present generation shall be no more, and lie down to sleep with their fathers.

"In their darling constitution (the progress of which is still the general topic here, and to the administration of which the industrious and honourable mechanic, the enterprising and persevering merchant, the upwright and judicious lawyer, and every class of citizens which the nation contains, look forward with rapture) no religious test is required as a qualification for any office whatever, but the truly good man, whether a Protestant, a Papist, a Mahometan or a Jew, is equally alike eligible to any post in government. On reflecting on such unexampled liberality, displayed by these godlike offsprings of FREEDOM, the heart of every one, "who looks through nature up to nature's God," must expand with rapture inexpressible.——"Happy, happy country, may thy happiness be perpetual!"

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in this city, dated September 23.

"On the 11th inst. death robbed us of the prince of Brazils, heir to the crown of Portugal, and a young man of great abilities. This melancholy event has thrown a damp over the whole kingdom, and through all ranks of people. The present state of the royal family makes it a loss that may be remembered for centuries to come; and perhaps the kingdom is upon the eve of being again involved with Spain, as we have now only one male heir to the crown, and if he should chance to die without succession, Spain will infallibly make good her pretensions."

Extract of a letter from the Western Country, dated Fort Harmar, November 20, 1788.

"Since I wrote you last, the two messengers have come in from the Omie river; along with them came young Brant, captain David, and a number of warriors of the Six Nations. They have returned to the Falls of the Muskingum, where captain Brant is to be with upwards of 600 warriors of different tribes. We expect an express will arrive in the course of to-day from them, which will inform us definitively whether they mean to attend the treaty at this place or not: I have as yet my doubts on that subject.

"A party of soldiers will in about 20 days take possession of the old fort near the Mouth of the Great Miami, in order to protect judge Symmes's intended settlement, and those of Kentucky. I hope it will be the means of breaking up that cursed nest of villains who are lurking about that place.

"Since writing the above, the governor has received dispatches from the Falls of the Muskingum; what they contain, I am as yet in the dark; however, we have heard that captain Brant had arrived there, with about 200 warriors of the Six Nations, and that he was waiting the arrival of the chiefs and warriors of the other nations.

"Annexed is a list of souls, &c. which have passed this garrison from October, 1786, to the 24th of November, 1788, viz. 18,370 souls—7986 horses—2372 cows—1110 sheep—967 boats—646 waggons."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Specimens of BROADCLOTH, made at the manufactory in Hartford, have been lately lodged at the printing-office in Providence, for public inspection.

The town of Taunton a few years ago was the desert of Massachusetts, her staple was little more than a herring, and her land would scarcely produce a thistle—yet she is now a growing and lucrative manufactory: last year one hundred tuns of NAILS, besides a great many articles in a smaller way, were wrought in that town.

The manufacture of IRON PLATE SHOVELS is carried on at Bridgewater, to great advantage: they are of superior workmanship to any imported from Britain, and sold at a lower price than they can be imported for.

A GLASS and a DUCK manufactory are establishing in Boston.

There is a promising COTTON manufactory in Beverly.

According to the valuation last taken there were 138 POT and PEARL ASH manufactories in Massachusetts; there are now, it is said, nearly 250.

A new PAPER MILL, we hear, is about being erected in Milton, another in Water-town, and a third in Hampshire county.

Thus do the industry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our foreign shackles, one by one.

RICHMOND, *January* 14.

INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Green county, December 1, 1788, to the Printer hereof.

"The war continues with the Indians on the frontiers of North-Carolina. Sevier is liberated, and at the head of the militia in arms; who now only acts on the defensive, waiting the decision of North-Carolina on the subject of their dispute with the Indians.

"On the 21st of last month, a large body of the enemy, not less than 200, attacked Sharrell's station late in the evening. Sevier that day, with 40 horsemen, was out ranging, and came on the Indians trail, making towards the inhabitants; he immediately advanced after them, and opportunely arrived before the fort, when the Indians were carrying on a furious attack. On coming in view of the place, he drew up his troop in close order, made known his intention, in a short speech, that he would relieve the garrison or fall in the attempt, and asked who was willing to follow him. All gave an unanimous consent, and at a given signal, made a charge on the enemy, as they were busily employed in setting fire to a barn, and other outbuildings; the Indians gave way, and immediately retired from the place, and the gallant little band of heroes reached the fort, to the great joy of the besieged. This exploit was performed under cover of the night; and conformably to the governor of Frankland's usual good fortune, not a man of his party was hurt. Some of the Indians were wounded, as blood was seen next day plentifully.

