pard, lately arrived from the West-Indies, has been sent for to appear before the national assembly."

The security of Jamaica is not, it may be relied on, the only object in sending out so large a detachment of the guards. From the preparations that are making for their embarkation, there is every reason to conclude that they will be employed offensively against the Spaniards, soon after they reach the western hemisphere.

Oct. 18. On Saturday morning Mr. Wiffin, his majesty's special messenger, arrived at the duke of Leed's office with letters from Mr. Fitzherbert at Madrid; and although we are not warranted in reporting the particulars of his dispatches, yet we need not hesitate to declare, that they contain nothing auspicious of a favourable conclusion to the present negotiation between the ministers of Spain and Great-Britain.

The peace-mongers, however, assert, that the marquis del Campo, the ambassador in London from the court of Spain, "has a peace in his pocket;" and they go foolishly still farther to say that he is invested with powers to establish a peace whenever he pleases.

This report we give in proof of the folly and absurdity of mankind.

Mr. Wiffin being returned from Madrid without bringing any thing satisfactory, we must consider his dispatches at best, but as the last ultimatum but one.

There can be no doubt but the utmost confidence is reposed by the ministers in the commander in chief of the fleet. His lordship's proved and acknowledged ability fully justifies such confidence; and in the direction of this great fleet under his command, much will, no doubt, be left to his lordship's judgment and discretion. But we will venture to say, that when the fleet again sails from Spithead, its commander will have positive directions to seek for and fight the Spaniards, whenever he may find them.

The squadron destined to the West-Indies will doubtless be accompanied by lord Howe with the grand fleet to a certain latitude. His lordship will afterwards stand for the Spanish coast, and offer the Dons battle off their own harbours.

The dispatch with which our present great fleet has been fitted out, must impress all Europe with sentiments of awe and admiration. In little more than three months to have 70 sail of the line ready for sea, is a proof of exertion and resource unequalled in the annals of Europe.

The title of Chatham will a second time shine illustrious in the page of history. Of the present nobleman it will be recorded, that, under his naval administration, our fleet attained a pitch of power and perfection unknown to any former age in any nation.

B O S T O N, *December* 15.

Important Information.

We have it from good authority, that OIL is admitted in England in AMERICAN BOTTOMS, which is one of the many advantages that may accrue to this country from a war between England and Spain. We give this information that those who plough the ocean to obtain oil, may reap the advantage, as it is probable the alien duty may be taken off likewise.

Dec. 20. By an arrival at Providence we learn, that all is peace and quietness, at present, in Martinico.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *December* 21.

By captain Hampton, of the sloop Jersey, who arrived in this port in 16 days from St. Croix, we are informed, that on the 24th ult. in lat. 24, long. 68, 30, he spoke the brig Molly, captain Young, from St. Croix, bound to Philadelphia, all well. Captain Young informed, that when he left St. Croix, it was reported, an English fleet of 12 sail of the line and 30 transports, had arrived at Barbadoes.

Extract of a letter from captain Johnson, dated St. Bartholomew's, 8th November.

"*Captain Wm. Hampton.*

"SIR,

"Agreeable to your request I have to inform you, that on the 14th October, lat. 39, 35, long. 63, I fell in with a wreck, that appeared to be a fine new brig, that had been laden with cattle on deck; her inboard cargo not known, except a few barrels of apples; her masts both along side, but her hull very little damaged; she was called the Elias of Shelburne.

"The brig had a white bottom, upper works black; the people's births were forward; her pumps were short and they had high wooden gallows which worked them above the awning, she had a patent windlass; supposed to have had 30 or 40 head of cattle on board on sailing; a flush main deck, her name below her cabin window; an upright stern-post and a large rake with her counter and stern, no head, 6 or 8 ports on a side, quarter lights, leading blocks on her masts for the top-sail sheets—A penknife marked I. M. and a shoebrush marked I. Marsh, were found in her."

B U R L I N G T O N, *December* 21.

At a meeting of the public creditors of the United States, in the county of Burlington, and state of New-Jersey, held at Mr. Jacob Vansciver's tavern in said county, on the 17th December, 1790, in pursuance of notice given by public advertisement, Isaac Cowgill, Esquire, was appointed chairman, and major Richard Cox, secretary.

