ly beneficial to both countries. Many of your works of literature are in growing eſtimation on this ſide of the Atlantic; and, as refinement advances, we have no ſmall apprehenſions of rivals in the fine arts, riſing in the weſtern woods. An American production (by P. Freneau) entitled "A law caſe between Solomon Daſh and Frederick Flute," has been lately delivered with great eclat, in the Britiſh theatre, owing to that fund of ſatyrical humour with which it abounds, and yet is of ſuch a nature as to pleaſe without offending."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 25.

"The ſon of an eminent banker in this city (a Quaker, and who is remarkable for his accumulated fortune, acquired by his integrity and induſtry, and for thoſe amiable qualities which characteriſe that diſcription of people to which he belongs as peaceable citizens and uſeful members of the community) is now an apprentice to a weaver, to learn the myſtery of the linen trade, in order to be enabled, by following it, to increaſe the ample fortune which he will poſſeſs, and thereby add to the opulence of the ſtate.—This is an example worthy the imitation of all opulent traders and merchants in this kingdom.

"Here it is but too generally the practice for every man poſſeſſed of 500l. property, to make his ſon a lawyer, a phyſician, or to have him educated for the church. But what is the conſequence? Many young men, who, in trading or manufacturing linens, might have cultivated their own intereſts, and at the ſame time eſſentially advanced the general intereſt of the nation, being thus forced upon a profeſſion or faculty for which nature never deſigned them, are doomed to poverty and diſtreſs during their lives,—and even oftentimes thoſe who may be favoured by nature with abilities for the profeſſional line, into which they have been ſo thrown,—yet, wanting the intereſt of reſpectable connexions, muſt languiſh out a miſerable exiſtence, more intolerable than that of the pooreſt working mechanics, becauſe the latter are more accuſtomed to hardſhip, and can live much more moderately, both as to apparel and every article, than the former, who muſt keep up a genteel appearance, though they ſuffer the moſt pinching diſtreſs in other reſpects.

"What gives riſe to the great body of opulent traders, manufacturers and mechanics, in the ſiſter kingdom, but this method of bringing up their children to buſineſs, and thereby increaſing a capital acquired by trade and induſtry? In England 10,000l. is frequently put in as a capital to begin the buſineſs of a merchant, a brewer, a hatter, a grocer, a corn-dealer, &c. In Ireland a trader, on finding himſelf poſſeſſed of this ſum, would retire from buſineſs, and think his fortune made. To this miſtaken policy may, in a great meaſure, be attributed the ſlow progreſs in this kingdom towards improvement in our various trades and manufactures."

CHAMBERSBURG, *(Penn.)* *February* 3.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Kentucky, has favoured us with a Lexington newſpaper of the 1ſt of January, from which we have extracted the following article:

"It was currently reported in town on Friday evening, that the Engliſh had taken New-Orleans from the Spaniards; the account is ſaid to have come by a gentleman who has arrived from that place by land, and who ſays he was preſent when the Engliſh took poſſeſſion, which account ſeems to be confirmed by another gentleman who has juſt arrived from the ſame place by the way of Philadelphia, who ſays, on his way down the Miſſiſſippi from Orleans, he paſſed an Engliſh 74, 64, and one tranſport, on their way up the river, and that before he left the mouth of the river he heard a heavy cannonade ſuppoſed to be at Orleans."

The gentleman alſo informs, that on the way through the wilderneſs, one of their company was killed by the accidental falling of a dead tree—his name was John Hill, and he formerly reſided near Catfiſh, in Waſhington county.

It was reported in Kentucky, that an expedition againſt the Indian towns would take place about the firſt of March next, and preparations were accordingly making—but by what authority, or under whoſe command, was not certainly known.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 8.

We hear that the amount of the value of the exports of the United States, for thirteen months, agreeable to an eſtimate made at the office of the ſecretary of the treaſury, is twenty millions and two hundred thouſand dollars.

Some recent accounts from France, via Boſton ſtate, that the aſſignats of France, which had been down to eight per cent. diſcount have riſen to par.

Honourable Nicholas Gilman, and Jeremiah Smith, Eſquires, are elected members of the ſecond houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, by the ſtate of New-Hampſhire.

Extract of a letter from Indian Wheeling, dated January 2, 1791.

"I expect before this comes to hand, the news of laſt fall's expedition againſt the Maume Indians, will be in your papers.—Our troops, about 2,000 men, under the command of general Harmar, ſet off about the beginning of September, and went to the Maume town, which (before burnt) conſiſted of about 400 houſes; the Indians burnt the town before the troops arrived; they dug caves under the houſes, and there depoſited their corn, having it ſafely covered over with earth; then, burnt down all the houſes. But our troops found it, and effectually deſtroyed all the corn. An old Frenchman informed our troops, that in the ſpace of 40 years which he lived there, he knew upwards of 3,000 white men burnt in that town.

