They concur in confirming former reports of the presence of mind shewn by Gustavus during his illness. It appears, that, while he waited for the arrival of his surgeons in an apartment adjoining to the saloon of the opera house, several of the foreign ministers presented themselves, to whom he said, "I have given orders, gentlemen, that the gates of the city shall be shut. You will, therefore, not take it ill, if you should be unable to send couriers to your courts, until after three days. Your advices will then be more certain, since it will then probably be known whether I can survive or not." His conversation then related to the effects which the accident might produce in Europe; and the love of fame, which was always his predominant passion, was perceptible in his remarks.

General baron d'Armfeldt, one of his most affectionate friends, entered the room, pale with horror, and unable to utter a word. As he approached, the king, stretching out his hand to him, said, "What's the matter my friend? Be not so alarmed upon my account. You know by experience what a wound is;" thus flatteringly alluding to the wound which the general had received in Finland.

At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he received the sacrament. The queen had taken leave of him the evening before. At half past ten, he died in great agonies in the presence of the first physician Dihlberg, of the grand almoner Wallguist, of the chamberlain Borghenstiera, and two pages.

The will was opened the same day at noon, in the apartments of the young king, by Lalthom, the secretary of revision; the two princes his uncles and the chiefs of all the regiments and of the departments, took the oaths to him, and the usual proclamations were made.

The reports in Stockholm were, that the conspiracy was formed by an hundred and eleven persons all noble, and residing partly in Stockholm, partly in the provinces: and that the plan consisted of 36 articles, one of which was, that, "as soon as the king should be dispatched, the duke of Sudermania, and the persons most attached to his majesty, as the generals Taube and baron d'Armfeldt, the baron Ruuth and M. Hakanton, should be attacked, and their heads carried in triumph through the streets; that lieutenant-colonel Lilienhorn major of guards should immediately take the command of the troops in Stockholm; that, when the public force was won over, the constitution should be restored to the ancient principles of a limited monarchy; that the prince royal should be entirely executive, and committed to the national sovereignty."

The persons arrested are chiefly young men. Several nobles, who were most forward in the opposition to the king, but who were incapable of meditating his death, repaired to the place, soon after the attempt was known. The king, being informed, that the count de Brahe, one of these, was in an antichamber, making inquiries concerning his situation, desired that he might be admitted, and said to him, "that, though, he was under circumstances much to be lamented, he regarded that day as happy for himself since it had given him an opportunity of reconciliation with one of his oldest friends."

NEW-YORK, *June* 8.

Extract of a letter from St. George's, Grenada, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 16.

"Just as I closed my letter of yesterday, a dreadful fire broke out in the Caranage of this town, and in the course of three hours every house there was burnt to ashes except three. The fire is not yet totally extinguished, but so far got under as to relieve the people in the bay from the dreadful apprehension of sharing the fate of the Caranage. The loss is estimated at, at least, 100,000l. sterling.

PITTSBURGH, *May* 28.

Massy Harbison, on her oath, according to law, being taken before John Wilkins, Esquire, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegany, deposeth and saith, that on the 22d day of this instant, she was taken from her own house within 200 yards of Reed's block-house, which is called 25 miles from Pittsburgh; her husband being one of the spies, was from home; two of the scouts had lodged with her that night, but had left her house about sunrise in order to go to the block-house, and had left the door standing wide open; shortly after the two scouts went away, a number of Indians came into the house and drew her out of bed by the feet, the two eldest children, who also lay in another bed, were drawn out in the same manner, a younger child, about one year old, slept with the deponent; the Indians then scrambled about the articles in the house, when they were at this work the deponent went out of the house and hollowed to the people in the block-house; one of the Indians then ran up and stopped her mouth, another ran up with his tomahawk drawn, and a third ran and seized the tomahawk and called her his squaw; this last Indian claimed her as his, and continued by her; about fifteen of the Indians then ran down towards the block-house, and fired their guns at the block and store house, in consequence of which one soldier was killed and another wounded, one having been at the spring, and the other in coming or looking out of the store house; this deponent then told the Indians there were about forty men in the block-house and each man had two guns, the Indians then went to them that were firing at the block-house and brought them back, they then began to drive the deponent and her children away, but a boy about three years old being unwilling to leave the house, they took it by the heels and dashed it against the house, then stabbed and scalped it; they then took the deponent and the two other children to the top of the hill, where they stopped until they tied up the plunder they had got, while they were busy about this, the deponent counted them, and the number amounted to thirty-two, including two white men that were with them painted like the Indians.

