OSTEND, *December* 13.

WE are just this day returning to our senses again; for the last ten days no business has been done whatever—near 500 fishermen constantly parading—Balls almost day and night have kept the people from sleep for many days. We have had very hard duty, every other day and night we were on constant guard, and it has been entirely owing to our companies that no mischief has happened, the fishermen being as obedient to us as soldiers to their general. We have indulged them in their amusement of riding the Patriots, and in general attended them in that business, to prevent them from ill-treating the poor penitents. Not a person has been hurt or plundered, though several were threatened in the beginning.

Sunday morning, about 12 o'clock, the Imperial troops entered the town, 200 horse and 600 foot; I had the first honour of saluting them, being then centinel at the West Port. The general paid us the compliment of relieving our guard, as if we had been regular soldiers of his master, and allowed us the honour of wearing our regimentals and swords, a thing not granted to any other companies in the country, who are all disarmed, and not suffered to appear in uniform.

This morning we assembled to the amount of 150 companies, and escorted the general, count le Tour to church, when a grand Te Deum was performed.

This evening we give the officers a ball, and then I hope we shall return quietly to business again.

Since writing the above, we have received the thanks of the general, for our care in protecting the town and attention to him, and expressing his desire to become a captain of the Andre. A general meeting will admit him this evening.

LONDON, *January* 19.

An application has been made to the members for Yorkshire, from the chamber of commerce at Leeds, upon the violation of the commercial treaties at present subsisting between England and Spain.

The society states, that fresh duties, almost amounting to a prohibition, have been imposed upon woollen clothes imported into Spain; and that this has been accompanied not by any direct imposition, but by an alteration in the mode of collecting the duties, which are now proportioned to certain descriptions of measurement, instead of the quality of the article.

The representatives, to whom this application is made, have replied to it by an assurance, that the matter shall be pressed upon the attention of government.

Jan. 20. The letters from Ireland, by Monday's mail, mention positively that the following important question will be debated in the ensuing sessions: "Whether the Irish-merchants have not a right, notwithstanding the English chartered company, of trading to the East-Indies."

The people of Ireland are found, on a recent survey, to surpass in number any precedent calculation. The amount is now stated at 4,160,000 souls.

By the last official letters from Quebec, government are said to have received intimation, that, as the body of troops lately raised by the Americans for the suppression of the Indian excursions, may, after that business is over, act as troublesome neighbours to our outposts, it will be necessary to guard this circumstance, by strengthening the forces in that quarter. There are several forts likewise kept as hostages since the peace, which the Americans may like to re-assume without performing the regular stipulations.

A copy of a letter is now handed about Paris, and read, as may be supposed, with great avidity; it is said to have been written by the king of France to his brother the count d'Artois, on the supposed counter revolution. It urges him, in the strongest terms, to lay aside all thoughts of troubling, or in any degree opposing, the present government of the kingdom; and invites him, in the most pressing manner, not only to take the civic oath, but to return to the bosom of his family and his country.

Some reports are at present in circulation, which assert, that the empress of Russia has again changed her mind, and will not come to terms with the Turks, but on condition of the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia. In consequence of this, fresh hostilities are talked of, and a fleet is said to be preparing for the Baltic, for which seamen are raising at the out-ports, by advertisements and other means.

NEW-YORK, *March* 5.

Extract of a letter from general M'Gillivray, dated Little Tallasee, 12th December, 1790, to a gentleman in this city.

"On my arrival here I found that the Cussitahs had conducted themselves in a very proper manner respecting the affair of satisfaction for one of their men murdered in our absence; and which we had heard of when with you. Instead of rushing to revenge, as is their usual custom, they demanded satisfaction in form—and agreed to wait four months for it. At the expiration of that time, the Cussitahs were informed from good authority, that the murderers in defiance of the laws, were protected by an armed banditti, and a fortnight after our return having the same confirmed, the Bird Tail King dispatched four young warriors to take satisfaction, which they did in killing a young lad on the frontier, and this has fully satisfied them, and the Georgians do not complain; so this storm is blown over, and God only knows how long the present calm will last. I will perhaps, be not credited when I observe, that the upper Georgians never will suffer satisfaction to be given for killing an Indian; and, indeed, every month affords instances of felons among them being rescued from justice, when condemned for the most atrocious offences."

