and the council shall approve, for the faithful pernexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall zealous to observe and cause to be observed." not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor 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 aforefaid.

IN COUNCIL, 21 January, 1792.

ALL debtors to this state for the purchase of confiscated British property, and others, who might have installed their debts under the act of assembly passed at November session, 1790, entitled, An act respecting the creditors and debtors of this state, and who neglected to comply with the terms of the said act, are hereby required to instal all such debts on or before the twentieth day of June next.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

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

BE IT ENACTED, by the General Affembly of Maryact of the present session of assembly to which this is a have demanded. They may be well persuaded that supplement, shall have full power and authority to there is no intention entertained to deprive them of the compound with discoverers of confiscated British asylum which has been granted them. property upon the terms and conditions prescribed in "The cities and towns of Roeux Lons, Chicyres, 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 porary residence." is a supplement, as to confiscated British property unfold, and on the same credit and terms.

And be it enacted, That the said 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 aseertain 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-

MENTZ, October 17.

HE French emigrants, who were here a few days ago, received a message from the prince of Conde, requesting them to repair to him at Worms; but on their arrival in that city he was not to be found, having set off for Aschassenbourg. By the despair and sadness visible amongst these foreigners, it is imagined that the object for which M. de Conde defired their attendance was to communicate to them the bad news of the acceptation of the new constitution by his most Christian majesty, which destroyed every hope of succour from foreign powers to restore the ancient form of government, and enable them to return to their country.

LONDON, October 29.

Imperial orders respecting the French emigrants.

The minister plenipotentiary of his Imperial majesty at Brussels has communicated the two following official notices; the one to M. de la Queuille, the other to M. d'Uzes:

" In answer to two notes of M. le marquis de la Queuille, containing the one four, the other five demands, I have the honour to inform him,

" tit. That the government cannot admit of establishing a rendezvous for French recruits, neither at Henri Chapelle, nor any other spot of the emperor's dominions in the Low Countries, as it would interfere with the recruiting for the national regiments in the service of his majesty, which since the disturbances, are still far from being complete.

ce zdly. That every Frenchman furnished with a passport may travel the Low Countries without obstruction in any direction he thinks proper; but repeated parties of 15 men may give rife to more than one inconvenience; particularly, it will be impossible to permit them to pass armed, and under the form and denomination of a party for regiments, which have no existence legally recognised out of the kingdom of

wince of Luxembourg, and remain there on any par- you a copy of a letter that I have received by this ticular business as he may have occasion, provided he day's post from the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, which comply with the usual legal torms, and do not give to bears a date subsequent to the information on which his bufiness the air of any mission, or commission, that report is founded.

whatfover. 4thly. I have already had the honour to inform M. le marquis de la Queuille, that French soldiers, travelling the states of the emperor in the Low Countries without passport, must be considered as deserters, and given up, as if legally demanded, in virtue of the cartel-this is a principle which can admit of no deviation.

ce 5thly. I have already informed M. le marquis de formance of the faid duties, which bond shall be la Queuille, that it is not in the power of LL. AA. cretary of war, for a guard to our frontiers, has so lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall RR. to consent to any collective meeting of French nearly coincided with our own ideas respecting also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will gentlemen, officers, or others. I inftantly require patroles, with this alteration only, that we think eight well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, un- him carefully to avoid whatever may give this air to men will not be competent to patrole the country der the act, entitled, "An act to appoint an agent for the refidence of M. M. the French refugees, that go- between this place and Fort Franklin, which would the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, vernment may not find itself obliged to interpose, or greatly add to the general safety of this place and counand for other purpoles," to the best of his skill and compelled by the relative situation in which it stands, ty, as also to receive any immediate information from judgment; the certificate of which outh shall be an- formally to oppose a practice which cannot be tole- that garrison. rated, and which is entirely inconfistent with the laws And be it enacted, That if the said agent shall not of hospitality, and with that protection which it is ington and this county, marched from this place as an

Note to M. le Duc d'Uzes.