"The Indians have lately killed two men on this side of French Broad, and one on the north side of Holstein, so that it appears the Cherokees do not mean to stop at the line fixed by treaty, but to carry on the war against the whole state.

"We hear that the North-Carolina assembly, have voted an army of 1500 men to be raised, to chastise the Indians, and bring about a peace."

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, December 6, 1788, to the Printer hereof.

"Our session is drawing near a close; and we have taken care to pay some attention to our western frontier. Martin is reprimanded for his injudicious management in your district last summer. Sevier is indemnified, and probably will soon be placed at the head of the militia, as brigadier-general, if he will accept of the offered terms. Drumgole is appointed a commissioner to treat with the Cherokees, and give assurances that hostilities will shortly cease. His particular connexion with one of John Watt's sisters, will place him in an advantageous situation for negotiation. Colonel Steele, of Salisbury, is appointed to purchase of the Indians, their claim to the lands in dispute; and offer pre emptions to other lands, within our charter limits, to such Indian families as will choose to join the state as citizens. This is judged to be a more wise plan than sending an army to cut their throats. Measures will be taken to prevent *vagabonds and fugitives from justice*, from taking sanctuary among the Indians.

"It will give joy to many, when they hear of the safe passage of so great a number of emigrants, through the wilderness, both on the Kentucky and Cumberland paths; and whether under Providence it has been brought about by the active exertions of Sevier and his armed volunteers, or the timeous negotiation from Virginia, it is immaterial; in either case, much gratitude will be due from those who have received so singular a boon. And not a little will be the self satisfaction of those benevolent minds, who in any degree contributed to the happy event.

Copy of a letter from young Kirk, the noted Indian killer, to John Watts, now chief war captain of the Cherokee nation.

"S I R,

"I have heard of your letter lately sent to Chudkey John*--You are mistaken in blaming him for the death of your uncle. Listen now to my story. For days and months, Cherokee Indians, little and big, women and children, have been fed and treated kindly by my mother. When all was peace with the Tenasee towns, *Slim Tom*, with a party of Satigo and other Cherokee Indians, murdered my mother, brothers and sisters, in cold blood, when the children just before was playful about them as friends, and the very instant some of them received the bloody tomakawk, they were smiling in their faces.—This begun the war, and since I have taken ample satisfaction, and can now make peace, except with *Slim Tom*. Our beloved men, the congress, tells us to be at peace—I will listen to their advice, if no more blood is shed by the Cherokees; and the head men of your nation take care to prevent such beginnings of bloodshed in all times to come. But if they do not, your people may feel something more, to keep up the remembrance of

JOHN KIRK, jun.
Captain of the Bloody Rangers."

To Captain JOHN WATTS,
October 17, 1788.

* Chudkey John—*The Indian name for* John Sevier.

Annapolis, *January* 29.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, That no application whatever, from any county or counties, relating to their particular policy or government, or from one or more individuals, although the state be concerned, shall be taken in consideration during any future session, unless the same be preferred within ten days after the first meeting of the general assembly; provided always, that this resolution shall not extend to any case where the subject matter, or any material circumstance thereof, shall arise or happen during the session in which the application is made, and after the time limited as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That no bill or resolution grounded on any application included within the above resolution shall be taken into consideration by either the senate or house of delegates, unless the same shall be transmitted from the house in which it originates within fourteen days after the expiration of the ten days given for making applications as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be immediately published for six weeks in the two Baltimore news-papers, and the Annapolis Gazette, and for the same number of weeks in every year next immediately preceding the day on which the general assembly shall meet.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 21, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Extracts from London news-papers received by the ship Maryland, Captain Rose, arrived in Patowmack.

BUDA, *October* 12.

They write from the camp near Old Gradisca, that for some time it has rained incessantly, and that the Save was already beginning to overflow. If the inundation should take place, as it is expected, it will be necessary for the troops to break up their encampment, and to terminate their operations for the present season.

FRANCFORT, *October* 24.