That several of the Indians could speak English, and that she knew three or four of them very well, having often seen them go up and down the Allegany river, two of them she knew to be Senecas and two Munsees, who had got their guns mended by her husband about two years ago—that they sent two Indians with her, and the others took their course towards Puckty—that she, the children and the two Indians had not gone above two hundred yards when the Indians caught two of her uncle's horses, put her and the youngest child on one, and one of the Indians and the other child on the other—that the two Indians then took her and the children to the Allegany river, and took them over in bark canoes, as they could not get the horses to swim the river—after they had crossed the river the oldest child, a boy of about five years of age, began to mourn for his brother, one of the Indians then tomahawked and scalped him; that they travelled all day very hard, and that night arrived at a large camp covered with bark, which by appearance, might hold fifty men; that the camp appeared to have been occupied some time, it was very much beaten and large beaten paths went out in different directions from it; that night they took her about three hundred yards from the camp into a large dark bottom, bound her arms, gave her some bed cloaths, and lay down one on each side of her; that the next morning they took her into a thicket on the hill side, and one remained with her till the middle of the day, while the other went to watch the path, least some white people should follow them, they then exchanged places during the remainder of the day, she got a piece of dry venison about the bulk of an egg that day, and a piece about the same size the day they were marching; that evening, (Wednesday the 23d) they moved her to a new place, and secured her as the night before: during the day of the 23d she made several attempts to get the Indian's gun or tomahawk, that was guarding her, and, could she have got either, she would have put him to death, she was nearly detected in trying to get the tomahawk from his belt.

The next morning (Thursday) one of the Indians went out as on the day before to watch the path, the other lay down and fell asleep, when she found he was sleeping she stole her short gown, handkerchief and a child's frock, and then made her escape—the sun was then about half an hour high—that she took her course from the Allegany, in order to deceive the Indians, as they would naturally pursue her that way; that day she travelled along Conequenessing creek, the next day she altered her course and as she believes, fell upon the waters of Pine creek, which empties into the Allegany—thinking this not her best course, took over some dividing ridges, fell in on the heads of Squaw run, she lay on a dividing ridge on Friday night, and on Saturday came to Squaw-run, continued down the run until an Indian, or some other person shot at a deer; she saw the person about 150 yards from her, the deer running, and the dog pursuing it, which, from the appearance, she supposed to be an Indian dog—she then altered her course, but again came to the same run, and continued down it until she got so tired that she was obliged to lie down, it having rained on her all that day and the night before; she lay there that night, it rained constantly; on Sunday morning she proceeded down the run until she came to the Allegany river, and continued down the river till she came opposite to Carter's house, on the inhabited side were she made a noise, and James Closier brought her over the river to Carter's house.

This deponent further says, that in conversing with one of the Indians that could talk English very well, which she suspects to be George Jelloway, he asked her if she knew the prisoner that was taken by Jeffers and his Senecas, and in gaol in Pittsburgh? she answered no—he said you lie. She again said she knew nothing about him; he said she did, that he was a spy, and a great captain; that he took Butler's scalp, and that they would have him or twenty scalps; he again said that they would exchange for him; that him and two more was sent to see what the Americans were doing; that they came round from Detroit to Venango; the Indian took paper and shewed her that he, at Fort Pitt, could write and draw on it;—he also asked her if a campaign was going out against the Indians this summer—she said no—he called her a liar, and said they were going out, and that the Indians would serve them as they did last year; he also said the English had guns, ammunition, &c. to give them to go to war, and that they had given them plenty last year; this deponent also says, that she saw one of the Indians have captain Crib's sword, which she well knew, that one of the Indians asked her if she knew Thomas Girty, she said she did—he then said that Girty lived near Fort Pitt, that he was a good man, but not as good as his brother at Detroit, but that his wife was a bad woman, she tells lies on the Indians, and is a friend to America. Sworn before me the day and year first above written.

JOHN WILKINS.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Danville, Kentucky, to his friend in Winchester, dated May 14, 1792.

"The Indians continue to kill the people on the frontiers of our country.—I have heard that the messenger (colonel Harding) who was sent to the Miami towns, to invite the Indians to treat, was fired upon by them, and obliged to return without fulfilling the object of his mission; and that three of his attendants were killed."