The government-general being informed that M. and the council are hereby authorifed and requested My the French officers, continue to take refuge in great numbers in the Low Countries, that they affemble in the cities and towns of the frontiers, that they form new corporations distinguished by new uniforms, and that they perform military exercises and evolutions which, though they are not armed, cannot fail to produce a sensation too strong for that state of serment, in which the disturbances of the provinces have left many minds; the minister plenipotentiary thinks himself bound to inform M. M. the French refugees, through M. le Duc d'Uzes, to whom he has the honour to address the present note, to this effect; "That it cannot be permitted that M. M. the French officers should assemble in the town of Antoing, or that they should form a body of too great a number in the same spot, the packet. particularly on the frontiers;

"That it cannot be permitted that they should perform in a body, even without arms, military evolutions; and still less that they should retain, on any part of the territory of his majesty, foldiers, deserters from the French troops; and that instruction shall be given to the officers commanding the troops of the emperor, to watch over these objects, as well as every part of the conduct of M. M. the French officers, land, That the agent, appointed by or in virtue of the which may extend beyond the hospitality which they

the act to empower the governor and council to com- Seiguies, Craine le Comte, Enghien Lessines, in pound with discoverers of British property, who have Hainaut, de Nivelles, Velvorde, and others in Braheretofore made application concerning the same, and bant, a number of towns in Flanders, surnish M. M. the officers, refugees, commodious habitations, and all forts of advantages to procure at a cheap rate, provisions, utensils, and moveables necessary for their tem-

ALBANY, January 5.

The corporation of the city of Albany yesterday resolved, to convey to trustees, hereafter to be appointed, a part of the public square in this city, for the purpose of erecting a college thereon, &c. And a subscription is now opened to receive donations for carrying into immediate effect this laudable and patriotic resolu-

It is confidently expected, that every class of citizens will lend their aid in support of a plan which promises so much public utility: and the late example for establishing a library in this city, affords the most sanguine hopes of its success.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, January 5.

We have no news from any of the garrisons since last post, except from Venango (Fort Franklin)—it is mentioned by some pack-horse men that arrived here yesterday from that place. The accounts they have there of the loss of the Indians in the engagement with general St. Clair's army is said to be about 150 of the savages, and a number wounded. Unless some vigorous measures are adopted by government for the protection of the frontiers of this state, a general movement of the inhabitants will take place."

The news of the king of France having escaped, comes in a letter dated at Edenton, North-Carolina, the 26th December, which fays, " A vessel from France arrived the 23d instant (December) by which we learn that the king of France has made another elopement, and is now actually in Prussia." When we confider that this article is founded on a verbal account, ship news, which is presumable the rather from the ignorance apparent in its making the king of France put himself in the power of the Prussian monarch, instead of his nearer neighbour, and most intimate friend and relation, the Austrain chief; and also considering that captain Beeks, of the Lady Walterstorff, brings accounts into this city to about the 20th of November, from Havre-de-Grace, of troops being there to be embarked for St. Domingo, without a word of the escape, we may then reasonably conclude that the loose report of the king's escape is not

Yesterday the secretary communicated the following message and letter to both houses of the legislature of this commonwealth.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

GENTLEMEN,

TO relieve you from the anxiety arising from the current report, that Fort Franklin has been taken by " 3dly. Any French officer may go into the pro- the Indians, I have directed the secretary to lay before place, and not one who could be found during that

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1792.

Sin, WE have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your excellency's letter of the twenty-ninth of December, wherein you give us the pleasing assurance of a protection from the general government, as also of the commonwealth.

We are happy that the plan, pointed out by the fer

This day about forty-five volunteers, from Washescort to provision to Fort Franklin, in consequence of a letter from lieutenant Jeffers of the twenty-fixth of December, a copy of which we had the honour to enclose your excellency by the last post.

We shall do ourselves the honour of communicating to your excellency every authentic information we

may receive. We have the honour of being your excellency's obedient, humble fervants.

A. TANKERIL. JOHN GIBSON. GEORGE WALLACE JOHN IRWIN, JAMES O'HARA.

Pittsburgh, 5th January, 1792.

Jan. 17. The following article is copied from & London paper of the 24th of October last, brought by

It is said that one of the first acts of colonel Simcoe's government in Canada will be, to deliver up the British post situated on the east of the river St. Lawrence and to the fouth of Nova-Scotia, according to certain articles in the peace with America.

Extrast of a letter from Dublin, Ostober 15. " About five o'clock on Thursday evening a very heavy fall of rain began, which continued with great violence till between eight and nine yesterday morning (being upwards of twenty hours without intermiffion). It then began to abate, but did not entirely cease till between one and two o'clock. In consequence of which several parts of the city were inundated with water, to the no small loss and inconvenience of many of the inhabitants. That part of the Tholsel where the recorder's court is held was so stoods ed, particularly the judge's sear, that it was found necessary to adjourn the court, which had been open

for the trial of civil bills."

