The governor of Jamaica has laid an embargo on all Britiſh ſhips bound to the United States.

Extract of a letter from Poſt Vincennes, June 23.

"The ſavages are extremely troubleſome, and every traveller in this country may be ſaid to run the gantlope, wherever he goes in it.

" I am inclined to believe under the preſent complexion of things, that any treaty with the Indians, were it practicable, would only tend to invite their farther depredations; ſince experience teaches us, that the preſents they receive on ſuch occaſions, prove but incitements to the renewal of hoſtilities, in order to obtain, by a freſh treaty, the repetition of the public generoſity."

Auguſt 24. The accounts which we daily receive from Europe and the Weſt-Indies, reſpecting the diſpute between England and Spain, ſtill wear a warlike aſpect—and although they may be erroneous in particulars, yet they appear to agree to this, that an accommodation will not ſo eaſily be brought about, as hath been imagined.

From Long-Iſland we are informed that the bloody flux is very rife, and proves ſo fatal that none of thoſe who are ſeized with it recover, but are preſently carried off, inſomuch that four perſons have lately died, and it is become ſo epidemical that numbers have, within a day or two paſt, been ſeized with it, and there are little hopes of reſtoring them to health. It ſeems at preſent to be confined to the diſtrict of the town of Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 24.

Extract of a letter from Cape-François, Auguſt 6.

" Yeſterday arrived ſeveral veſſels from Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia, in which were upwards of 3000 barrels of flour. Before theſe arrivals, we were well ſupplied: we had as much flour in ſtores as will ſerve the conſumption as long as it will keep good.

" We have now a civil war throughout this iſland: citizens are fighting againſt citizens, and trade is entirely at a ſtand, and unſafe: it is a very critical time, and very dangerous to have debts out. Produce has got exceeding high and ſcarce: a great part of the people's time is taken up with the preſent diſturbances, ſo that they cannot attend to the plantations. Molaſſes is not got at any price.

Extract of a letter from Hiſpaniola.

" Some time ago, the citizens of the iſland aſſembled, and choſe delegates from each diſtrict, to meet at St. Mark's in aſſembly, with authority to make laws for the government of the iſland. They met, and made a number of laws: theſe laws were approved of by the inhabitants of the north, and diſapproved of by the ſouth ſide of the iſland; but the aſſembly attempted to enforce them, and enliſted all the king's troops, at eight dollars per month, and a bit a day wages:—ſeized upon a French 74 gun ſhip, and a frigate which lay in the harbour, and manned them: they alſo enrolled all the inhabitants of the north, and drafted them by turns. Any perſon who is drafted, and does not turn out to enforce the aſſembly's laws, is put into confinement. Any perſon drafted is free from arreſt for debt while in ſervice, or in going to or coming from head quarters, or for fifteen days after their return. In conſequence of this law, a number of people have purchaſed goods from merchants and maſters of veſſels, and taken protection by joining the troops.

" The inhabitants of the ſouth armed and aſſembled themſelves in great bodies, and were prepared to attack St. Mark's; they had got a frigate and ſome other veſſels of force with troops on board, which ſailed on the 3d inſtant for St. Mark's, to endeavour to diſperſe the aſſembly and troops.

" Whig and tory diſputes are carried to a great height, and in many parts of the iſland, theſe diſputes have produced blood-ſhed, and from appearances, will be very ſerious."

From a late London Paper.

Particulars of the attack made by Tippoo Saib on Travancore, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the 29th of December laſt.

TIPPOO commenced his operations by a general aſſault on the lines. Three guns were fired from a battery towards the hills, as a ſignal for the reſt to commence. The rajah of Travancore's people ſeem to have been ſurpriſed, as Tippoo's people got poſſeſſion of the baſtion without oppoſition, but were ſoon repulſed by the Nairs. At the ſame time an attack was made about ten miles weſtward of the firſt opened battery. His guns ſoon made a breach in the walls; he then ordered the ditch to be filled with bales of cotton, and ſoon after ſtormed and took poſſeſſion of about three miles of the lines and twelve baſtions. The rajah's troops then collected inſtantly to the amount of many thouſands, and attacked the aſſailants, who fled precipitately to the breach in hopes of making an eſcape. Here, however, their progreſs was ſtopped by means of the immenſe quantity of cotton which had taken fire, and burnt with violence, and here they were obliged to ſtand to be cut down by the Nairs till the flames were extinguiſhed. At leaſt one thouſand three hundred heads were chopped off in this dreadful interval and kicked into the flames. Among the ſlain were two men of high rank. Tippoo was there himſelf mounted on a white horſe; the horſe was wounded and he was obliged to mount another, with which he rode off through the remains of the burning cotton—it might truly be ſaid that *hell and deſtruction followed after him.*—This was reckoned a very ſevere check to Tippoo, and will no doubt exaſperate him to ſtill greater exertions.