The chairman having opened the business of the day, on mature deliberation and discussion, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That a memorial be presented to congress, praying an amendment of their late act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," so as to fulfil the original contract with the public creditors of the said United States.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to consider of and report a suitable memorial for the above purpose—Whereupon Isaac Cowgill, Esquire, major Richard Cox, Mr. John Butler, major John Ross, and Mr. George Painter, were chosen, who having conferred together on the subject, reported that they had read, and entirely approved of the printed memorial of the public creditors in Trenton and its vicinity—Whereupon the said memorial being read, it was unanimously

RESOLVED, That the same be adopted and signed by the said committee of public creditors in and for this county of Burlington; and as soon as possible forwarded to the senators and representatives of New-Jersey, in order to be presented to congress.

Signed by order,

ISAAC COWGILL, chairman.

Attested, RICHARD COX, secretary.

Black-Horse, December 17, 1790.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *December* 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-François, dated November 15.

"My last contained a sketch of the transactions of the volunteers from this town and its vicinity, and the mulattoes to that date. The same day an account arrived, that, in a few days after Oge had fled, he was delivered up to the officers of this government by the Spanish governor of St. Jago, where he had taken refuge. He is expected in town every day, together with a number of the principals of the revolt. His life, with those of a number of his fellow prisoners, it is said, will pay the forfeit of their temerity.

"Yesterday the remainder of our troops returned from the expedition; consequently the troubles from this source may well be said to be at an end.

"The conversation of this place now is, the contents of *La Gazette du Jour*. It contains some severe strictures on the proceedings and sentiments of the assembly of this district, which is called the North. In consequence of this freedom, they have made an attempt to curb the *licentious* pen; but at present, it has no effect.—The parties here are considerably embroiled; and many of the volunteers have declared, that, should he (Mr. Dubuisson, the editor of the paper) be treated as despots and arbitrary judges ever treat men of his sentiments, they will unsheath their swords, and return them not to the scabbard, until they are amply revenged."

CHARLESTON, (*S. C.*) *November* 25.

The wisdom of the politician might, without the gift of prophecy, have soon foretold the fate of the late treaty with M'Gillivray. He might justly conclude, that where no faith can be reposed, alliances can have little duration. The Georgians loudly, and perhaps some of them too violently, reprobated the concessions, as pregnant with injustice, and subversive of previous contracts; consequently were an *ex post facto* compact, repugnant to the constitution, and the dearest rights derived from their fathers. A gentleman who came to this city a few days since, reports that carnage and depredation have again advanced, to desolate the frontiers of that state—a barbarous murder having been committed by a party of the Creeks on a respectable citizen—they assassinated him by night in his house, which they pillaged; and stole four horses. They were pursued by a number of armed inhabitants, who penetrated into their country, when the savages assembling, the whites were obliged to retreat in turn, and one man received a wound from the Indians, in his abdomen.

The assembly of Georgia is now in session, and we hear that the treaty made by the congress of the United States, with the Creek Indians, occupies their most serious deliberations. It is supposed they will pass a supplementary act, establishing more clearly the reciprocity which they conceive omitted in that convention; for a white man cannot, without a passport, travel into the Indian country, nor even pass the boundary line; while the Indians can and do make extensive excursions through every part of the state of Georgia.

FAYETTEVILLE, (*N. C.*) *October* 25.

Extract of a letter from Chatham county, to gentlemen in this town, dated October 4.

"This county has, for some time past, been infested by a number of villains, who have formed themselves into a company, and have committed several robberies. This infamous gang was discovered by the following circumstance—One of the villains, after having stole two horses, stole a negro, and obliged him to ride one of the horses, without a saddle. The negro (an arch fellow) appeared well pleased with his new master, but complained of riding without a saddle—upon which the robber told him to take care of the horses while he went to steal one; and as soon as he went out of the way, the negro took the best horse, and some of the villain's apparel, and made his escape to his real master. The negro further says, that these villains have a quantity of arms and ammunition, and have agreed to post themselves in swamps, &c. in order to attack the unweary traveller.—The negro left them at a place called New-Hope."

