towns. Mr. Ray was bought from the Indians by a British officer, by whom he was released.

Mr. Ray further informs, that the Indians entirely blame Mr. Wilson and Mr Hamilton, as being the cause of the Indians being killed on Beaver creek, and say, if they ever should fall into their hands, they would put them to death in the most cruel manner.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 9.

The prince of Conde, on quitting Paris for a couple of months, when his eldest son was nine years old, left him fifty louis d'ors as an allowance during his absence.—At his return, the boy produced his purse, exclaiming in a tone of consequence—" here is all the money safe, I have not expended a liard of it." The prince, in reply, took him gravely to the window, and opening it very calmly poured all the louis d'ors into the street, saying,—" Now, if you have neither virtue enough to give away your money, nor spirit enough to spend it, always do this for the future—that the poor, at least, may have a chance of getting some of it.

A gentleman from Lisbon informs, that he saw colonel Humphreys there about the last day of May, in good health, and that there were not any warlike preparations making in that port.

From Algiers.

Mr. Nathaniel Moody, of Boston, has received a letter from his son-in law, Mr. Angel D'Andries, dated Algiers, November 6, 1790, in which he informs, that he was captured by the Algerines the 28th June, 1786—but that about nine months after he was appointed by the dey a head clerk of the slaves; and from his situation he was well acquainted with the Americans who were in captivity there, particularly with captain Stevens of this state. The condition of the Americans, he informs, is deplorable; but they were in hopes of arresting the attention of the rulers of the United States, and being ransomed thereby. Mr. D'Andries, who has afforded the American captives every consolation and relief in his power, has long endeavoured to purchase his freedom; but the dey demands as his ransom 2400 dollars.

*** *If any of the friends of captain Stevens, or others, who are in captivity in Algiers, wish to write to them, their letters will go safe (by the way of Leghorn) on leaving them with Mr. Moody.*

Extract from the regulations established by the government of East Florida, for the admission of new settlers.

Every new-settler must produce a certificate from the government under which he formerly resided, of his good conduct as an honest good citizen, and that the property he carries with him belongs, *bonâ fide*, to himself; and further, every new settler is to swear, or affirm the same at the time of his swearing allegiance —People of no other denomination than farmers, labourers, and mechanics, will be admitted. As the province is not yet in a situation to encourage mercantile gentlemen.

July 11 By the brig William, Whitney, arrived at Boston in 45 days from Bourdeaux, we are informed, that the marquis de la Fayette had returned the command of the national guards; and that all was quiet there, when the vessel sailed.

By a schedule lately published, the number of inhabitants in the state of New Hampshire amounts to 141,885.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated May 22.

" Our force, under the command of general Scott, consists of 680 mounted riflemen, and 90 light dragoons, all completely equipped and well supplied. If we can but effect our march to a certain distance undiscovered, which I fear is impracticable, you may expect a good account of the savages."

The above army is, we hear, raised under the auspices of the general government.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-town, 20 miles above Tioga-Point, dated June 23.

" On the ninth day we reached New-town, where the Indian treaty is to be held, because the waters are too low to permit the boats with presents and provisions to go up to the Painted-Post. We alighted at colonel Pickering's lodgings, and found him conferring with some Oneida and other Eastern Indians, who have come down with a view to mediate a peace. Their chief, Hendrick Aupaumut, the same from whom I received a letter some time since, was speaking when he entered; " The little tomahawk the Indians fight with," said he, " costs them very little. They can kill game with it and support themselves; but the great hatchet that the United States use in war costs a great deal; and those who carry it into our country must be provided for at a great expence. I know it is said the United States are so powerful that they could rise and destroy all the Indians at once.—It is true they are too powerful for the Indians; but remember, though you may kill some wolves, and frighten the rest away, you cannot destroy them all. They will return and infest you —It were therefore much better for the United States to live in peace with the Indians. A great while ago, ourselves and the Shawanese were one people; but the Great Spirit caused a famine, and we separated to seek for food. We still speak the same language. I am willing to go to them and persuade them to peace. All other Indians know that we have always been friends to the English. They all acknowledge that we know more about the white people than they do. If I go, I know it will be at the risque of my life. Perhaps your warriors will arrive at the same time, and then nothing can be done. I therefore want to see some of your great men. If they will keep your young men at home, I will go. Perhaps I may be able to induce their chiefs to come down and treat with your great men about a lasting peace." This offer is now under consideration. We hear that about 800 of the Six-Nation-Indians will be at the Painted-Post to-day. They are expected here by the end of the week; but it is not likely that the treaty will be held before the 27th or 30th of the month. After which, we hope a week or ten days will restore us to our friends and the comforts of civilized life."

