fisted between their respective states and countries, have reciprocally communicated to each other their pacific intentions, and, with a view to realise them, have agreed on the following articles:

" Article 1. There shall be henceforward between his majesty, the king of Sweden, and his estates, and her majesty the empress of all the Russias, and her estates, countries and nations, on the other—perpetual peace, good neighbourhood and perfect tranquillity, both by sea and land; and consequently the most speedy orders for the cessation of hostilities shall be given by each party. Whatever is past shall be forgotten: attention will only be paid to the re-establishment of that harmony and mutual good will which has been interrupted by the present war.

" Art. 2. The limits and frontiers shall, on each side, continue as they were before the rupture, or the beginning of the present war.

" Art. 3. Therefore all the countries, provinces, or places whatever, which have been taken or occupied by the troops of either of the contracting parties, shall be evacuated as speedily as possible, or fourteen days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

" Art. 4. All prisoners of war, or others, who, not bearing arms, have been taken by either of the belligerent parties during the course of hostilities, shall be set at liberty by each party without ransom; and they shall be permitted to return home without any indemnification being required by either party for their maintenance, but they shall be obliged to pay debts which they have contracted with individuals of each respective state.

" Art. 5. And, in order to prevent the giving of the least occasion for a misunderstanding at sea between the contracting parties, it is stipulated and agreed, that whenever one or more Swedish men of war, whether small or great, shall pass by the forts of her Imperial majesty, they shall be obliged to give a salute in the Swedish manner; which shall be immediately answered by a salute in the Russian mode. The same shall be observed by Russian men of war, whether one or more, they shall be obliged to salute before the forts of his Swedish majesty, and they shall be answered by a Swedish salute.

" In the mean time, the high contracting parties shall order, as speedily as possible, a particular convention to be made, in which the mode of saluting between Swedish and Russian ships shall be established, whether at sea, in port, or wherever they may chance to meet.

" Till then, in order to prevent mistakes in the above case, ships of war belonging to either party shall not salute each other.

" Art. 6. Her Imperial majesty of all the Russias has also agreed, that his Swedish majesty shall be at liberty to buy every year corn to the amount of 50,000 roubles, in the ports of the Gulph of Finland, and of the Baltic Sea, provided it be proved that it is for the use of his Swedish majesty, or for the use of some of his subjects, duly authorised by his majesty, without dues or charges, and to export it freely into Sweden. In this, however, barren years shall not be included, nor such years in which, for some important reasons, her Imperial majesty may be induced to forbid the exportation of grain to any nation whatever.

" Art. 7. As the eagerness of the high contracting parties for the speedy termination of those evils with which their respective subjects have been afflicted in consequence of war, does not allow them time for the regulation of many points and objects tending to establish firmly a good neighbourhood, and perfect tranquillity of the frontiers, they agree, and mutually promise to pay attention to those points and objects, and to discuss and regulate them amicably, by means of ambassadors, or plenipotentiary ministers, whom they shall appoint immediately after the conclusion of the present treaty of peace.

" Art. 8. The ratification of the present treaty of peace shall be exchanged in the space of six days, or sooner, if possible.

" In testimony whereof, we have signed the present treaty of peace, and sealed it with our arms.

" DONE in the plain of Nercle, near the river Kymene, between the advanced posts of each camp, the 11th of August, 1790.

GUSTAVUS MAURE, *baron* D'ARMFELT.
OTHO, *baron* D'IGLESTOM."

BOSTON, *November* 17.

Captain Brayson, who arrived at Wiscasset on Wednesday last from Liverpool, which place he left about the first of October, informs, that war was expected to commence very soon, and that the merchants of that place were so well assured of such an event, that they were fitting out with great expedition a number of privateers.

Nov. 18. Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Dispatch, captain D. Loring, in 49 days from Liverpool, who has brought papers to the 27th of September; which corresponding with, or leading to the later information brought by the arrival at Rappahannock, induce us to believe, that the declaration of war between England and Spain, will at last prove to be no hum.

Arrived at Portland, brig Ranger, captain Robinson, in 40 days from Liverpool, and brings the same accounts as captain Loring.

BENNINGTON, *November* 8.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated October 30.

