well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, un- pregnant with his daughter! der the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for _ HARTFORD, December 26. the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for other purpoles," to the best of his skill and judgment; the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the faid agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and the council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said Randolph Brandt Latimer by this act, such person first giving security and taking the oath aforesaid.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the agent, appointed by or in virtue of the act of the present session of assembly to which this is a fupplement, shall have full power and authority to compound with discoverers of confiscated British property upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the act to empower the governor and council to compound with discoverers of British property, who have heretofore made application concerning the fame, and for other purposes, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to dispose of such property, and take bonds for the purchase money, in the same manner as directed by the act to which this is a supplement, as to conficated British property unfold, and on the same credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That the faid agent shall immediately call on such discoverers of confiscated British property, and if such applicants shall not, on or before first day of June next, make known to the said agent the title of the state to the property discovered, the said agent shall, immediately thereafter, proceed to ascertain the state's right, and dispose of the same as aforesaid, without making such discoverers, who refuse or neglect to comply with this notice, any compensa-

LONDON, October 10.

ORD DORCHESTER and family, recently arrived from Canada, return no more to America, his lordship being succeeded in his government.

OA. 25. It is a curious fact, related by travellers, that the plague is seldom, equally destructive to the various nations who reside in the city of Constantinople. Of the Turks, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, who form the principal inhabitants, the carnage is chiefly confined to the first description of people; while few, in comparison, of the others, fall victims to its fury. · It may appear extraordinary, that the burial-ground around Constantinople extends now, in every direction, 14 miles. So great, for some years, have been the ravages committed on the human species.

Nov. 8. The national affembly of France have just passed the following decree relative to Louis Joseph Xavier, the king's next brother upon whose conduct that of the other French princes is supposed to depend.

It having been before resolved, that the person entitled to the regency would forfeit his right by remaining absent from the kingdom, it was decreed, on Sunday the 30th of October, I. That proclamation should be made within three

days in Paris.

II. That the requisition should be notified to the prince by no other mode than that of proclamation. III. That, conformably to the constitutional decrees,

the promulgation of the law shall be made by the exe cutive power. IV. That the supplicant of the regency shall be

bound to return within three months, or shall be held to have abdicated the right of the regency.

NORWICH, (Conn.) December 15. A SWEET FACT.

The following dulcified casualty happened a few

days since, at Mr. ----'s store, in this city: A merry buxom Joan, not materially unlike, (either

from her fides.

and the council shall approve, for the faithful per- The father has since been to the merchant, and paid do all by treaty, because their own interests would formance of the said duties, which bond shall be for at least fifteen or twenty gallons of mulasses, which, oblige them to be at peace for the sake of our trade. lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall obsequious to the forcible command of shesh and blood, if they could not do without it. But till they have also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will rushed out and made room, when the eask became

The British government having lately made a settlement at Sierra Leona, on the African coaft, the blacks in Nova-Scotia have been invited to embark and take up their residence on their native soil. Numbers have offered themselves, and one thousand tuns of shipping are advertised for, in the Halifax papers, to convey them to the settlement, at the expence of the crown.

ALBANY, December 26, 1791.

By a gentleman from the Genesee country, we learn, that previous to his departure, the Indian account of the defeat of the American army on the Miami, had reached there, both from Detroit and Buffaloe-creek, and is by them stated as follows: That they killed 1200 Americans, and took 7 pieces of cannon-200 oxan, and a great number of horses, but no prisoners—and that their loss was only 56 warriors

Our informant adds, that the number of Indians in the battle was not exactly ascertained, but supposed to have been between three and four thousand; and this opinion is confirmed by a gentleman who was at Detroit when the Indians left it on their way to the Miami-who fays, they were so very numerous as to create serious alarm in that garrison, and that every precaution was taken for its safety—as the Indians were exceedingly irritated with the British government for not having countenanced them in their warfare with the United States-That the Indian army was composed of some from almost every tribe from the Miami to Lake Michegan, Michellimachanac, and probably even to the Missisppi-That it was commanded by one of the Missasgo Indians, who had been in the British service, in the late war; that he planned and conducted the attack, which was even contrary to the opinion of a majority of the chiefs—and, that after the Americans began their retreat, he told the Indians they had killed enough, and that it was proper to give over the pursuit, and return and enjoy the booty they had taken; that their account of the commencement of the action, and its continuance, agrees with general St. Clair's letter to the secretary at war.

The principal part of the above information our informant had from the Farmer's Brother, an Indian of that name, an intelligent person, and chief of the

Senecas.

Our informant further adds, that captain Brandt is friendly to the United States, particularly so to the inhabitants of the Genesee settlements: That the unfriendly Indians have sent him a message, that as they have conquered the Americans (as they term it) they intend paying him and the Senecas a visit, on account of their not having joined them in the war.

We are told, the Seneca tribe of Indians are able to furnish 300 of the first rate warriors, and are friendly to the United States, as are all the other tribes of the Six Nations-who would turn out with alacrity to join an American army against the Western Indians.