PITTSBURGH, *February* 19.

From a gentleman who has been some distance down the Ohio, we have received the following account of the depredations committed by the Indians, which may be depended on as authentic.

On the 17th January last, at the mouth of Short creek, on the west of the Ohio, one man killed, and ten horses stolen.

The 24th do. ten horses stolen from opposite the mouth of Wheeling.

The 29th do. a party who had been hunting, about thirty miles from the Ohio, on their return home were attacked after night, and a certain James Boggs was killed, the rest made their escape, leaving their rifles, and seven horses loaded with peltry.

Another party who were out hunting, have not been heard of this six or seven weeks, and are supposed to be all killed.

The 11th instant, the family of Francis Reilly, living opposite the mouth of Buffalo, on the west side of the Ohio, about three quarters of a mile from the river, were all killed and taken, except himself; and, it is said, two men were killed near the same place.

A person who has been prisoner with the Indians for some years, is come in from the Wyandot towns, and says, that the Indians are generally disposed for war, and that a number of parties had set out before he left them, and it was said they intended for the settlements on the Ohio.

Feb. 26. A correspondent is highly pleased with the determination of the inhabitants of this place, to enter into an association to arm themselves for the defence of the town and its vicinity; although there may be no great danger of an attack on the place, yet it will strike an awe on the savages, and make them particularly cautious not to approach too near us for fear of the consequences.

Every account from the Indian country agree relative to the determination of the savages going to war. It is said that the warriors have sent word to the different Indian hunting camps, ordering the hunters to return to their tribes immediately.

We do not vouch for the authenticity of this, but it is highly necessary the frontiers should be apprised of every report, that they may be on their guard for fear of the worst.

CARLISLE, *February* 23.

We are informed from good authority, that a party of 70 Indians lately presented themselves before Fort ——, (a small stockade not far from general Harmar's head-quarters) garrisoned by thirty regulars and about twenty inhabitants of the vicinity, under command of lieutenant Kingsbury. The Indians had previously taken a Mr. Hunt prisoner, with two or three others, whom they hoisted on their shoulders before the fort directing them to inform the commanding officer that their party consisted of 300, and demand a surrender of the garrison—the lieutenant answered, that if they were 300 devils he would not surrender, and immediately fired on the Indians; twelve of whom were killed, the remainder after having quartered Mr. Hunt in the view of the fort, made a rapid retreat.—None of the garrison were either killed or wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 12.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, December 15.

"We have had a most tremendous storm at this place, which has done considerable damage to the shipping. The Levant, from Philadelphia, is on shore—there are more vessels on shore but cannot get their names."

A London paper of January 4, says, "We find that all the provinces are now in the peaceable possession of the emperor. The province of Guelders was the last that threw off the usurpers; the people rose in a body, expelled the guard of mock-patriots, and proclaimed Leopold sovereign of their country. At Brussels there was a solemn rejoicing last Sunday se'nnight, on account of the new revolution. Marshal Bender, with his troops, went to the celebration of Te Deum in the Collegiate church; and the inhabitants, who attended in immense crowds, gave proofs of a sincere conversion of sentiment and attachment to the Imperial cause. Ostend was entered on the 11th instant by a small detachment of Austrians, and was fully taken possession of the next day by a body of infantry, and chasseurs."

Intelligence is received from Petersburgh, that the empress of Russia has, in consequence of the mediation of the British court, acceded to propositions of a pacific nature with the Ottomans. As soon as the necessary preliminaries can be arranged, it is supposed that an armistice will be agreed upon between the Russians and Turks, which will speedily be succeeded by solid, and, we trust, permanent treaties.