This tyrant, after making a retreat, muſtered his army on the 30th of December, and found no leſs than 3000 miſſing, over and above the killed and wounded. Tippoo is now waiting for heavy cannon with an intention of attacking Cranganore, one of the forts claimed by him from the rajah of Travancore.—The Engliſh are bound by treaty to aſſiſt and defend the rajah of Travancore, who is guaranteed in his poſſeſſions by the treaty of peace between the Eaſt-India company and Tippoo Saib; and he has made a claim on the aſſiſtance and ſupport of the Britiſh government to enable him to repel the wanton attacks of this reſtleſs and ambitious tyrant.

Aug. 26. Yeſterday arrived here, from Liverpool, the ſhip Ceres, captain Angus, after a paſſage of ſeven weeks. Captain Angus left Liverpool the 4th of July, when nothing determinative had occurred as to the expected war between England and Spain; but very great preparations were making on both ſides, to commence hoſtilities in the moſt active manner, ſhould the negotiations between the two courts not bring about an amicable accommodation. The public opinion was ſo much divided as to the event of thoſe negotiations, that it was impoſſible to form a deciſion on that important point.—Our readers are referred to the foreign head of this paper, which contains extracts from the Britiſh prints, with which captain Angus was ſo kind as to furniſh us.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth town, Auguſt 18.

" The fatal effects of wild cherry tree leaves to cattle, eſpecially in the dog-days, have frequently been experienced, and ought to make people very cautious of throwing the loppings or tops of ſaid trees in the highways or ſtreets, to the great injury of their neighbours. A recent inſtance, which confirms the above, happened at Chatham, by which a perſon loſt two cows by partaking of this deſtructive poiſon."

A late Portſmouth paper aſſerts the following to be a fact——A gentleman of this town, famous for his poetical and muſical talents, was one day diverting himſelf by a ſolo on the violin. He had not played long before a mouſe, attracted by the muſic, crept from a crevice in a corner of the room, and came and ſeated itſelf on its hind legs immediately between the gentleman's feet, and there remained with its head erect until the gentleman concluded, when it very politely withdrew.

Extract of a letter from Wrentham, Maſſachuſetts, dated July 26.

" Yeſterday between the hours of twelve and one o'clock there fell in this place the moſt deſtructive ſtorm of hail perhaps ever known in New-England—the cloud aroſe in the weſt, very black, and rolling in columns one over another, very rapidly, until the whole horizon was overcaſt. The cloud was highly charged with the electric fluid, evidenced by the frequent and vaſt exploſions, though ſo high as not to be greatly terrifying. But it is not in my power to deſcribe the terror and deſtruction of the hail, I will only relate the ſimple facts: By the beſt information I can get, it began to hail about a mile and a half S. W. from the meeting-houſe, and advanced through the whole ſtreet with an increaſing width as it advanced; its extent from the meeting-houſe was about two miles from the E. S. E. to the N. and N. W. when the wind ſhifting to the W. by N. drove it more to the E.—In its courſe it cut down all kinds of grain in a deplorable manner.—The rye that was not previouſly cut up was nearly ruined, and that which was (which was generally the caſe) was nearly half beat out of the huſk upon the ground—gardens were ruined, whole fields of Indian corn laid waſte, trees barked and their boughs broken off, and many tore up by the roots, and at leaſt half the fruit driven from the fruit trees, and thoſe remaining too much bruiſed to come to maturity—The force of the hail was ſufficient to kill the birds, which were found dead under the trees—large quantities of glaſs were broken in the meeting-houſe, and Mr. Mann's tavern in particular, ſuffered greatly, having the greater part of the glaſs in front broken. Some aſſirm they took up the hail-ſtones as large as gooſe eggs; many were really as large as hen's eggs; their ſhapes irregular and various, from oval to cylindrical of two inches long; the quantity which fell was aſtoniſhing, three inches deep upon a level; and this morning, ſun an hour and an half high, they were ſtill remaining in heaps, many of them larger than an ounce ball, though many of the preceding days had been extremely warm, and the earth conſequently much heated, where they had driven into conſiderable heaps, by adhering and amaſſing they formed columns of ice twelve inches long, and as large as a man's arm—Thus as fine a proſpect of plenteous productions of the earth as ever was known, was in a few moments blaſted."

SAVANNA, *July* 29.