It is said when the deputation of Western Indians, waited on the governor-general of Canada, lord Dorchester, last spring, that captain Joseph Brandt appeared among them, and acted as their speaker in their conferences—that his lordship took occasion to inform captain Joseph, that as he was an officer in the British service, it became necessary for him to lay aside the Indian dress and assume that of his corps; for, if he insisted on retaining the former, his pay as a British captain must cease, and his name be struck off from the list of officers .- It is added, that the captain wifely preferred the British pay and uniform to the honour of remaining an Indian.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the western country to his friend in Philadelphia, dated December 22.

The disastrous fate of our little army strikes a damp on every mind here, but when viewed in its natural consequences, is inexpressibly alarming-God knows what shall next be done! The whole system of fighting must be changed-We had formed some expectations from the Kentucky militia that were faid to have gone out; but I believe there is nothing in that. "There is no doubt but the pay must be raised (at

least to fix dollars) or no men worth having can be got. The plan of retaining posts so detached from the settlewith respect to shape, corpulency or ponderosity) the ments and each other, I, from the beginning, thought renowned doctor Slop, was in a merchant's store, and, a visionary one, unless connected with the idea of formafter purchasing about two yards of velvet ribbon, for ing settlements round each of the polts. Donations of a girdle, which was the exact quantity she wanted, land ought to be made to the first families that would the being very slender in the waist, not more than two settle round them. Strong garrisons ought to be placed feet in diameter, and, of consequence, according to in them to defend them; bridle the Indians to fally. mathematical calculation, not more than fix feet in out in case of an attack on the settlement, and keep circumference; I say, after purchasing her girdle, she, themselves and settlers safe. Companies of the best politely curtefying to the merchant, left the shop, in- woodsmen and marksmen, of honest pride but savage tending to remount again her steed-Looking around manners, and as like Indians, as possible, ought to be for some time, she discovered there was no horse-block, retained in the forts to powl abread among the Indians but casting her eye on a tierce, that stood upon the in parties of ten, twenty, and thirty; surprise tueir head at a small distance from the shop door, and will towns in all quarters, and kill and burn without disling, by her agility, to render conspicuous the grace- tinction. This idea, so repugnant to the feelings of a fulnels of her person, and in order to mount her jade civilized mind, and so shocking to a Philadelphian ear, with more ease, she springs with nimble seet upon the I hesitate not to express, from a pertect conviction that head of the tierce-but, perfectly accordant to New- it is necessary for our safety, and is the only shield we tonian attraction, as gravity ever tends to the centre, can place effectually before us. Their minds must be the head gushing in, instantly drops the graceful Miss kept in agitation at home or we can never be safe. I Bridget, up to her arm pits in the cask of molasses is in vain, I think, to attempt to bind Indians by trea-Thus stood the plump dame, entir ly surrounded with ty. Where is our security in men without governthe delicious juice of the cane!-But affistance being ment. Ten men in every nation are sufficient to hargiven, the was quickly removed from the sweet post- rass the frontiers incessantly. And we can find an tion the was in, placed on her horfe, and rode off full hundred favages or rufffans in every county among ourspeed, with dulcorated areams of treacle dripping selves that would do as much for gain if they had no fear of laws. If we had no European rivals we might from the Complanter, that an attack on this garries

no other market than our's for European articles, no idle to imagine that we can secure our peace from them but by force and fear. My scalping plan is had ble to this objection, that if we have any friends among the Indians, our scouts, for the sake of pain. (for to make them vigilant they ought to have additional pay according to their services) would not heftate much to attack our friends. There will therefore be a necessity to establish forts at Presque Ist, &c. and make a chain between the Six Nations and oher Indians; this might secure the oftensible friendship? the Six Nations, which would be something, and we had their real friendship, would keep them in countenance, and furnish them with protection against the others. In the forts near the friends they ought to have no scouting party, but a garrison and settlers. These garrisons would protect the settlers. The settlers would feed the garrison, and all together would form a good barrier for this country."

Jan. 3. On Friday morning was presented to the president of the United States, a box, elegantly mounted with filver, and made of the celebrated oak tree that sheltered the Washington of Scotland, the brave patriotic Sir William Wallace*, after his defeat at the battle of Falkirk, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, by Edward the 1st. This magnificent and truly characteristical present is from the earl of Buchan, by the hands of Mr. Archibald Robertion, Scots gentleman, and portrait painter, who arrived in America some months ago. The box was presented to lord Buchan by the goldsmith's company at Edin. burgh; from whom his lordship requested, and obtained leave to make it over to a man whom he deemed more deserving of it than himself, and the only man in the world to whor he thought it justly due. We hear further, that lord Buchan has, by letter, requelled of the president, that on the event of his decease, he will confign the above to that man, in this country, who shall appear, in his judgment, to merit it helt upon the same considerations that induced him to lend it to the present possessor.