March 17. Tuesday last arrived here from Cadiz, the ship Harmony, Nathaniel Gardner, master; which port he left the 2d of February. By the above ship we learn, that the whole kingdom of Spain (except the court party and the clergy) are ripe for the same revolution as has lately taken place with their neighbours, the French. The people speak their sentiments more freely than ever was known in that kingdom before It was reported in Cadiz, before this ship left that place, that hostilities had already commenced in the province of Biscay; and that the people had cut off the heads of several governors who were too much attached to the arbitrary power of the king. In December last his majesty passed a decree, that all shop-keepers should pay a tax of 10 per cent. upon their merchandise, throughout the kingdom: upon which, the dealers immediately shut up all their shops, and at last his majesty thought proper to repeal the decree. In January last the minister of state received a letter from an unknown hand, setting forth the grievances of the subjects, and theatening withal what he had to depend upon soon, if better laws were not made for the good of the whole: The letter was compared with other letters in Madrid—at length a hand was found which left no doubt of the author, who was a merchant in Cadiz; a guard of the king's officers and men were dispatched to Cadiz with orders to take him and every man about his house to immediate confinement. They accordingly came to Cadiz, the last of January, and produced the letter to the merchant, who immediately confessed that he was the author, and at the same time informed the guard, he would be one of the first who was willing to suffer for his country, in hopes it would open the eyes of his countrymen. The consequence was that they seized him and his clerks, and put them in a place where they may wait the assistance of their countrymen to relieve them.

The post-office is watched at Cadiz as if the salvation of their nation was wholly depending upon every mail that comes in from the northward:—There is not a letter that contains more than a common sheet of writing paper, but what is immediately broke open and the contents exposed to every king's officer who has a mind to peruse it. Letters sent by the post to merchants with bills of exchange, have their seals broke open.—It is transportation to the mines for any master of a vessel or any other person to be caught with a letter in his pocket going through the gates—while the punishment for murder is only to make the criminal ride on a mule with his face towards the beast's tail, while the mob pelt mud at him.

In the English papers received by the packet, there is an account of a most tremendous thunder storm, which passed over London, on the morning of the 23d December last: The wind, rain and hail, were extremely violent; great damage was sustained by many buildings, and the shipping in the river.

In the above storm an incredible number of vessels were lost—the crews of many of which perished: The Charlemont packet from Liverpool for Dublin was wrecked, and of 110 passengers, 19 only escaped—A tender, having on board upwards of 400 men, was lost off Liverpool, and almost every person on board perished. The Alert Cutter, captain Dean, was also wrecked on the Chapel Rocks, in Budden Bay, and every soul on board lost. This storm extended almost all over England; the lightning and thunder were the severest almost ever known, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane: The papers by the packet give a long detail of the disastrous consequences.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, dated January 26.

"On the 10th January the Indians attacked Dunlap's station, about 25 miles up the Big-Miami—The stockade fort, was commanded by lieutenant Kingsbury, of the federal troops, who had under his command only twelve men.—There were in the party of Indians 250—they remained before the place 24 hours—and then retreated, driving off all the cattle of the place—during the attack only one soldier was wounded—the Indians left three dead on the ground—and a number were afterwards found at a distance from the stockade—The Indians on this occasion marched within a short distance of the fort in columns, like veteran troops, with an intention to storm it—but the besieged poured in so well directed a fire, as broke and dispersed them."

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 24.

"Departed this life, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, on Wednesday the ninth instant, at his seat in St. Mary's county, after a long and excruciating illness, JAMES MILLS, Esquire.—From his virtues and agreeable manners, his disconsolate widow and friends have the greatest satisfaction to believe he left not an enemy in this world—nor found one in the other.—His body was interred at his house on the Saturday following, and an excellent sermon, finely adapted to the melancholy occasion, delivered by the reverend Mr. George Goldie."

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 19th day of April, by order of the honourable Alexander C. Hanson, chancellor of the state of Maryland, on 12 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, on the premises, near the Governor's Bridge,

ALL the personal PROPERTY of JOHN WATKINS, now in the hands of the subscriber, trustee for said Watkins, consisting of sundry valuable young NEGROES, among which is an excellent BLACKSMITH, HORNED CATTLE, four draught STEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and some blacksmith TOOLS and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, by

HENRY HALL, Trustee for JOHN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1791.

March 22, 1791.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber on the 16th day of April next, to receive their dividends. w 3

JOSEPH HILL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the commissioners of the fund tax, for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper-Marlborough on Wednesday the 13th of April, to make any alterations or changes in their property that may have taken place since the last assessment, and will continue sitting 20 days exclusive of Sundays

Signed per order, SAM. HEPBURN, Clerk.

Upper-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.