Our letters from Flanders assure us that the Prussian troops began their march on the 18th of May.

June 6. By letters received on Tuesday by a Bristol ship from Sierra Leona, dated March 26, it appears that the council and servants of the Sierra Leona company, with the assistance of the free blacks arrived from America, were proceeding with the utmost diligence in the clearing of land and building of houses, but that they were fearful of their not being all provided with any complete accommodations on shore before the first rainy season.

Some degree of sickness has prevailed among the free blacks, of whom some had died of a fever during the passage from America.

Mr. Clarkson, the superintendent, had been ill also at the same time, but had gradually become better. From a want of fresh provisions, and sufficient accommodations on their arrival, the recovery of such as had been sick had been a little retarded; on the whole, however, the colony was in a very tolerable state of health, and (except the death of the chief physician, which was not imputed to the climate) no mortality or material sickness among the persons who went from England had, by the last account, been experienced.—The climate, on the other hand, was described at that time as more salubrious than had been expected. Some delay in beginning to clear and build on the spot which the council pitched upon had been occasioned by a palaver, or general meeting of all the surrounding chiefs, which lasted some days; but their united consent was obtained, and the disposition of king Naimbanna have appeared throughout to be extremely friendly.

The present supply of provisions upon the spot was very scanty, there having been as yet little cultivation, and the colony had not associated much with the natives; but the industry, the morals, and the general good conduct of the free blacks from America were spoken of in the highest terms.

Certain intelligence is now received concerning the march of the combined armies of Prussia and Austria against France. They will amount altogether to near 140,000 men. The last detachment of the Austrians is already on its march towards France. The first detachment of the Prussians is to march from Potzdam on Saturday next, the ninth of June. The whole army will amount to 50,000 men, which is to move in five divisions. From the length of the march, it will be impossible to begin the campaign effectually till towards the end of July.

A PLOT DISCOVERED.

On Saturday morning a fellow was caught in the fact of posting up great bills with the dreadful words murder, fire, treason, in large characters. Some vigilant magistrate, alarmed at this wicked attempt, took the man into custody, and the bill was produced in evidence of his guilt.—What was the astonishment of the worthy magistrate, when he found that the alarm had been then given by some loyal and peaceable citizen, in consequence of a meeting held at the Thatched-house tavern by the right-honourable William Pitt, his grace the duke of Richmond, and others, to bring about a reform in the representation!—a thing which, tending so formidably to sedition, the zealous magistrate could not see with indifference. What steps he has taken we have not yet heard—whether, according to the order of the proclamation, he has secretly given information to the right-honourable Henry Dundas, of the seditious meeting held by the first lord of the treasury, and the master-general of the ordnance, two men who are at the head of all the money and all the artillery of the kingdom—or whether, in a more dignified exercise of his functions, he has issued his warrants as a constitutional justice, for apprehending the said Mr. Pitt and duke of Richmond, this day will perhaps develope.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated the 10th of November, 1791.

"We should think that no cotton can be carried home from Bombay this year, and even the year following. They have had about Surat and those places, a most dreadful famine—which has occasioned an unheard of mortality among the natives. When this calamity will end, is not known yet; and those of the inhabitants who survive it, will first think of cultivating rice before they meddle with cotton.

"You cannot expect a single pound of cotton from this country; whatever quantity we have here, will all go to China."

A design has been formed to poison the king of Sardinia. Timely intimation of it was however given, upon the receipt of which his Sardinian majesty ordered all the avenues to his palace to be shut up, and every individual of his household to be searched. Poison, it is said, was found in the possession of two of his cooks, who were both Frenchmen.

An armed and lawless mob daily assemble round the palace; they obscure the old heraldry of France which decorates the gate, with fantastical devices of ribbons and the bonnet-rouge, the clamour of Ca Ira drowns the small voice of sober patriotism. Every person that attaches to the royal family is in danger from these violences; the same may be said of the family themselves.—It continues to be circulated, that the king has a design to fly the national cause, and so insolently is he now treated by the mayor and his creatures the municipality, that no one would be led to wonder if he were to attempt an escape, though it is generally apprehended that such an attempt would be fatal to him.

An error is discovered by the marine surveyor of the admiralty, in the latitude of the islands of Scilly. The true latitude of the light-house on St. Agnes is found to be 49 deg. 55 min. 47 sec. north, and that of Pednathise-head, 48 deg. 52 min. 2 sec. north.