The inscription upon a filver plate, on the inside of the lid, is as follows:-Presented by the goldsmiths of Edinburgh, to David Steuart Erskine, earl of Buchan, with the freedom of their corporation, by their deacon

-A. D. 1782.

* Sir William Wallace at first a private gentleman, unsuccessfully attempted a revolution in Scotland, nearly on the same grounds with that more recently accomplished in America, to expel the English and their adherents, who had usurped the government. Having gained a victory over the forces of Edward the first, at Stirling, he was soon after attacked by Edward at the head of 80,000 foot and 7,000 horse; whereas the whole force of Sir William did not exceed 30,000 foot; and the main division of this army was tampered with by a traitor, and rendered of no use to the patriotic party. Soon after the battle of Falkirk, Su William was made prisoner by some of Edward's partizans, carried to England, and beheaded.

Extract of a letter from Cape François, December 5. "I writ to you on the 29th ult. mentioning the disagreeable intelligence that had recently been re ceived from Port au-Prince relative to a dispute be tween the mulattoes and whites, wherein many live were sacrificed. Fire was set to the town in seven places, and 27 squares out of 44, whereof it confilled are totally confumed. The street called Rue des Capi tanes, where the principal magazine of provisions and merehandise were situated, fell a prey to the slames In fine, we are told, that only four merchants hould have escaped the conflagration. I have seen an extract of a letter to one of the first commercial houses in the city, which states the loss at 500 millions of livres the mulattoes immediately retreated to their campa Croix des Bouquets, and we are told that the commandant of the western district, M. Coutard, is with them. The flame of civil discord seems to rage in this climate with a degree of invetoracy unknown in other countries. Nothing seems to satisfy a partizan but the sacrifice of his opponent's life and property The work of destruction having thus recommenced Omniscience only can tell where it will terminate Advices received last evening from Les Caves mention that one or two chiefs of the mulattues at Croix de Bouquets have passed into the southern districts, have fregited up their party in the vicinity of Cayes, tile possession of several batteries, and threaten the town of Les Caves itself. The planters in that quarter should seem, have taken resuge in the town. I'm victorious mulattoes proclaim, that unless they depart immediately, each to his habitation, and furrences the town, they will deliver it and its inha mants in fire and fword: what a diffresting fituation! It is ficult, I find, to determine who is right and who ! wrong in the first principles of this tragical buliness doubtless there is blame on all sides; I sear the retuin will be the ruin of the colony."

The schooner Industry, captain Stiles, is arrived at New-Cattle, (D.) from Hilpaniola. He left CP François on the 30th November. -- No acc unt then received of Port-au-Prince being burnt. The three commissioners from France had arrived, but no troops. There was no accounts received in France of the insurrection when the commissioners sailed.

BALTIMORE, January 11. Copy of a letter from lieutenant Jeffers, dated Fort-Frank lin, the 26th December, 1791. By express, to the commanding officer at Pittsburgh, or major I. Irwin of the militia.

HAVE this moment received anthentic accounts

will almost immediate from below declare that this place, shake the fweep the river from en You are most earne iny authority, politivel lots of time, one luba forcement, together wi 6 k at Fort Pitt. Un mions to make five n This news is not fictiti with. I have written orders will come too lat

Another letter from lieute Mr. E. W " I am happy to info arrived fafe: the dange that I fent soldiers and astonished Mr. Bond gr

to expect that nine til

will be cut off.-No

months provision, as of ANNAPO The president of the by and with the advice muel Reddick, to be fu in the state of Virginia

ANUA THE old year past, Thus Time Heals on, w May th' new he more pr And imiling peace, with May enthusiastic hypocr Forc'd by plain truth an Let truth and reason eye While virtue, aiding jus Tyranny no more shall i Except mong despots, v Enlighten'd reason, soon Shall liberate on earth, Make tyrants flee to cou Or become converts to si In Freedom's cause. - Bl Who'll fee with pleasure When Gothic darkness f Never again the vulgar t All mankind triends-w And to support them, ea

Hail glorious days!

Proceed, accomplish-er

At a meeting of the V ST. JOHN'S COLLE on Thursday the 10th RESOLVED THAT this board, May next, proceed of St. John's College.

That it be the duty of cipal to teach some of the Geck, certain parts of noral and natural phile ments of the faid prin kreaster be ascertained on of their mutual con That the vice-principa or his services, a salar pounds current money, be paid quarterly.

That persons desirous ace of vice principal, requested to make applic Mr. Charles Carroll, of der Contee Hanson, all By order of th N. B. The fundamen

prohibit all preference of As the appointment wanted to complete the be board will certainly in election, provided a r ent, for this important personal attendance of blively required, will It may be useful to re professors and teach entire punctuality, sun's college produce a to all the appropriat will be made.

The Printers of news are earneftly requ and remarks, and to sonvenience will p A OTICE is hereby

tends to petition on to mark and 4 Grant, The Beaver