" You cannot but be sensible that candour has graced the conduct of this state in its late negotiation with you: I am glad to find your legislature have ratified your conditions. The sum of 9000l. is but a trifle, if it terminates contention, and establishes amity between neighbouring states. Many among us (especially members of the law) argued that ten cents per acre would not have amounted to half the sum: but when we reflect what a scene of contention it might have opened, and how expensive determinations at law would have been, the ruin of numbers seems to have been contained in the latter, while scarce the idea of difficulty is involved in the former. Those who are of an anti-federal tone both among you and us, will start objections to your accession to the union: among other matters the payment of a quota of the public debt may be held up as a bugbear: but when any man of common capacity, reflects on the exertions made and making to discharge these demands; when he takes into view the growing state of our commerce, and consequent increase of the public revenue by impost and excise, the result of the reflection must be, that direct taxation can never arise from present debts, and through the mean of indirect taxation, you already pay your full proportion towards supporting the federal government. I affirmed that you paid your full proportion—you indirectly paid much more while deprived of the benefits of representation. The prevalent wish here, is perpetual union between New-York and Vermont, and a just proportion of northern influence in congress.

" Perhaps it may not be amiss to remark, that the tranquillity of the union is an evidence of the goodness of the federal constitution. How soon after its adoption does the animosities of the most anti-federal states subside to peace. May providence conduct you to the union, and happiness be the result."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 30.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 12.

" Peace and good order is now re-established at Nancy, and the country round it. Twenty one soldiers that belonged to the garrison have been hanged: only one was broken upon the wheel, after having had his hands cut off, the same that put the match to the first of the great guns that were fired upon M. de Bouille and his troops. Sixty-four are condemned to the gallies for life, forty-two are respited till further proof against them; and informations have been entered against several of the citizens who were taken with arms in their hands."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-François, to his friend in this city, dated October 31, 1790.

The disturbances in this place are at this time very great. Yesterday the inhabitants of the Cape drew lots to determine who should march against the free people of colour, who do great mischief in the plain, since the arrival of one AUGET, who is at their head, and who lately came from France by way of New-England. The pretensions of this man arise from the second article of the bill of rights, drawn up in the national assembly; by which all men are declared to be born free and equal. They, therefore, contend that people of colour ought to enjoy rights equal to ours here. If this levelling principle should be adopted, the colony is lost for ever. They have taken very wrong methods of procuring the enjoyments of the rights they lay claim to. They began by plundering the planters of their money and arms, and have killed two or three of the principal among them, and wounded four besides. They have also taken one thousand guineas from another planter. They have with them some field pieces, and retire among the mountains; they are 400 in number. By an express extraordinary arrived this afternoon, we hear of an engagement that happened 24 miles from this place, in which many of them have been killed, and 3 of the white wounded. We are to send a supply of fresh troops and some field pieces, in addition to 1200 armed men, that have already marched from the Cape.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, Northumberland county, (Pennsylvania) dated November 13.

" One of the men who murdered the Indians at Pine creek, was tried on Saturday evening, and though a number of witnesses clearly proved the hand he had in perpetrating the horrid deed, and the confession of his council at the bar that confirmed it; yet, notwithstanding an express charge from the judges to bring him in guilty, the jury in a few moments returned with a verdict in his favour, and a subscription to pay the costs of the suit, that he might immediately be set at liberty——And all this from a most absurd idea, which the attorney-general could not, with all his endeavours, beat out of them, that the crime was not the same to kill an Indian as a white man.—For some minutes the chief justice was mute with astonishment.—How the state can pacify the Indians, Heaven knows! While, at this moment, the other murderers are at large in this county, and no one will arrest them."

Extract of a letter from London, October 3.

" We still remain in the same uncertain state with respect to a war; though the opinions are various. The stocks, which are considered as the political weather-glass, have fallen this last week, which has more the appearance of war than for some time past."

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

" War is considered here as certain with Spain, and of course with the French. Our preparations are immense; though so great a confidence have we in our present minister, that, considering the occasion, stocks have continued very steady."

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

" It seems now that we are to have a war. It will be long before kings and other potentates know how to fix a proper value to the blessings of peace."

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 5.

