## ALBANY, *January* 31, 1791.

*The following was communicated by a worthy correspondent, in the Indian country.*

" Many of the Indians, in the late engagement with general Harmar, or rather the brave, but unfortunate, major Wyllys, fought on horseback, and with a dexterity that would not have disgraced well disciplined dragoons. Their horses were equipped with a bunch of bells hanging down the left cheek, and two narrow stripes of cloth, red and white; and the Indians were painted red and black, and in such a manner as to represent the infernal spirits, perhaps, much more than the human species. This most hideous and terrific appearance, added to the noise of the bells and the flapping of the pendant stripes of cloth, rendered them truly formidable to the militia horse, which shrunk back at the very sight, and it was with the greatest difficulty any could be brought to the charge."

## NEW-YORK, *January* 31.

*Extract of a letter from Joseph Fenwick, Esq; consul of the United States, at the port of Bourdeaux, dated November* 8, 1790, *addressed to his friend in Providence, (R. I.)*

" There is a usage at this port, which allows on all bills of lading, filled with primage and average accustomed, ten per cent. on the freight—say five to the captain for primage, and five to the ship for average. As this occasions frequent and disagreeable disputes here between the captains and consignees, and often subjects the freighter to a charge he is not aware of, I beg leave to suggest, that it would be well to stipulate on the bill of lading, what is to be allowed, to either the captain or ship, over and above freight. As this is not generally known in America, and the information may interest your merchants in general, I beg that it may be inserted in the different newspapers throughout the United States."

*Feb.* 1. A Dublin newspaper has the following paragraph: " Last week a gentleman of this city, who came passenger in the brig Triton, arrived off Passage, from Philadelphia in 34 days, relates, that the congress had determined to send an envoy to the great mogul, for the purpose of negotiating an establishment in some of the northern provinces of the Indian empire, for the benefit of a more extensive trade. That Rupert de Visme, a capital merchant of New-York, and late vice-president of congress, had been appointed to that office, and was to embark in the first vessel bound to the river Ganges, about the middle of September. The great and good Washington has perfectly recovered from his late illness; for which, fireworks were displayed, cannon fired, and every demonstration of joy and respect in the power of a sensible and animated people to bestow."

*Feb.* 2. Yesterday his excellency the governor communicated to the legislature a letter from governor Chittenden, of Vermont, dated January 22d, enclosing a certified copy of an act of that state, for paying 30,000 dollars to this state, and fixing the boundary of Vermont. Also informing, that they had appointed the honourable Nathaniel Chapman, and Lewis R. Morris, Esquires, commissioners to negotiate the admission of that state into the union."

An Albany paper of the 20th ultimo, mentions, " counterfeit notes of New-York bank money, circulated in and about that place. On the 19th, a 4l. counterfeit bank note was detected; it differs from the true bill by having the water mark deeper, and the paper thicker and darker: it had been considerably worn and soiled, apparently to prevent discovery."

*Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, October* 25.

" The principal merchants of this place met last week to deliberate on the means of obtaining redress concerning the tunnage duty laid by congress on French vessels, notwithstanding the treaty of commerce which subsists between the two nations.

" They resolved unanimously to write to the chambers of commerce at Nantes, of Rouen, and of other sea port towns to request their concurrence to an address which is to be presented to the national assembly. They desire that the Americans, who hitherto have paid no tunnage in France, be placed on the same footing as the French are in America. I do not know what will be the result of this step, but I shall take care to inform you of it by the first opportunity.

" Great complaints are made here that your government has appointed two consuls to reside at Hispaniola and Martinico. We do not even allow the Spaniards to have consuls in our colonies. These officers are only admitted in countries where commerce is free; the trade of our islands is not free; it cannot, it will not be free. Our policy in this respect does not differ from that of other nations; attempt to send consuls to Jamaica or to the Havannah, and you will see how they will be received.

" The assignats rise considerably since the beginning of the sales of church land; it is believed they will soon be at a par.

" From this moment we may consider the revolution as complete. If the aristocrates dare to make new attempts, they will be ruined for ever."

