ration—And we further are informed, that several factories are to be established there, for the purpose of extending the commerce on the African coast. It is about 100 miles south-east of Cape Coast Castle.

PORTSMOUTH, *May* 13.

About eight o'clock last night arrived at Spithead the Sphynx twenty gun ship, captain Trip, from the Cape of Good Hope.

In the Sphynx came home passenger lieutenant Ribou, who set out this morning at half past seven o'clock for London, having previously waited on admiral Roddam, agreeably to naval etiquette.

Lieutenant Ribou brought home the head of the Guardian, the only remains of that unfortunate ship. He also brought, as a present to the queen, a great number of roots and seeds of the most curious plants, &c. to be found at the Cape.

He is in perfect health, and looks as well as he did when he embarked in the Guardian. His safe arrival must give universal pleasure to the public, who found themselves so deeply interested by the recital of the hardships and dangers he had come through, and the firmness of mind he manifested, when the companions of his misfortunes were rendered almost frantic by the horrors of their situation. Merits like this cannot pass unobserved or unrewarded.

*May* 25. Mr. Pitt completes his thirty-second year next Saturday—seven of these years he has been first minister of the country, and twelve of them he has sat in parliament—a remarkable instance of distinction for early abilities.

The press on the river was last night as hot as any period since the commencement of the present armaments.

*May* 28. A courier from Petersburgh, with dispatches for count Woronzow, the Russian minister at our court, came within a few hours after Basilico, the messenger from Berlin, whose arrival caused the cabinet to sit several hours on Wednesday last. The dispatches brought by both couriers announce the determination of the court of Petersburgh in regard to the terms proposed by the allied courts for making a general peace. The result of this answer is as follows:

The empress of Russia expresses herself much surprised at the king's message to both houses of parliament, and the armaments that were ordered in consequence of it; but she is not intimidated.——She affirms, that she will not deviate from the plan she has proposed to the Turks for making peace; and she expresses that she does not dread the mischief that threatens her from her coast being attacked by an English fleet, should it fail, as it could do her no very material injury. Her Imperial majesty is, nevertheless, preparing for a very resolute defence, as if she did apprehend mischief from it, and is arming, as well as fortifying, her ports and coasts as strongly as the service and the time will admit.

The fleet at Spithead now consists of 35 sail of the line, besides smaller ships, and is ready to sail at an hour's notice, whenever they receive their complement of men. They are about three fourths manned—lord Howe's baggage has at length been put on board of his ship.

Letters from Ireland report, that there has been a riot in Waterford, and another at Carrick. At the first mentioned place on account of the dearness of provisions, and at Carrick in consequence of a spring loom, the machinery of which enables one man to perform equal to four in the ordinary way. The high constable of Carrick was killed in the riot.

*May* 31. The following extract of a letter from Chamberry, in Savoy, dated May 7, is in circulation at Paris:

"I must warn you, in spite of the risk I run in doing so, that the storm is ready to burst upon France—The coalition of foreign powers is but too certain.—Leopold is the chief of them.

"In the month of June 400,000 men will enter France in different places. Some disturbances in Savoy, excited on purpose, have furnished a pretext for the court of Sardinia to send thither a large body of troops and artillery. Twenty five pieces of heavy artillery are now at Maurienne. Vivianne, from his large manufactory at this place (Chamberry) has just sent off 1500 fusees for the service of the army. We have just received here 6000 tents. The plan is, to attempt the first incursion on the side of Dauphiny.

"A fortnight ago Leopold was at Turin, while all Europe was ignorant of it. Believe me, the head officers of your own regular troops are not to be trusted. Our court have been always accustomed to see the French under the yoke of despotism; rely upon it, that at the first approach of an enemy's army, they will forget their constitution."

A gentleman of rank, who arrived in town on Tuesday, from Vienna, says, it was confidently asserted there that the emperor had resolved to declare war against Prussia the moment this country shall act hostilely against the empress.

A few days before this gentleman left Vienna, a courier had arrived from Petersburgh who brought the final determination of the empress not to recede from the terms she has offered to the Turks, and upon no condition to give Oczakow, or consent to its demolition.

