it may lead. The Ruſſians have juſt attained that period between ſavage rudeneſs and exceſſive refinement, which fits men moſt peculiarly for warlike atchievements. They are not yet enervated by luxury, though they know enough of it to have a taſte for further enjoyment; and in this way no country can offer more temptations than France. In ſhort, let the Ruſſians once in and they will not eaſily be driven out again.

SUGARS from the EAST-INDIES.

The general meeting of the proprietors at the India houſe, to conſider the propoſal for an application to miniſtry to repeal the heavy duty on ſugars imported from the Eaſt-Indies, declared, that the Weſt-India iſlands were incapable of ſupplying the whole home conſumption; that it therefore became a patriotic meaſure to encourage the importation of ſugars from the Eaſt-Indies; that the duty on imports from the Weſt-Indies did not exceed 1l. 7s. 2d. while thoſe of the Eaſt amounted to the enormous ſum of 37l. 16s. 3d. that, as the Weſt-India planters could not ſuffer from the reduction of the duty on ſugars from the Eaſt-Indies, it was hoped that thoſe in power would ſupport a national benefit.

Mr. Jackſon moved reſolutions to that effect, and Mr. Law ſeconded them.

Mr. Dallas ſtated his oppoſition; he defended the intereſts of the Weſt-India merchants, who had embarked a capital to the amount of 70,000,000l. that the ſcarcity of ſugars aroſe from temporary cauſes; that by the next crops there would be a ſurplus of 69,000 hogſheads more than this country wanted; that conſequently there was no neceſſity for the encouragement of importations from the Eaſt-Indies.

Mr. Twining and ſeveral other gentlemen ſpoke; after which the reſolutions were carried unanimouſly.

Advertiſement Extraordinary.

Be a lady's complexion fair or brown; be her eyes the vivacious gray, or more poignant black; be her cheeks graced with a dell or a dimple; be her colour reſembling the delicate lilly or blooming roſe, or indeed a happy union of both; no matter—Nothing can beſtow that myſtical but deſirable finiſh to her face and form, as *Vickery's Imperial Head-Dreſs*; which, in a word gives loveliness to youth, and reſpectability to age.

May 4. The king of Hungary has received a note containing the following words—"If you value life take care you do not meddle with the affairs of the French nation?"

It is reported at Paris that the elector of Bavaria is dead, and that the Auſtrian troops had received orders to make a halt in the electorate.

The confidence which the monied men in the city have of the prudence of the miniſter in preſerving the moſt ſtrict neutrality in the preſent continental war, had its effect in raiſing the funds on Saturday. While other nations enfeeble themſelves by unjuſt and expenſive wars, this country alone ſtands aloof and flouriſhes under a happy and well regulated ſyſtem of government.

On the 21ſt of April, it was currently reported at Bruſſels, that the prince of Brunſwick had been aſſaſſinated in his cloſet.

The duke of Brunſwick, it is believed, will take the command of the confederate army againſt the French.

Whatever tendency our offenſive and defenſive alliance with Pruſſia may ultimately have, certain it is that theſe treaties cannot immediately operate.

Franciſco Monino, the brother of count Florida Blanca, is diſmiſſed from his ſituation of governor of the ſupreme council of the Indies, and ordered to retire to the country houſe of his father-in-law, till further orders. This, and the revocation of the abſurd edict reſpecting foreigners, are the moſt remarkable inſtances that have followed to the diſgrace of the late Spaniſh miniſter. Thoſe who inquire more minutely, will find, that a number of clerks, in ſubordinate ſituations, have been removed; and that the actors, actreſſes, and dancers of both ſexes, who were patroniſed by the late miniſter, are now in diſgrace. Such are the important nothings that ſometimes occupy the attention of nations.

BIRMINGHAM, *April* 16.

On Friday afternoon laſt, the people of Bromſgrove were alarmed and diſtreſſed beyond deſcription by one of the moſt violent inundations ever known. Between three and four o'clock, during a ſtorm, accompanied with loud and continued claps of thunder, and the moſt vivid lightning, a water-ſpout fell upon that part of the Lickey which is neareſt the town.

The pouring down of the cataract was heard to a great diſtance, and the body of water taking a direction towards Bromſgrove, ſoon ſwept away every thing before it, laid down the hedges, waſhed quantities of grain from barns and malt-houſes, deſtroyed tan-yards, and ſo ſtrong was the current that it floated through the town a waggon loaded with ſkins. The inhabitants of the place had no time to take the neceſſary precautions, almoſt in an inſtant the cellars and under kitchens were filled to the top.