## ELIZABETH-TOWN *February* 2.

A letter from an officer, in the western army, to a gentleman in Boston, contains the following particulars relating to the late expedition:—

" Captain Armstrong, who commanded the party, made his escape, by plunging himself into a pond or swamp up to his neck; within two hundred yards of the field of action, where he remained the whole night a spectator to the horrid scene of the war dance performed over the dead and wounded bodies of the poor soldiers that had fallen the preceding day; where the shrieks mixed with the horrid yells of the savages, rendering his situation shocking. Nothing can exceed the intrepidity of the Indians on this occaosin: the militia they appeared to dispise, and with all the undauntedness conceivable, threw down their guns, and rushed upon the bayonets of the regular soldiers; a great number of them fell; but being so far superior in numbers soon overpowered them, for while the poor soldier had his bayonet in one Indian, two more would sink their tomahawks in his head."

## PHILADELPHIA, *February* 5.

Mr. Blanchard, the celebrated aeronaut, in a private letter to a gentleman in London, gives a particular account of his last aerial excursion in the neighbourhoood of Prague, and the extreme danger he escaped in being overtaken with a hurricane of wind, when at an immense height in the atmosphere.

" More than once (says he) did my companion and myself expect to share the fate of Pilatre Rozier, whose tragical end is well known: Heaven, however, ordered otherwise, and it is with great self-gratulation I can tell you, that we descended without the least injury to ourselves, but the balloon was torn and shattered in a terrible manner." There are some other particulars mentioned that are somewhat curious. When at the height of 3 or 4000 fathoms from the earth, he observed the body of the sun to assume the white luminous brightness of a star, which plainly proves that the yellow colour he exhibits to those on the surface of the earth, is wholly owing to the interposition of the gross particles of the atmosphere. The earth at the same height assumed the appearance of a plain immensely extended, and variegated with light and shade according as it happened to be more or less covered with woods, lakes, rivers, &c. &c. But (says he) to see our planet exhibiting a globular appearance, the spectator must be removed to the distance of several of its diameters from the surface, which is an elevation that art finds it impracticable to attain, owing to the great rarefaction of the atmosphere, only at the height of 30 or 40 miles, where it is as unable to sustain the lightest feather, as the surface of the ocean is to float a mass of solid iron.

*Extract of a letter from Brunswick (N. J.) January* 24.

" I have just returned from seeing a great curiosity, at least to most of us in this part of the country: On Sunday the 16th instant, there was drove on shore three miles E. S. E. of South-Amboy, a young calf-whale, about 36 feet long, 16 feet in circumference, jaw 7 feet in length, and tail 7 feet 4 inches broad. Various are the opinions of people on this occasion: Some say it is the sign of a hard winter: others, that it forbodes a change in congress. We shall be better able to determine after election is over. Our exhibition comes on to-morrow. There will be a sad shaking: You see we have 42 candidates, and all of them have their friends."

We hear that the census of the inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, amounts to four hundred and seventy thousand persons.

## SAVANNAH, *January* 6.

Last Thursday afternoon, the brig Eliza, from Barbadoes, belonging to Shelburne, in company with the Cleopatra, captain Hopkins, from Cape François, came off this bar. No pilots being out, the master of the Eliza asked captain Hopkins if he knew the way in? He informed him that his mate had formerly been a pilot here, and said he might follow him. That night they came to anchor in two and a half fathoms at high water. Captain Hopkins lost his anchor on Friday morning, and in the snow storm got within a cable's length of the Eliza.

About one o'clock the Eliza's main-mast was cut away, and half after two her fore-mast. On Saturday, about one o'clock in the morning, the Eliza's people called out for help, she being in the south breakers—but, captain Hopkins finding it then impossible to get out his boat, could not give them any assistance. After repeated trials however he got on board her at seven, and found five dead men lashed to different parts of the wreck.

A Dublin paper mentions, that a gentleman has engaged to spin a finer piece of muslin than ever came from the E. Indies—A pound of cotton can be so spun, as to be worth 30 guineas.

## NORFOLK, *January* 29.

*Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated November* 22.

" Another expedition is meditating against the savages, which is expected to take place about the first of next month. I intend to turn out as a volunteer, for we had such bad success in the first, that I am determined to go again, in hopes of getting satisfaction; we lost 100 men belonging to this settlement, and 75 regulars. A great deal of blame is laid upon our officers, who sent out only 150 men in the first party which fell in with the enemy, and but 290 in the second, although our whole force was about 1700 strong."

## ANNAPOLIS, *February* 17.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

THE NEW AMERICAN COMPANY (deeply impressed with gratitude for their kind, liberal and respectable auditors) takes this public method of expressing the grateful sense they entertain for such unbounded patronage, and humbly assures them that during the short stay they shall have the pleasure, honour and happiness of performing before them, it will be the NEW AMERICAN COMPANY's study (as before) at endeavouring to augment rather than decrease their evenings entertainments.