It was the opinion universally received at Vienna, that the Russians would reach Constantinople before the end of summer.

LEXINGTON, *June* 25.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was with general Scott on the late expedition against the Indians, to his friend near Green-Castle, dated Dancille, June 29th, 1791.*

"It is with pleasure I inform you, that I am just returned from a long tour through the Indian country; during our march we passed over a most delightful country, the land beautifully watered, and well timbered; when we came within 25 miles of the Wabash (on which the Indian towns lay) we found the land clear, and covered with grass three feet high, and as level as the finest meadow in Conococheaque. On our arrival at the towns, we killed about 30 warriors, and took 58 prisoners, among whom were only one old warrior, two boys about 15 years of age, all the rest were women and children, 17 of whom we set at liberty at the place where they were captured, the remaining 41 we brought on with us to the garrison at the Falls of the Ohio—the towns we consumed to ashes before we left them.

"Never was there a more fortunate, or better conducted expedition; not a man being lost until we came to what is called White River, where three men were drowned by their own carelessness. Our numbers were about 800 private soldiers, besides officers, &c. we were out thirty-five days. Our provisions were exhausted before we arrived at the garrison; some indeed had none for ten days, excepting what they obtained by hunting, which you will readily suppose was a very uncertain mode of subsisting among such a number of people. The expedition was severe on our horses, being obliged generally to tie them up at night without corn, and often without even grass, in consequence of which we lost about fifty of them.

NEW-YORK, *July* 20.

Last Sunday captain Boyd arrived here from Albany with 100 cates and tierces of Otsego (maple) sugar, which, it is said, is equal in goodness to that produced from the Jamaica cane. We are further told, that this sugar is to be exposed for sale, at public auction, in a few days, when there is no doubt a sufficient number of purchasers will appear, as patrons to the patriotic industry of our brethren in the north-west.

PITTSBURGH, *July* 9.

By persons who arrived here from Fort Washington, on the Ohio, we learn, that at Limestone they were informed by colonel Boone, that an express had arrived there with an account of the return of general Scott and his party; that they burnt three Indian towns, brought in thirty scalps, and took fifty eight prisoners, thirteen of whom, old men, they sent back, and that they got 200 horse loads of plunder from the towns. We are informed, that another party have started from Kentucky on the same business, and we hope they may prove equally successful.

We understand general Scott only lost three men, and that he was slightly wounded.

*July* 16. An express from Venango mentions that a party of Indians had arrived at Presque Isle from the other side of the lake, but what their intentions are is not known.

Sunday last some Indian tracks were discovered about three miles from this place on the east side of the Alleghany. A party of the levies were ordered out to scour the woods, but returned without making any discovery of the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 23.

The London Gazette of May 3d, contains an order of council for extending the regulations according to act of parliament, of the trade between Great-Britain and the United States of America, to the 5th day of April, 1792.

The Leyden Gazette informs that Sistovia was in flames on the 11th of March last. Our papers did not notice this conflagration.

An unknown correspondent desirous us, by the request of captain Davis, he says to contradict part of the account given in the General Advertiser a few days ago, relative to the disturbances in St. Domingo. Forty five thousand men were not expected by the Colonists, but a report was in circulation, that there were 10,000 men held in readiness by the national assembly, should any opposition be made to the execution of the decree Mr. Davis further contradicts the circumstance of the inhabitants trampling on the national cockade, and placing in their hats the British in its stead.

The last circumstance was mentioned to the editor by captain Davidson, who sailed from Cape Français on the 7th instant. The first mistake is an error in number, with which the editor or his informant are chargeable, but excusable for, as they both trusted to memory.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

We are assured from good authority, that the extract of a letter from Pittsburg, published in our paper of yesterday, and in sundry papers this morning, relative to the Cornplanter's Indians having taken up the hatchet against the United States, is utterly groundless.

Major general Butler received letters from Fort-Franklin, the originals of which are now in this city, containing fresh evidence of the friendly dispositions of the Cornplanter and his party, and the peaceable disposition in general of the Five Nations, the chiefs of which are now, or very lately have been, holding a treaty with colonel Pickering at the Painted Post, on the Tioga branch of the Susquehanna.

*Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Cha. Scott, to the secretary for the department of war, dated Lexington, June 20, 1791; received by lieutenant Belli, who arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon from the Western country.*

I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I resumed my march, and pushed forward with the utmost industry, directing my route to Ouittanan, in the best manner my guides and information enabled me, though greatly deficient in both.

By the 31st, I had marched 135 miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White River, and many smaller streams, with deep muddy banks. During this march, I traversed a country alternately interspersed with the most luxuriant soil, and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almost impervious by brush and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blasts of wind and thunder storms. These obstacles impeded my progress, wore down my horses, and destroyed my provisions.

On the morning of the first instant, as the army entered an extensive prarie, I perceived an Indian on horseback, a few miles to the right. I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he escaped. Finding myself discovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumstances would permit, rather with the hope than the expectation of reaching the object sought that day; for my guides were strangers to the country which I occupied. At one o'clock, having marched by computation 155 miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove, which bordered on an extensive prarie, I discovered two small villages to my left, at two and four miles distance.

My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which jutted into the prarie. I immediately detached colonel John Hardin, with sixty mounted infantry, and a troop of light horse under captain M'Coy, to attack the villages to the left, and moved on briskly, with my main body in order of battle, towards the town, the smoke from which was discernable My guides were deceived with respect to the situation of the town; for instead of standing at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found in the low ground bordering on the Wabash, on turning the point of woods, one house presented in my front. Captain Price was ordered to assault that with 40 men: He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two warriors. When I gained the summit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabash, I discovered the enemy in great confusion, endeavouring to make their escape over the river in canoes. I instantly ordered lieutenant colonel commandant Wilkinson to rush forward with the first battalion: the order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river just as the rear of the enemy had embarked: and regardless of a brisk fire kept up from a Kickapoo town, on the opposite bank, they in a few minutes by a well directed fire from their rifles, destroyed all the savages with which five canoes were crouded.

The Wabash was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached colonel Wilkinson to a ford two miles above, which my guides informed me was more practicable.

The enemy still kept possession of the Kickapoo town. I determined to dislodge them, and for the purpose ordered captains King's and Logsdon's companies to march down the river, below the town and cross under the conduct of major Barbee: several of the men swam the river, and others passed in a small canoe This movement was unobserved, and my men had taken post on the bank before they were discovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village.—About this time word was brought me, that colonel Hardin was incumbered with prisoners, and had discovered a stronger village to my left, than those I had observed, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached captain Brown with his company, to support the colonel; but the distance being six miles, before the captain arrived the business was done, and colonel Hardin joined me a little before sun set, having killed six warriors and taken 52 prisoners. Captain Bull, the warrior who discovered me in the morning, had gained the main town and given the alarm a short time before me; but the villages to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach my lieutenant-colonel commandant with 500 men, to destroy the important town of Kethlipecanunk, at the mouth of Eel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the west side of the Wabash: but on examination I discovered my men and horses to be crippled and worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceeding day; that three hundred and sixty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterprise; and they prepared to march on foot.

Colonel Wilkinson marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched 36 miles in 12 hours, and destroyed the most important settlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory. A large quantity of corn, a variety of houshold goods, peltry, and other articles were burned with this village, which consisted of about 70 houses, many of them well finished.

Misunderstanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence opposite to me in the afternoon of the first, I liberated an aged squaw, and sent with her a message to the savages, that if they would come in and surrender, their towns should be spared, and they should receive good treatment. On the 4th I determined to discharge 16 of the weakest and most infirm of my prisoners, with a talk to the Wabash tribes.

On the same day, after having burned the towns and adjacent villages, and destroyed the growing corn and pulse, I began my march for the rapids of Ohio, where I arrived the 14th instant, without the loss of a single man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed 32, chiefly warriors of size and figure, and taken 58 prisoners.

I have delivered 41 prisoners to captain Asheton, of the first United States regiment, at Fort Steuben.

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A correspondent informs that the treaty lately held under the commission from the president of the United