In a few minutes the water entered at the parlour windows, covered the counters of ſhops, and in the principal ſtreets it roſe and continued upwards of five feet perpendicular from the pavements. The horſes in ſome of the inn ſtables ſtood up to their tails in water; pigs waſhed from their ſtyes were ſwimming through the paſſages of the houſes ſituated between the brook and the principal ſtreet, down which quantities of furniture, brewing utenſils and cloathing, ſhop articles, grain, garden pails, gates, wheelbarrows, pigs, dogs, timber, &c. were carried in one maſs by the impetuous torrent.

Many of the inhabitants who happened to be at their neighbours, could not that evening return home. A houſe on the borders of Lickey was thrown down by the force of the waters, though we do not hear any were deſtroyed in Bromſgrove; but the damage ſuſtained by the ſhopkeepers, and particularly the huckſters muſt be very great.

The hedges and other fences to the fields and gardens on this ſide of the town were entirely demoliſhed; numbers of ſheep and pigs are drowned, one horſe, and we are ſorry, in addition to the calamity, to ſay, that on Sunday morning ſome young children were miſſing.

This tremendous fall of water happened near the eleven mile ſtone, on the edge of the Lickey; it has beat the ground there, which is chiefly gravel, into ſmall pits. At Bromſgrove, and the upper part of the Lickey, nothing more than a common fall of rain was experienced.

PLYMOUTH, *April* 30.

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, April 25.

"The war declared againſt the king of Bohemia and Hungary makes no more ſtir here than if no ſuch event had taken place, or been thought of. We do not apprehend they will attack us on many accounts; and we are of opinion we ſhall know as little of the war here as you will; at any rate we are, per precaution, well provided with veteran troops, and we think the French will find it moſt convenient to act on the defenſive in Alſace and Lorraine."

A letter was received laſt week from doctor Willis, by one of his relatives, in the country, wherein he expreſſes his expectation of returning to England in a few weeks, and of leaving his royal patient perfectly reſtored to her health.

The Pruſſian general d'Uſedom died on the 10th inſtant, aged 66 years.

BOSTON, *June* 21.

Captain Kellſa, from Bilboa, which he left the beginning of May, confirms the accounts of the declaration of war, by the French nation againſt the houſe of Auſtria, and the other powers, who have ſuccoured and encouraged the French emigrants, and who have been menacing hoſtilities, and dictating terms to France. He further adds, that a merchant of great repute in Bilboa, read him an account of a battle which had been fought by the French patriots, and the Germans in Auſtrian Flanders—that it was on the 26th day of April, * and that accounts had ſtated the loſs on both ſides, at 7000 men, the action continuing from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. On which ſide victory declared herſelf he did not underſtand, but ſuppoſes from the ſilence on that head, that it was dubious.

The captain further informs, that the Spaniſh government entertained great fears of a revolution in that kingdom—that, as far as poſſible, all correſpondence on political ſubjects was interdicted, and that the Inquiſition-boat viſited every veſſel on its arrival, to forbid the landing of any books, pamphlets, letters, or news-papers, but ſuch as were previouſly inſpected. The captain and crew of all veſſels were alſo forbid ſpeaking on the government or religion of Spain.

* The laſt Bruſſels date, per packet, is the 21ſt of April.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 26.

Letters from the weſtward intimate that ſeveral accounts of Indian murders, depredations, theſts, &c. that have been publiſhed, are unfounded. What miſchief has been done, in ſome parts, is attributed by many to unprincipled whites, who diſguiſe themſelves like Indians for the purpoſes of robbery and horſe-theft.

Captain Joſeph Brandt, the celebrated Indian chief, now in this city, is an officer in the Britiſh Canadian troops; his ſettlement is at Grand River, on the north ſide of Lake Erie.

AUGUSTA, *April* 28.

By late accounts from the frontier of this ſtate, we are informed, that on the 11th of this month a captain Yarborough and his ſon were killed by a party of Indians near Cedar creek, in Greene county. This account is authenticated by a letter from colonel Karr, of that county, to brigadier-general Clarke.

SAVANNA, *June* 7.

We are informed that orders have been received by a packet lately arrived at Jamaica from Falmouth, not to ſupply the French at St. Domingo with proviſions of any kind. Three tranſports, with light dragoons on board, have arrived at Kingſton within theſe few weeks from England.

The maſter, ſupercargo, mate, and four ſeamen, of the ſchooner Dolphin, of Boſton, have been committed to the gaol of this city for kidnapping negroes at Martinico and ſelling them at this port.

In conſequence of notice given, about 300 people aſſembled at the Silature, laſt Monday evening, to ſee the wonderful feats which were promiſed to be performed by John Perry's daughter, himſelf, his horſe, pigeon, &c. After ſuffering much for an hour and an half, from the heat of the weather, and the houſe being greatly crouded, they were obliged to diſmiſs without having their curioſity gratified, for ſome of the company going behind the curtain found John and his aſſociates, by means of a ladder fixed to one of the windows, had made off with the caſh they collected, leaving only a little girl behind them on the ſtage.—The tickets were ſigned Juan Penez or Perez, and there ſeems alſo to have been concerned in this cheat an Italian, who went by the name of John Johniſon, a hair-dreſſer named Williams, and ſome others whoſe names are now unknown.