"By ſome miſconduct, on the retreat of our army, the Indians gained almoſt a total victory. We loſt 87 men in all, and the Indians burnt our wounded, wherever they found them. What loſs was of them is not known, but in the river St. Joſeph's, they got a ſevere ſtroke. Our contractors are buying wheat and flour, preparing for a ſpring campaign, which I hope may prove more favourable than the former. About the beginning of December, a hunter about 50 miles weſt of me, was killed by an Indian, ſo near their camp, that the reſt ſaw the flaſh of the gun.

"If a campaign does not begin early, our ſituation here will be very precarious."

Mr. Herſchell had, ſome time ſince, diſcovered a ſhining ſpot in Saturn's ring, which he conſidered as an 8th ſatellite. Upon farther examination, he was ſatisfied of its being a part of the ring itſelf; and that not only this ſpot, but the whole ring, had a rotary motion, of ten hours and ſome minutes duration.

The following donations have lately been made to Mr. PEAL'S *American Muſeum.*

1ſt. A live Bear, from Georgia. The viſage and limbs of this animal is much longer than the Bears of the more northern parts of America—preſented by general Giſt.

2d. Spar, taken from the roof of Pope's grotto, at Twickenham; a piece of the oak in which Charles the IId. is ſaid to have hidden himſelf when purſued. The old oak is now a ſtump, about nine feet high and four feet thick; it ſtands among aged oaks at the Inns called the Oaks, in Eſſex, on the borders of Hertfordſhire, about fourteen or fifteen miles from London: and ſundry Minerals—By the honourable Vans Murray, Eſquire, delegate to congreſs for Maryland.

3d. A Chicken with four legs and four wings to one body and one head—By colonel Edward Lloyd, Maryland.

4th. Sundry Minerals and Foſſils, found in Scotland—By Dr. Davis, Dorcheſter county, Maryland.

5th. A Star-fiſh, large and handſome—By Mr. Kalbrinner, Talbot county, Maryland

6th. A Tartar Bow, made of Buffaloe horns—By captain Thomas Tingey.

7th. A Feather Cloak, worn by men of diſtinction in the iſland Owhyee, in the South Seas.

A war cap of the Otaheitans.

A Calabaſh harneſs and a Lance, from the ſame place.

An Inſtrument with which the Chineſe make their arithmetical calculations.

A poiſoned arrow, from Africa—By Mr. George Meminger, Philadelphia.

8th. A petrified Shell fiſh, found on a mountain in the county of Down, Ireland, called Slieu Donard, which is ſuppoſed to be 1056 yards perpendicular heighth—By Henry Geddes.

9th. Native Sulphur, thrown up from a Vulcano on the iſland Keyo (Cape de Verd) very beautiful—By Mr. Thomas Baker.

10th. A caſe of Inſects of Great-Britain—By Mr. James Cox, drawing maſter and naturaliſt, Philadelphia.

11th. A large Porcupine fiſh, in fine perſervation—By Mr. Peter Bright.

HARRISBURGH, *January* 25.

By letters received from Muſkingum the 17th inſtant, we are enabled to preſent the following intelligence to our readers.—

About ſix weeks ago, a ſmall party of the moſt enterprizing of the Muſkingum people, commenced a ſettlement at a place called the Big-Bottom, about 24 miles from Marietta by land, and about 40 miles up the Muſkingum. They had built a block houſe, and had began to make improvements—when on the 2d inſtant in the duſk of the evening, not having barred the door, the houſe was ſurpriſed by a party of about 40 Indians, conſiſting chiefly, if not wholly, of the Tawwa, Shawanee and Kekkappoo nations. The onſet was ſo impetuous, that the unhappy victims had not time to find a gun, but fell an eaſy ſacrifice to the vindictive and cruel enemy, whoſe horrid policy would not admit the laſt of the unfortunate party who were in the houſe, to the claim of mercy, notwithſtanding it was ſued for in the moſt moving manner. One perſon only of the whole eſcaped, by being out, who lay concealed about 40 rods from the place, and was witneſs to the awful ſcene. The number who periſhed on this occaſion, were in all 14; among whom were one woman and two children. Three priſoners were taken from a ſmall cabin one mile from this place the ſame evening, whoſe fate is doubted to be ſtill more unfortunate.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* *January* 15.

Captain Baas of the brig Fanny, in 39 days from Cadiz, informs us that previous to his departure from that place, a treaty of peace had been concluded between the emperor of Morocco and the king of Spain.

On the 24th of September laſt, in lat. 26, 30, N. long. 59, W. captain Baas ſpoke with the ſhip Polly, John Hunt, maſter, 19 days from Boſton, bound to St. Vincent; who, on the 9th of the ſame month had loſt 28 horſes and ſundry live ſtock off his deck in a gale of wind, and his veſſel lay ſome time on her beam ends, which obliged him to cut away her mizen-maſt and loſt one anchor. There were two ladies paſſengers on board, inhabitants of St. Vincent.