We are your servants, the servants of a generous, polite, humane and judicious auditory, and under such generous patrons, what one is there amongst us that will not strain every nerve, every sinew, and every fibre in endeavouring to please where it is not only our duty, but our glory and greatest happiness?

" Your hearts to win is now our aim alone,
" There if we grow the harvest is your own."

Wednesday, February 16.

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*A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.*

WHEREAS several parts of the act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, want explanation, amendments and alterations, the more easily and effectually to carry into execution the intention of the said act: And whereas doubts have arisen respecting the construction of the second section of the aforesaid act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, and many of the good people of this state have thought themselves aggrieved by the restrictions therein contained,

*Be it enacted*, That the said second section of the aforesaid act be and is hereby repealed.

*And be it enacted*, That after the first Monday of February next, no person shall carry out of the counties where it was made, either by land or water, any tobacco, either in casks or parcels of any kind, until it has been inspected at some public warehouse in the said county, unless he shall choose to carry it to some one public warehouse at the next adjacent county.

*And*, whereas by the aforesaid act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, no provision is made for the annual appointment of inspectors, which provision appears to have been the intention of the legislature, *Be it enacted*, That the justices of the peace, or any three or more of them, for the several counties, as directed under the said act, be authorised and required annually, between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth day of January, to meet at the place where their respective county courts are held, and to nominate inspectors agreeably to the directions of the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco; and where the same person or persons are nominated who had the preceding year officiated as inspector or inspectors, under commission from the governor, he or they may continue to act as inspector or inspectors without a new commission from the governor, upon giving bond as required by the said act, but wherever a person or persons shall be nominated by the said justices who has not officiated the preceding year under a commission, a recommendation shall be made to the governor and council, and a commission obtained agreeable to the directions of the said act.

*And*, whereas by the thirty-first section of the said act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, no provision is expressly made for the burning of trash tobacco which may be offered for inspection in parcels, it is therefore hereby declared, *And be it enacted*, That the inspector or inspectors are authorised and required to burn all unmerchantable and trash tobacco which may be brought and offered for inspection in parcels of any kind, and that no person be allowed to carry away the said tobacco after having offered it for inspection, under the penalty of five pounds, to be recovered on information on oath before a single magistrate, for the use of the informer.

*And*, whereas the price allowed, by the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, to the inspectors for finding hogsheads, packing and prizing of transfer tobacco, is thought by this assembly inadequate to their services, *Be it enacted*, That the several inspectors shall hereafter receive the sum of twenty shillings current money for every hogshead of transfer tobacco so by them packed, prized and coopered, as a full compensation for each hogshead packing, prizing and coopering, any thing in the above act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whereas several warehouses within this state have been rebuilt or repaired at the expence of the counties, *Be it enacted*, That the justices of the several counties are hereby directed, on application of any proprietor of a warehouse, or his agent, to make out a fair account of all monies advanced for the rebuilding or repairing of any warehouse, and the rent received for all tobacco exported from the same; and on the proprietor, or his agent, paying to the justices, for the use of the county, the money that may be justly due for all advances as aforesaid, the proprietor shall be vested with the right to such warehouse in the same manner as if the county had not taken possession thereof.

*Be it enacted*, That the justices of Baltimore and Montgomery counties are authorised to make such allowance to the inspectors in their county, for their services, as they shall think sufficient, (and not exceeding one hundred pounds to the inspectors of Montgomery county, and the inspectors at Baltimore-town warehouse shall constantly attend to inspect tobacco, or deliver the same for exportation, except on Sundays, Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and the fourth of July, and except such time as may be necessary to settle their accounts with the justices of the respective counties.

*And be it enacted*, That the collectors at the respective ports be allowed the sum of one penny for every hogshead of tobacco shipped from his district, to be paid by the shipper at the time of shipping; and that so much of the sixty-eighth section of the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, as directs the governor and council to draw on the justices of the respective counties for one penny per hogshead, be repealed.

*And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act is meant or intended to prevent any person or persons in the counties of Frederick, Washington and Allegany, from carrying their tobacco to any public warehouse for inspection, fixed upon navigable water, within this state.

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I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining my negro boy LUKE, or paying him money.

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February 7, 1791. 2 ANNE GAITHER.