His excellency the governor, on the 19th inſt. iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 100l. for the murderer of the Cuſſitah Indian, near the Oconee river, about the 4th of this month, and 50l. for the other offender—one half of ſaid ſums to be paid on the ſaid offender or offenders being ſecured in a good and ſufficient gaol within this ſtate, and on lodging the neceſſary evidence with the attorney-general, the other moiety to be paid on trial and conviction of the offender or offenders aforeſaid.

NORFOLK, *Auguſt* 21.

By captain Dickſon of the ſhip Louiſa, who arrived here the 18th inſtant from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that great confuſion ſtill prevails in Hiſpaniola; that the crew of a 74 gun ſhip had mutined againſt their captain, and drove him on ſhore; that frequent ſkirmiſhes have happened among the iſlanders and ſoldiers, in which ſome lives have been loſt—On the 8th inſtant off Cape Nichola Mole, captain Dickſon fell in with fifty ſail of merchantmen from Jamaica bound to Great-Britain, under convoy of three frigates and a ſloop of war.—On the 13th in lat. 31. 21. and long. 74. ſpoke the ſhip Britannia, captain Duncan, from this port, bound to Jamaica—out 12 days.

ANNAPOLIS, SEPT. 2.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, of the 29th of June.

" The crop of wheat in this kingdom proves the beſt and moſt abundant one we have had for many years; the ſame in Spain, and all over Italy.

" Peace is likely to be laſting, as the advices from Spain mention matters to be ſettled with Great-Britain."

Meſſieurs GREEN, Annapolis.

IN your laſt paper, I diſcover a curious production " *For the Maryland Gazette,*" headed with " *Everlaſting damnation.*" In juſtice to that ſubject, I beg leave to make a few remarks upon the eſſay. The gentleman ſtarts at the " dreadful idea" of " *everlaſting.*" But if " *eternal torture*" will not deter men from wickedneſs, moſt certainly a ſhorter or limitted time will not. Where then can be the utility of reprobating the idea of " everlaſting?" Will a contrary opinion be productive of leſs vice and more virtue? 'Tis humbly and rationally conceived quite the reverſe. Shall any lover and promoter of virtue in civil, religious, or domeſtic ſociety, fly in the face of the *idea* of a judgment calculated to deter men from evil, by holding out a conſideration of future puniſhment? " *Puniſhment ought to be proportioned to the crime.*" If this be the foundation of his argument, I will grant his premiſes, and therefrom point out, as a juſt concluſion, the perpetuity of " damnation." It is a juſt maxim, The magnitude of a crime is in proportion to the dignity of the character againſt whom it was committed. My conduct, that would be nothing more than an inſult to an equal, would be treaſon to a prince. Thus the offence mag-

nifies in prop
us conſider n
preme! King
and flying in
authority by
committed a
properly call
ment ought
an infinite o
niſhment; bu
fore he muſt
laſting." If
of *God* can b
" What a dr
will enforce t
linquents, whi
laſting damnat
through the *m*
eere penitent
pect more me
ent time and
thereupon to r
but everlaſtin
for daring inſ
God of Heav
mands of his
ſers, call in q
tence, diſrega
and yet preſum
are not deſerv
fenders ſhould
" dreadful jud
the thunderbo
proportion to t
ers.—Let non
certain venture
day of ſalvation
TY! futurity
Can *Newton*
How many
Can he who
When *ſets* th
" *Never*!" w
Into a gulph

She

TO

At Mr. JOH
the 1

SUNDRY tra
writ of *fieri*
againſt the prope
cholls, late colle
ty, viz. one trac
containing 64 ac
containing 40 ac
Cow, containing
Beall's Honeſty,
containing 250 a
And on the follo
fold ſeveral houſe
virtue of the ſan
portion of groun
guiſhed by numb
four inches and a
ninety-nine feet b
houſe, the proper
or portion of grou
tinguiſhed by nun
front, and three
whereon is a fram
Richard Thompſo
Beatty, Threlkeld
town, known and
taining thirty feet
whereon is a fram
liam Deakins, juni
in George-town,
forty-ſeven, contai
feet back, ſubject
rency per foot, wh
houſe, and a frame
O'Neill.

BE
Auguſt 28, 179

NOTI
peri

THAT I inte
ty court, at
a commiſſion to pro
lines of the followi
or parcels of land, c
in the county afore
GRAY, Part of P
SEAT, Part of SNO
FD, Part of LIN
HILLS, all adjoinin
directions of the act
bounding lands.

RICHA

NOTIC

THAT the ſub
general aſſem
to diſpoſe of and to
is entitled.

SAMU