July 14. Sunday evening an express arrived from Pittsburgh with dispatches from major-general Butler, which were immediately laid before the president of the United States, by the secretary of the department of war.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, July 9.

" This day marched from this place, for the Western country, captain Phelon, of the 2d United States regiment, with one hundred and seventy fine fellows, and a number of recruits for the artillery.—Also a few six month's men."

We are informed that the commissioner's receipts for shares in the bank of the United States, will be ready to be delivered on Friday next.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The following masterly sketch of the French constitution, as given by the late celebrated Mirabeau, is well worth the attention of our readers.

THAT general system of administration is now full and complete, which throughout the whole surface of the empire, gives interpreters to the petitions of the people, organs to the laws, sanctionaries to the executive power, mandatories to each department, and to each city intermediatory officers to the collection of citizens.

During the important moment of preparations for a grand creation, and where all the ancient institutions being overturned, offered nothing but the ruins of twenty ages. France could not but present the image of real chaos. This chaos has disappeared, and a durable order now succeeds: the posts are fixed, and the places are filled up, and all rights are determined. We have escaped that death which extinguishes empires as well as individuals. You (to the national assembly) have not only prolonged the duration of our body politic, but have re-created its very existence; and it is even in the bosom of that storm, in which it was about to be swallowed up, that you have refitted the vessel of the state.

As Frenchmen we partake of the glory of your labours, but as public officers we must be occupied entirely by our own duties.

The legislative body and the monarch are the representatives of the people, and as for us, we are no more than their mandatories. The monarch is executor of the law, we are the organs of the monarch in that execution. These different relations determine all our duties.

We cannot express the will of the people; we can only transmit to you their wants, their wishes, their hopes. As light is spread over the whole universe from one single focus, so the law, issuing forth completely formed from the legislative body, and the monarch finds from that moment nothing but subjects on whom it acts; we the magistrates receive it from the chief of the empire, and in causing it to be executed gave the first example of obedience.

Among the number of our duties, our cares for the public tranquillity will hold the first rank.—From the ruins of all the ancient institutions, and of the ancient abuses, a certain infectious sediment is formed, which ill intentioned men are continually stirring up to spread its poisonous effluvia over the state. There are those factious men who persuade the people that they ought to act of themselves just as if they were without laws, without magistrates. We will unmask the enemies of the public repose, and we will teach the people, that if the most important part of our offices is to watch over their security, their post is that of labour, favoured by the peace of active industry, and of the domestic and social virtues.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-town, 20 miles above Tioga Point, dated June 27.

" I arrived at this place the 19th instant, where I found colonel Pickering and a few Indians, the waters being so low he could not reach the Painted Post, the place appointed for the treaty to be concluded, to hold it at this place. Since I came here there is to the amount of near two hundred warriors and others of the Oneida and Onondago tribes arrived; and yesterday a runner came from the Senecas, informing, that there were six hundred and eighty-two of them in a body, on their way, besides a considerable number from their towns, who were expected to join them, but the Cornplanter was not among them."

" It does not appear to me that the treaty will be finished in three weeks."

Extract of a letter from New-town, on the Tioga, dated June 27.