BALTIMORE, *February* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to another in Boſton, dated December 1, 1790.

"Mr. Elliot, late reſident at the court of Sweden from this country, is named ambaſſador to the United States of America. He is a gentleman of the firſt family in this country, and is much attached to yours. In this appointment miniſtry have adopted a principle of regard for the promotion of the intercourſe and a liberal trade betwern the two nations. The American credit is rapidly appreciating in this country—and the reſpect for the ſtars and ſtripes is increaſing throughout all Europe."

Feb. 22. It is ſaid that the court of Great-Britain have refuſed to deliver up the weſtern poſts, or make any compenſation for the negroes taken from this country, unleſs the United States engage to make good all the debts due to their merchants.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 24.

The honourable colonel J. Aſhe, and the honourable Hugh Williamſon Eſquires, are re-elected repreſentatives to congreſs for Albemarle diviſion, in North-Carolina.

The following is a copy of the petition of the maſters of American veſſels in the port of Charleſton, South-Carolina, which was lately preſented to the honourable houſe of repreſentatives of the United States, and, on the 11th inſtant, referred to the ſelect committee of thirteen, on the trade and navigation of the ſaid United States:

To the honourable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the United States of America, in congreſs aſſembled,*

The petition of the ſubſcribers, maſters of American veſſels in the port of Charleſton, South-Carolina, intended for the carrying trade to Europe, humbly ſheweth,

THAT, allured by the encouragement offered by congreſs in a former ſeſſion, to the ſhipping of the United States of America, the owners of the veſſels commanded by your petitioners, were induced to engage their capitals in the carrying trade, from the ſouthern ſtates to Europe. In purſuance of this plan, they have greatly multiplied their ſhipping, by building new veſſels, and others have been taken from the Weſt-India and other branches of trade, in which for ſome years paſt they have been engaged with very indifferent ſucceſs; the aggregate conſtitutes a prodigious navigation, of which we are conſtrained to add, that the port of Charleſton, at the preſent moment, affords a melancholy proof.

During the laſt ſeaſon a very conſiderable number of American veſſels were loaded at this port, but their freights were in general the leaſt acceptable, and at lower rates than were at the ſame time attained by foreign veſſels. This preference could not be attributed to any inferiority of American ſhipping; but to ſome circumſtances that are incomprehenſible to your petitioners, but which they truſt the wiſdom of congreſs will aſcertain.

In the preſent inſtance, your petitioners find themſelves in this port, with ſhipping nearly adequate to the tranſportation of the whole crop of this country; and they beg leave to obſerve, that the ſeaſon not yet being far advanced, many more veſſels may reaſonably be expected—and more than thirty are actually known to be coming. Thus ſituated, the majority of your petitioners find themſelves deſtitute of employment; the influx of foreigners having been as great, or greater than ever—and the uſual partiality in their favour ſtill exiſting; many of us foreſee the neceſſity of returning to our reſpective ports of equipment, or employment, almoſt as unpromiſing as remaining in port. But previous to diſperſing, we conceive it a duty we owe to our country, as well as to ourſelves, to repreſent our ſituation to the ſupreme legiſlature of the union.

In the fulleſt confidence that our petition will be favourably received, and its object be thought to merit the conſideration of congreſs; we have ſubſcribed our names, our reſpective veſſels, and their tunnage—and as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

Signed by the maſters of

24 Ships,
16 Brigs,
1 Schooner, } Tunnage, 8118.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the third ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the ſixth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An act declaring the conſent of congreſs, that a new ſtate be formed within the juriſdiction of the commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this union, by the name of the STATE *of* KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS the legiſlature of the commonwealth of Virginia, by an act, entitled, "An act concerning the erection of the diſtrict of Kentucky into an independent ſtate," paſſed the eighteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, have conſented, that the diſtrict of Kentucky, within the juriſdiction of the ſaid commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of paſſing the act aforeſaid, ſhould be formed into a new ſtate: And whereas a convention of delegates, choſen by the people of the ſaid diſtrict of Kentucky, have petitioned congreſs to conſent, that, on the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, the ſaid diſtrict ſhould be formed into a new ſtate, and received into the union, by the name of "the State of Kentucky;

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the congreſs doth conſent, that the ſaid diſtrict of Kentucky, within the juriſdiction of the commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries on the eighteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, ſhall, upon the firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, be formed into a new ſtate, ſeparate from, and independent of, the ſaid commonwealth of Virginia.

And be it further enacted and declared, That upon the aforeſaid firſt day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, the ſaid new ſtate, by the name and ſtyle of the State of Kentucky, ſhall be received and