N E W B E R N, (*N. C.*) *December* 9.

We hear from the territory of the United States that his excellency governor Blount arrived there about the middle of October last, and has since visited the counties of Washington, Sullivan and Greene. The people there are very much pleased with the change of government, and have received their chief magistrate with every mark of respect and confidence. We have been favoured of the address presented to him in Greene county.

To his excellency William Blount, Esquire, governor over the territory of the United States, South of the river Ohio.

The ADDRESS of the officers, and other inhabitants of the county of Greene, in the said territory.

May it please your excellency,

WE have long since been convinced of the utility of a separation from the state of North-Carolina on constitutional principles; through the liberal policy of that state, the period is now arrived. We have now obtained the completion of our wishes. A government is nearly organized under the auspices of congress that bids fair to secure our happiness and tranquillity. Permit us with utmost sincerity to assure you, Sir, that among the various steps that conduced to bring us to our present situation, none gave us more sensible pleasure than hearing of your appointment to be our chief magistrate. Your patriotic, and amiable character, made us readily conclude that your present important office could not confer on you any additional dignity, but might easily borrow dignity from you. Anticipating our future happy prospects we congratulated each other on an appointment so pleasing to us all. Your presence has realized our expectations, and from your former steady attachment to the interest of the western country, we are fully convinced that we have every thing to hope and nothing to fear. But amidst our pleasing contemplation of the happy effects of your administration under the patronage of congress, we cannot forget that the best and wisest plans that can be framed to promote the felicity of any country will not accomplish that end without the confidence and concurrence of the people. We beg leave to assure your excellency, that in our several stations, we will cheerfully concur in supporting the dignity and the energy of government, fully sensible that none but an efficient government can secure our true interests, honour and prosperity.

Signed by order and on behalf of the committee,

JOHN SEVIER.

We learn from Fayetteville, that the general assembly go on in a manner unusually slow—they have passed an act altering the time of holding their future sessions, from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in December—and an act to prevent any member of congress, and all other persons holding any appointment under the United States, from exercising any office or appointment of emolument or trust in this state; the appointment or office of a justice of the peace excepted. They have rejected the bill for carrying into effect the ordinance of the convention at Hillsborough, respecting the seat of government, by the vote of the chair in the senate—they have before them a bill making alterations in the judicial system, which, it is supposed, will pass—a bill for placing into the office of the commissioner of loans the certificates, &c. of the state, at present in the hands of the treasurer and comptroller and for the purchasing others to be disposed of in the like manner—and a bill for dividing the state into five districts for the election of representatives in congress, which is as yet a skeleton—The assembly it is supposed, will sit until Christmas—great discord among the members, excited principally by the balloting for the place, where the next assembly shall be held, which is not yet determined on—Newbern has hitherto stood fair and failed; Tarborough it seems is next to be tried—no less than ten members of the eastern districts are absent.

W I N C H E S T E R, *December* 15.

We learn from Kentucky, that the Chickamogga Indians having been very troublesome in the neighbourhood of Cumberland river last fall, a party of the inhabitants of Cumberland settlement, near Clover-creek, amounting to about 60, went out against them on the 22d of November; that in this expedition they had killed 2 of the savages, and retaken 11 horses and a considerable quantity of other articles, which these marauders had recently pilfered from them.

G E O R G E - T O W N, *December* 25.

On Thursday morning last, between two and three o'clock, an uncommon noise was heard in the heavens:—From what we can learn, it was similar to heavy, distant thunder, and continued near a minute. Some reports say, that a ball of fire was seen moving, with great rapidity, from the west an easterly course, and that the bursting of this meteor occasioned the report, which was not for several minutes after the disappearing of the light. The night was remarkably serene, and not a cloud in view. The noise was heard in this town, and by numbers for ten miles in the country. [We would thank any literary gentleman, who had an opportunity of witnessing this extraordinary *phenomenon*, for his observations and remarks *relative thereto.*]

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Anne Arundel county court, in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called COCKEY'S ADDITION, agreeably to an act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD BOONE.

January 3, 1791.