The king of Poland has done more to conciliate the world to a limited monarchic constitution than all the furious enathemas of tyrannic despots against those who argue for an entire representative government, or than all that can be effected by endeavouring to suppress the voice of the people for natural and civil liberty—It is well known that the tyrants of the German empire have told many of the Polish nobility, that they conceived the king to be a fool for suffering the encroachments on the throne, which they had noticed, and they have been answered by several of that nobility in terms that do them honour. The answer to Leopold by one of these nobles, was thus emphatically expressed; "Sire, the king of Poland, my sovereign, perceived, that the demands for a reformation in the government, were founded upon rights, which had for their basis the law of nature and reason; and that to resist the requisition of rights so founded, would have involved him, not only in the contempt of a people whom he loves, but eventually in a civil war, which every good mind must detest, as well as fear."

HALIFAX, *July* 3.

A late London paper mentions, That on Friday the 18th of May, several casks of dollars, to the amount of 10,000l. sterling, were purchased by the paymaster-general of the army, at the bank, and conveyed from thence under a strong guard, to the Dower wharf, to be put on board his majesty's ship Circe, captain Gardner, and consigned to the deputy-paymaster in Nova-Scotia, for the payment of the British land-forces in this quarter.

That a wartant has received the royal signature, for a grant of 13,592l. for the transportation of blacks from Nova-Scotia to the new settlement of Sierra Leona.

PITTSBURGH, *July* 28.

The following letters were received on Monday last by express from Fort-Franklin:

"Buffaloe creek, July 1, 1792.

"The Cornplanter and other chiefs, in council here, determined to send a message from congress to the hostile Indians, and have dispatched captain Henry and three more Indians with it."

"Obaletown, July 7, 1792.

"The Cornplanter has got home from the council at Buffaloe creek, and informs me that it was determined in council that a number of the chiefs of the Six Nations should go and speak with the hostile Indians, to try to bring them to peace, but when they are to go is not yet fixed on—that a council is to be held at Buffaloe creek in a few days, at which the Seven Nations and our Oneidas are to be present—they had arrived at Oswego, captain Brant's town, when the Cornplanter left the council."

Captain Samuel Brady, of Ohio county, Virginia, accompanied by two men, has made a tour into the Indian country of thirty days—he returned about ten days ago, and, we understand, has communicated his discoveries to the lieutenants of Washington and Ohio counties, and to the commander in chief. From some hints thrown out by him we have been able to collect, that he could not approach Sandusky nearer than five miles, as there were a great number of Indians in the woods near that place; and that he was discovered and followed a considerable distance by several parties of Indians.

[We may conclude from the above, that Sandusky has not been deserted, as from former accounts we have been led to believe.]

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 4.

We yesterday received our June packet papers. The continental accounts these contain are but little later than those we are already in possession of. On the Paris papers in our hands we therefore shall still continue chiefly to rely for our French intelligence, and to translate the most interesting articles in chronological order.

The London papers contain some interesting accounts of the situation of affairs between Russia and Poland, which we have not met with in our Paris papers. A state paper published by the Polish diet follows. The empress of Russia has published a manifesto, which was delivered to the diet on the 18th of May and in which she shews her determination to take part with those opposed to the glorious revolution effected in Poland, and to endeavour by force to restore the ancient constitution—that is, abuses. In it she recapitulates the *horrid deeds* of those patriots who, trampling upon unjust prejudices, built a temple to liberty on the ruins of despotism. She terms the old diet an illegal confederation—the constitution the work of a party; calls for a new diet to remedy the grievances she complains of, and signifies that she has ordered her troops to enter the territory of the republic to shew her good will towards the nation, which she invites to place the most unlimited confidence in her generosity and disinterestedness. The length of this manifesto obliges us to postpone publishing it; its importance induces us to promise it for the next number. Its nature must excite abhorrence for the author in every freeman's breast. But, not the combination of all the despots upon earth can bring under the yoke of slavery a nation that has once tasted the sweets of liberty and will be free.

The Portuguese were fitting out a large fleet on the 27th of June, when capt. Justice, in the ship Phœbe, sailed from Lisbon—It consisted of three or four men of war, and a number of frigates and smaller vessels, and was said to be intended to attack a strong fleet of Algerines, then lying in Gibraltar bay, the fleet which lately sailed from Lisbon being found insufficient for the protection of trade.——Her most faithful majesty, agreeably to the advice of Dr. Willis, was preparing to take a voyage to sea, for the recovery of her health, and a cabin of a ship of the line was fitting up for her reception.