WINCHESTER, *June* 11.

The conſtitution of Kentucky was finally ratified by the convention at Danville, on the 26th day of April laſt. The firſt legiſlature was to meet at Lexington, on the 4th inſtant. Iſaac Shelby, Eſquire, is elected governor.

From the Knoxville Gazette, May 5.

On the 5th of April, as a Cherokee, with 4 ſquaws, was paſſing peaceably near the houſe of James Hubbard, on French Broad, he had two guns diſcharged at him—one ball grazed his cheek, the other paſſed through his ſide, giving him a ſlight wound. This Hubbard is one of thoſe people who went down the Teneſſee laſt ſpring to attempt a ſettlement on the Muſcle Shoals; and there are ſtrong reaſons to ſuſpect that the guns were fired by his two ſons, minors, who live with him. By the Indians he is called the Fool Warrior, from the ſimilarity of his character to that of an Indian fellow, thus diſtinguiſhed by his killing people in time of peace, and declining ſuch acts in time of war. Leſt it ſhould be ſuppoſed by ſuch as are unacquainted with the frontier ſettlers, that ſuch conduct meets their approbation, it is thought neceſſary to obſerve, that it is by them generally held in abhorrence. They are perfectly pleaſed with the late treaty of Holſton, and are determined to preſerve it inviolate on their part, firmly relying, that in ſo doing they will ever receive the ſupport and protection of government.

On the 5th day of April laſt, a party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be Cherokees, ſtole a number of horſes from Cox's ſtation, and the neighbourhood thereof, in Powel's Valley, Virginia.—They took the Kentucky trace, through Cumberland mountain, to Yellow creek, to which place they were followed by two men, who returned without overtaking them. Colonel Cox then ſet out with a party of men down Powel's Valley to the gap in Cumberland mountain, where he was perſuaded they muſt paſs in re-croſſing the mountain to reach their towns, if Cherokees. On his way down, about two o'clock in the morning, of the 6th, near the Indian old towns, and the land known by Henderſon's Survey, he fell in with an Indian camp, which he fired on, and killed a Cherokee chief called Hoolaquah, or the Big Acorn, and wounded two others, who made their eſcape.—Among the articles found in their camp were a number of halters, ſome children's apparel, and ſome cotton in quills.

The Kentucky Gazette, of the 12th of May, contains the following information, viz.—A priſoner who was taken by the Indians the week before laſt, has made his eſcape. He informs, that he was taken by fifteen Indians, and kept ſeveral days in the ſettlement, during which time the Indians obliged him to call families out of their houſes, while they lay in ambuſh to murder them whenever they ſhould appear; happily it had not the intended effect.——Part of the Indians were Delawares and the balance Shawaneſe—They told him they did not intend taking priſoners, except negroes, which they could ſell at Detroit for two keg of taffeya, and wiſhed him to conduct them to where they could get negroes; but he informed them he knew of no place where there were negroes, but which was alſo ſtrongly defended with white men. They informed him that a number of their men were encamped near the Ohio, on the other ſide. When they got near the Ohio they ſhewed ſigns of fear, leaſt the Kentuckians had gone forward to the Ohio to intercept them, and ſtopt a few miles on this ſide to wait the night and croſs before day. In the courſe of the night, whilſt the Indians were aſleep, he looſed himſelf, by chewing the cords with which he was bound, and which were made of raw leather, and made his eſcape.

RICHMOND, *June* 22.

A letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, George, dated May 23, ſays, "By a gentleman from the Rock Landing, we have received advice of general M'Gillivray's arrival there with a number of the upper chiefs: but in conſequence of two white men, who were murdered, ſome time back, they have all returned to the Creek nation, in order to hold a grand council to decide this buſineſs, which will in all probability detain the running of the lines for this three months."

Calvert county, June 26, 1792.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, will be offered to public ſale, for ready money, on Monday the 16th of July next,

THAT valuable PLANTATION whereon Mr. Gavin Hamilton Smith now dwells, containing four hundred acres of land, lying within four miles of Lower-Marlborough.

JOSEPH WILKINSON,
THOMAS GRAY.

Upper-Marlborough, June 29, 1792.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant by the name of PATRICK MURRY, he is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, with ſhort black hair, and very full cloaths on. The owner, if any, is deſired to pay charges, and take him away by the 15th July, or he will be ſold on that day for his fees of impriſonment and other charges.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.