" The public opinion is very much divided as to the event of the present negotiation with Spain. A messenger has just arrived from that court, and report says, that one of the propositions sent there has not been acceded to. I have good reason to believe that Mr. Fitzherbert has sent for fresh powers. Opposition are endeavouring to make some use of captain M'Donald's testimony, by inflaming the people. The parliament being on the eve of meeting, the speech from the throne will afford a better opportunity of judging of the intentions of ministry, than any of the reports in circulation. I think it beyond a doubt that they will avoid a war if possible; but John Bull will not readily forgive the expence he has been put to without some fighting."

From a late London paper.

TAXES ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

For bread we pay the following taxes:—A land-tax on the ground the wheat grows on, a land-tax on the ground the wood grows on it is baked with, a tax on the very water it is made with, a tax on the yeast it is worked with, a tax on the salt used in it, besides a reasonable allowance the baker hath, or ought to have, for house-keeping being doubled.

For beer I think we pay the following taxes—

1 A land-tax on the ground the barley grows on, a
2 land-tax on the ground the hops grow on, a tax
3 on the water it is brewed with, 3 different taxes laid on malt at three different times for three dif-
3 ferent uses, 3 different taxes laid on hops at three
3 different times for three different uses, 3 different excises laid on ale at three different times for three
3 different uses, 3 different taxes on the coals it is
3 boiled with, a tax on the copper it is boiled in, 2 different taxes on the staves the barrels are made
1 of to put it in, a tax on the hoops the staves are
1 bound in, a tax on the yeast it is worked with, a
1 tax on the candles the brewer's servants use in
3 brewing, 3 different taxes laid on the publican at
2 three different times for his licence to sell, and 2 taxes for the tankards we drink out of.

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AUGUSTA, *October* 13.

A report prevails here that brigadier-general M'Gillivray has been sent to some of the Spanish mines. It is said that Mr. Secretary Howard waited on the general on his arrival in the St. Mary, with compliments from the governor of East Florida, and intimated his earnest desire of seeing the new brigadier, and hence it is concluded that this visit terminated in introducing the general to the supposed place of his present residence. Various are the conjectures occasioned by this report; some maintain that a war with Spain is inevitable, and that the dignity of the United States, and the magnanimity of the secretary at war can never brook the insult—whilst others insist that it is a meritorious act of the Spaniards, in punishing the American general as a deserted Spanish colonel.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) November* 10.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were publicly proclaimed representatives to congress for the state of South-Carolina:

William Smith, for Charleston district; Robert Barnwell, for the united districts of Beaufort and Orangeburgh; Daniel Huger, for the united districts of George-town and Cheraws; Thomas Sumpter, for the district of Camden; and Thomas Tudor Tucker, for the district of Ninety-six.

A gentleman from the interior part of this state, assures us, that the crops are generally more abundant than usual, which circumstance affords the pleasing prospect of giving the honest farmer relief in present difficulties, and adding to his future views of happiness.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 9.

Messrs. GREEN,

THE time called Christmas is at hand. I think it would be very advisable in the officers of this city to combine and break up that very discommendable, foolish and dangerous custom, so prevalent among the thoughtless, of firing guns through the streets and lanes. Several bad consequences might be enumerated, which the gentlemen of authority may readily conceive.

A prohibition might be proclaimed through the city the day before Christmas—and all violaters of the decree apprehended, made to feel for their rebellion against civil order.

Gentlemen and citizens, will any of you oppose this plan? None of you can approve of thoughtless boys, giddy lads, or men, promiscuously and precipitately flying through town with fire-arms, giving their peals of guns when and where they please—night or day. Remember, injury at last may succeed neglect. Melancholy accidents have been known from this shameful practice. 'Tis a good proverb, " Shut the stable door in time, for after the steed is stolen it is too late."

A CITIZEN.

On FRIDAY, the 7th of JANUARY, 1791, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the plantation of the late FRANK LEEKE, near Upper-Marlborough,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, belonging to the estate of the said Frank Leeke; among whom are some tradesmen, and the rest accustomed to plantation work. Likewise, the STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a quantity of corn, and the plantation utensils The sale, if not finished on Friday, will continue the next day. And

On MONDAY, the 10th, at Upper-Marlborough, sundry other NEGROES belonging to the said estate, among which are some valuable house-servants; some horses and cattle, and a variety of articles of household and kitchen furniture—the sale of which will be continued from day to day till it is completed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security (with interest from the day of sale) except for a few articles, which will be particularised at the day of sale, for which a small part of the purchase money must be paid down. The sales at each place will commence at 11 o'clock.

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