According to the letters from the Bannat, the corps under the command of Brechainville and Lilian, destroyed, in their retreat, forty villages, great and small, and all the crops which they were unable to carry along with them.

LONDON, *October* 25.

There are private letters in town from Spain, which say, that Madrid is at present in the greatest consternation from a scheme of count *D'Aranda*, which has been discovered—to dethrone the reigning monarch, and place the prince of Asturias upon the throne. The count they add is secured, his party disgraced, and that the utmost efforts are employed for the detection of his immediate instruments.

The last advices from the Mediterranean relate, that in one of the English ships of war on that station, a *fracas* had arisen, which terminated with very disagreeable consequences.--The surgeon of the ship struck the commander, and in consequence he has been brought to a court-martial, and condemned to suffer *death*. The origin of the quarrel is said to have taken place at a card-table.

Anecdote. The mayor of a certain ancient and respectable burgh (not an hundred miles from Norwich) not half a century ago, called an assembly of the corporation; and on its being met, he arose and said,—"It had been long a matter of surprise to him, considering the length of time since the death of queen Anne, that the compliment should still be paid her memory of mentioning her name in all public deeds, &c. and he wondered at it the more, as every gentleman must agree with him, that we never had a more gracious monarch than his present majesty king George the third: he had therefore called the assembly to make a proposition, which, from the known loyalty of his worthy brethren, he doubted not, would be unanimously approved of, namely, that in all deeds, charters and public papers, belonging to, and issued from, the burgh of ———, instead of the usual words *Anno Domini*, for the future should be substituted the words *Georgeo Domini*.

Nov. 11. The baron d'Alvensleben, who lately resided at the Hague as envoy extraordinary from Prussia, left that place on Tuesday last, and comes to England, where he succeeds compte de Lusi, as ambassador at our court.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, October 28.

"His majesty's declaration to the Polish diet has had much effect, and in all probability will prevent new wars. The answer of the states of Poland, which arrived here yesterday, is quite satisfactory. The empress has renounced her scheme; notwithstanding these promising appearances, some battalions of infantry from Western Prussia, together with some companies of hussars, have marched to the frontiers of Poland. It is not known yet if any more troops are to march to the same place, but the common idea is, that this will entirely depend on the dispatches expected from St. Petersburgh."

Translation of an official letter to Henry Zinck, Esq; his Danish majesty's consul at Liverpool, from Copenhagen.

"We can now inform you with certainty, that a truce and cessation of hostilities from the 16th instant, October, to the 13th of November next, has been concluded on at Bahus, under the sanction of the ministers from the courts of London and Berlin, between his Swedish majesty and the auxiliary forces of Denmark, under the command of the prince of Hesse; and that this truce has been signed by the said prince of Hesse, to shew the well known peaceable sentiments of her majesty the empress of Russia, and this convention has been accepted of in sure hopes that during this time conducive measures will be adopted to a succeeding peace.

"We give you this information, Sir, that you may endeavour to dissipate any alarming fears which might have influenced any of our merchant ships.

The Swedes had seized upon ten transports from Norway, for our army in Sweden, but after our claim was made, both ships and cargoes were given up immediately.

Royal Chamber of Commerce,
Copenhagen, Oct. 25, 1788.

E. G. Schimelman. C. R. Scheistedt.
C. O. Lavætz.

Extract of a letter from the Hamburg, Oct. 29.

"The storm which seemed to threaten the peace of this part of Europe, is happily likely to blow over; and a complete re-establishment of peace will probably soon take place. We have the best assurances for asserting, that the out-lines of a general treaty of peace are marked out; and that the Danish forces are retireing from Sweden. We expect to hear daily of prince Frederick's return to Copenhagen."

A letter from Galway says, that on account of the dearness of provisions, there have been great riots and disturbances amongst the lower classes of people, who impute the scarcity to the large quantities that are yearly exported out of that kingdom; but on some gentlemen opening a subscription for their relief, and promising to use their endeavours to get the exportation stopt, peace and good order was restored.

Nov. 14. The account we gave in yesterday's paper of the state of the king's health on Wednesday was not so favourable as every loyal subject must wish—the information received yesterday is more satisfactory, and we have great gratification in announcing—that his majesty slept a great deal during the day, and when he awoke he felt himself considerably refreshed, much composed, and more free from pain.