" My last letter, dated the 23d, was written under the expectation of delivering the next intelligence of our journey by word of mouth; but the Indians are so very slow in their motions, that we are likely to be detained here much longer than will be agreeable to ourselves. No more than 150 of them have yet arrived, and the main body, said to consist of 790, are not expected before the 29th. A party of the Oneida's arrived three or four days ago. After waiting a day or two for an invitation from colonel Pickering, they went down to him in a body, and by their chief, called Good Peter, desired to know from his own mouth the business about which they were summoned to the council fire. " On receiving your message," said he, " we prepared ourselves to attend you, Brother, and expected to have found you waiting to refresh us when we came in, fatigued with our journey. You should have had the pot boiling ready to entertain us. You ought to have brought us water to wash the dust from our faces, and the dirt off our feet, and a little whiskey to moisten our throats, &c."—The colonel excused himself as being unacquainted with the customs of the Indians on these occasions, and informed them in general terms of the design of the treaty, with which they appeared well satisfied."

Curious Particularities of Lake Wetter, in Sweden.

The waters of this Lake are so clear that a piece of money may be distinguished in it at the depth of 20 fathoms. In some places its bottom has never yet been discovered, though sounded with a very long line.—The Wetter often increases and decreases in a very short space of time—This is said to be occasioned by subterranean winds, and upon such occasions it makes a rumbling kind of noise, and a tempest soon after follows. The same winds, when least expected, break the ice, with which the lake is covered in winter, and the sulphurous and bituminous substance, deposited at its bottom, forcing a passage, produce explosions, the noise of which is very alarming to those who live in the neighbourhood.

RICHMOND, *July* 9.

By a gentleman who arrived in this city from Kentucky, which place he left the 21st of June, we are informed, that general Scott had been out on an expedition against the Indians, had killed thirty-one and took fifty-nine prisoners; he had only four wounded, and on his return in crossing White-river, three were drowned.

By a proclamation, (dated the 18th of May) of his excellency Sir Thomas Shirley, captain-general and governor of his Britannic majesty's Leward-Caribbee Islands, the provisions mentioned in an act of the British parliament prohibiting an intercourse between the United States of America, and those islands, are suspended until the 20th of next month.

For SALE, or HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about twenty five, and her daughter, a lively girl of about seven years—The woman has been accustomed to plantation business, has the character of being an expert hand at the hoe, and proves a good knitter and spinner; she can be well recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety and peaceableness; her country qualifications notwithstanding being of little utility in town, is the reason for parting with her. For terms, inquire of the Printers.

Rich^d. Owen

Annapolis, July 20, 1791. 1

AT a meeting of the MANAGERS of the ORPHAN SCHOOL LOTTERY, on the 18th instant, it was unanimously determined to commence the drawing thereof on the first Monday in September next. There are a few tickets yet on hand, and it is earnestly requested, that those persons who are desirous of contributing to the promotion of so laudable an institution, as a school for the education of poor children, by purchasing tickets in this lottery, will be speedy in their application. 1

ONCE MORE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, or to the house of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to settle with, and pay the same to, *William Cooke*, Esquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpose, otherwise their accounts and obligations will be put in suit.

CRAGROFT and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9, 1791. 1

☞ THE several debtors above alluded to may be assured, that such of them as neglect this notice will be sued immediately—Those who are disposed to settle the said claims against them shall experience a reasonable indulgence to enable them to do so with the least possible expence and trouble.

5w WILLIAM COOKE.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from off the commons, near Annapolis, about ten days ago, a black COW, five years old, has four white feet, part of her tail white, and a white spot on her back. Whoever brings the same to Mr. WILLIAM FOXCROFT shall receive the above reward.

Annapolis, July 20, 1791. 1X

Indian Town, Charles county, July 10, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. GEORGE HUTCHESON, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that the balances against the estate may be ascertained, and arrangements made for payment—all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

1 JO. W. HARRISON, Admr.

☞ *To all whom it may concern.*

THIS is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a TRACT of LAND in the said county, called PLUMMER's PASTURE, according to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

DANIEL PLUMMER,
THOMAS PLUMMER,
JAMES PLUMMER.

July 1, 1791. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

2 GILLISS POLK.