Captain Clap, in the brig Lion, arrived at Portland on Saturday 24th ult. from Port-au-Prince, informs, that on the 5th November a treaty was concluded betwixt the white people and mulattoes; -and all things. remained in perfect quietness till the 21st, on the morning of which the peace was folemnly ratified. At 12 o'clock, however, the whites very imprudently undertook to execute a mulatto criminal, who was before confined under sentence of death. There were at. this time about 1250 mulattoes in the town; all of whom were provided with arms, for the defence of themselves and of the white people, against the negroes. They were highly offended, however, with the execution of one of their colour; and the majority of them, not thoroughly understanding the propriety of the measure, seized on the first white man who came within their reach, and " hung him by the neck till he was dead." In the afternoon of the same day, at half past 4 o'clock, the whites sent a flag to the mulattoes-stating the impropriety of their conduct, and commanding them either to lay down their arms, or leave the town. To this the mulattoes spiritedly replied, that they would not do either of them; -and immediately took up their arms, and paraded in a large ftreet near the governor's house. The whites, amounting to 2200, loft no time on their part, in making preparation to attack the mulattoes. At 5 o'clock an attempt was made to furround them; which however, proved ineffectual. A severe conflict ensued, in which from 50 to 100 whites were killed, and among them a colonel. The mulattoes fought bravely; and with the loss of a number killed, and 150 who were taken prisoners, they beat their way through the whitestook two field-pieces, and marched out of town: at half past five the town was secretly set on fire in two places. A timely discovery was however made, and the fire extinguished .- About two o'clock the next morning it was again fet on fire in fix different places. And the inhabitants were now no longer able to subdue the sames. A general conflagration took places and almost every valuable building excepting the king's store-houses, were burnt down. Property to the amount of millions was destroyed, and those who on the 21st of November were worth two or three hundred thousand dollars, on the 22d, were not in the possession of a fingle shilling. They were even sed, as were all the inhabitants, with provisions drawn from the king's ftores.

Immediately after the town was destroyed, the whites (on the idea that the blacks were accessory to its destruction) formed the horrid design of putting to death all the negro and mulatto women and children who remained in the town. And this defign, to the eternal infamy of the perpetrators, was put immediate. ly into execution. An indiscriminate slaughter took day, whether innocent or guilty, but was instantly butchered, either by a bullet through the head or a

bayonet into their bowels. Captain Clap left Port-au-Prince the 25th of Noventber; at which time the town was still furrounded by the mulattoes and negroes. The whites were greatly discouraged; and were disposed to make peace on any terms.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated Deceme

Port-au-Prince owes its destruction to the whites: two were caught in the fact, fetting are to the court

Lone was instantly hu thrown into the flames. on both fides of the to treaty of peace; they a the white people, from intention is to make an they may easily force-they may easily force-they may easily force-that themselves, tha

KNOXVI About the 10th infta de wilderness to Cum by a party of Indians. ing seven in number) eipitation, and left the were so terrified that The Indians came up, told them they should them, and caught a stud pany had jumped from They then went after a to make off, and brou Four of the company die settlement—the other t after some time.

(The above extract is at Knoxville on the H United States, south of pleasure in hearing that deserted by their fellow this remarkable proof of party of Cherokees; th Bount made a treaty las

BALTIM On Monday, the 16 between Mr. James Ma Matthews, of Cæcil cou edest son of Mr. Dan former (Mr. Matthews) duel was fought in the hear Mrs. Ellis's tavern lave been sent by Mr. 1 lidelphia, is said to hav

FROM THE F It is recommended to they receive the fifty do America, as some bills ed to fifty; the original tracted by a liquid, and with a pen. The impo from the back of the made appearing of a ye the fraud may be traced

ANNAPO The president of the by and with the advice Governeur Morris, plenipotentiary for the Thomas Pinkney, of plenipotentiary for the Richard Peters, to b mia district, vice Wi his appointment.

Mr. D. GRANT, TROM your letter no transaction of mer man; present n men who frighted you selkeld, page 492, the

Maryland Intui NOTICE is herel Rockholders in Company will be held umore-town, on the choose nine directors ar greeably to their chart ace been already i JOHN M

GEORGE NICHOLA JAMES C WILLIAN Baltimore, January In CHANCE

DENJAMIN BEI D lately in the cu George's county, havi cellor, been brought b taken the oath prescr landry insolvent debt Benjamin Belt, sen. ha been discharged from by the chancellor adj creditors of the faid Be or by their agent or a an Monday the 26th pole of proposing to t which they or any of recommending to the of his creditors. O given by the faid Ben ditors to attend for t copy of this order in and continued therein

Tell. . SAMU