Extract of a letter from Westmoreland county, dated June 1.

"I was but a few days at home, until the Indians broke into the settlement by Reed's station; it was garrisoned by rangers—they had never scouted any, they had been trucking, and were surprised in want of ammunition, and the officer was absent from the station,—however the Indians fired only a few rounds on the block-house, with which they killed one man and wounded another. They then killed and took Harbison's family, in sight of the station. The alarm was quickly spread; indeed they themselves prompted the news of their coming, by burning some of the first houses they came to. This occasioned the country to fly before them with the greatest rapidity, and they being about 40 in number, took the country before them, keeping nearly the course of the Kiskeminetas, going in small parties, from five to seven, as far as has been observed; they do not seem to be so anxious to kill as to plunder and destroy; however, several remarkable escapes have been made, for instance, two families belonging to Messieurs Peal's and Miller's—they were surrounded in a bottom, and only two of them taken; two men and a woman were wounded and are likely to live; one of their sons who escaped saved two other families, who were just entering the bottom. Their ardent desire to get horses seems to divert their attention from shedding blood. They greedily seize every kind of plunder. After some of them had been so closely pushed in re-crossing the Allegany, as to leave some of the horses, hopes were entertained that they were gone off; when however they appeared at different places much further in the settlement, at one plantation above the mouth of Loyalhanning, they went boldly to the stable and fields, and took out the horses, killing a stallion, which proved unruly, and taking off the rest, without disturbing the family, who were trembling within. Perhaps they were afraid that some of them would fall in attempting the house. About the same time they killed a man with a load of dry meat going to the station, and took the horse and load. Two days ago one of them was wounded by a young man who perceived three of them waylaying his father's and another family carrying off some grain, &c. to a place of safety. This was on the way to Hannah's-town.—By a letter from colonel Campbell, I am just informed, that a scout has pursued the party of Indians that appeared as high up as the mouth of Black Leg creek, down to Allegany, where, though they saw them different times, the ground was so unfavourable, they could not get a shot at them; but had recovered ten horses. Another scout goes out there to day. A scout is also out from the neighbourhood where I live. Though there was sufficient matter for alarm and terror without telling lies to promote it, I believe more have fled on the account of false alarms mischievously contrived within this two or three days past, than formerly. Hannah's-town is now the frontier, and they have erected block houses at Greensburgh; north of Loyalhanning, Dennison's is a frontier. You will see by the map Westmoreland is now desolate till near the center, and the rest much disturbed. At the first alarm, colonel Campbell called upon two battalions of militia to turn out a company each; but before the day of rendezvous, these two battalions were chiefly broken up. He has since ordered out from two other battalions, and is advised to call for assistance from Fayette county.

"The scarcity of arms among the people is a distressing circumstance, voluntary exertions are prevented and the flight of many families promoted from that cause. The people were so confident that they would never see war again, and in such necessity for money to repair their desolate places when peace was obtained, that they sold their guns to people going down the river. I hear from Pittsburgh that Mrs. Harbison escaped from the Indians, and has discovered some treacherous persons among us, I also understand that a private expedition in on foot; but I expect you will receive more perfect accounts from Pittsburgh than I am possessed of; my house and many of the neighbouring houses being crouded with families that have fled, and frequent consultations being necessary. I have not been far abroad since this distressing scene commenced; therefore my information is necessarily local.

"All the public exertions against the hostile Indians having been hitherto unfortunate, the distresses of the people have consequently increased instead of being removed, and the people themselves appear to have lost heart, and not to be capable of those exertions which they made the last war. My endeavour to encourage them I find has much less effect this year than it had the last. Though the army is slow of raising, yet its permanancy gives ground to hope that this season is more critical than any that is to follow."

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 21.

Colonel Edward Wigglesworth, is appointed collector of the customs for the port of Newbury-Port, in the room of Stephen Cross, Esquire.

To the PLANTERS.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen,

THERE is an old and a true saying, that it must be an ill wind which blows no good.—The late very unjustifiable conduct of the commander of a British frigate in the capture of a French frigate, in the East-Indies, contrary to the treaty of peace between the two kingdoms, affords you, Gentlemen, a most fortunate opportunity of commanding a good price for your tobaccoes. It appears as if the British councils were busily employed in endeavouring to put a total stop to *the consignment business, which has been so ruinous to the interests of the shippers—For God's sake, Gentlemen, be*