On Wednesday evening the British June packet arrived at New-York, and the letters were received by express, at the post-office in this city Thursday afternoon. Those letters announce, that affairs were going on well in France, and the exchange between that nation and England was rising; which is the best evidence of public opinion being favourable to the cause of liberty in that country; and that Poland was invaded by the Russians, who were determined to oppose the adoption of the new constitution in that country.

AUGUST 8.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Columbia, Kentucky, June 19.

"The Indians from time to time steal our horses. I am clearly of opinion that since the first settlement they have stolen horses to the amont of upwards of 3000l. that is from Columbia alone and its vicinity.

"They now and then kill some of our citizens and scalp them, or carry them into a horrid captivity. The latter end of April they killed within three miles of Columbia a Mr. James Nevil, a lieutenant in the militia—a young man of great worth; they nearly shattered his head all over in taking off his scalp, the loss of this valuable member of society was greatly regretted and was a very severe blow to his afflicted mother who had but a few months before followed her husband to the grave, and was left with several small children leaning and depending in a great measure on this his dear son—He was brought in and buried with great decency; the reverend John Smith preached a funeral sermon on the occasion. A Mr. Ball was killed and taken prisoner at the same time; he has not since been heard of. A Mr. Orcut who was in company received two wounds, but got in and is nearly recovered. About the beginning of May men were killed at Dillap's station—and within a few weeks two men were killed on the road between Cincinnati and Lexington. Three ambassadors are sent to the different Indian nations, to negotiate a peace,—A Mr. Gerard, an inhabitant of Columbia to the Shawanese—Major Truman to the Delawares—and colonel Hardin to the Wyandots (as I am informed.) We have as yet no news from them and grow uneasy on their account.

"The Indians who are prisoners at Fort Washington, behave as I am told with great fortitude and propriety; and are industrious in their way, when they can get any thing to do, and seem anxious to procure wampum. The Indian queen is well—a week or two ago major Trueman asked her acceptance of a gun which she seemed not to know the value of; but being informed it would procure her so much wampum she accepted it with becoming gratitude; since which their greatest artists have been busily employed in making a belt of the most brilliant kind; after they had finished this, they took a doctor Brown who is in the medical department, a man of great humanity and goodness of heart, who on all occasions had sympathized with them in their captivity; and with the ceremonies of royalty crowned him king of the nation—after the coronation the queen approached and paid him all that homage due to his majesty, her rightful sovereign—after which all the rest in due order approached and paid their obeisance. They had procured for him all the kingly robes in their power and dressed him in the grand belt of wampum they had made."

Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant, dated Falmouth, June 9, 1792.

"As it may be useful to you to be acquainted with the state of the markets for wheat, I have thought necessary to give you the purport of such advices as I have lately received from Lisbon. "This market is completely glutted with grain; no less than sixty sail goes now actually unloading in this river, for which there is no sale from on board, as these buyers are full and will not buy for the present: besides there are in the public granaries above one hundred thousand moys of wheat, (each moy equal to twenty-four bushels) which cannot all meet sale these twelve months to come. The approaching harvest in this kingdom and Spain promise to be abundant."

"The ports in England are at present shut against the inspection of foreign grain, there is a great prospect of a plentiful harvest, and little supplies will be wanted in this country."

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 16.

Copy of a letter from JAMES MAURY, Esquire, consul of the United States at Liverpool, to the secretary of state, dated 9th May, 1792.

SIR,

I REQUEST you to have it made known that no tobacco-laden vessel whatever, under one hundred and fifty tuns register, can enter an Irish port without being subject, with cargo, to confiscation, even if only touching for orders to market. This is precisely the predicament of the defiance, captain Hatton, touched at Corke the 26th past, for the orders of the consignees here,—under seizure for being under size; but I hope will be soon liberated.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MAURY.

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

Mr. COWAN,

IN this day's paper I intended to have given the public a true state of facts, which has long agitated their minds, and which they have had but a partial representation of, and that too in a clandestine manner by whispers, without giving me an opportunity of vindicating myself. It seems Joseph Nicholson, the attorney at law, of Queen-Anne's county, thought proper, under the signature of REPUBLICAN, to come forward in the Baltimore Journal, on the 14th of this last, and in a dark and hidden manner attempted to fix a stigma on my character.—The first thing that occurred to my brother associate and myself was

e to Mr. Goddard for the
the 29th of June—but never
en threw a Quere, under the
our paper, to draw forth
—This he refused until he
the real signatures of Public
I know not; and at the very
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or your next paper, I beg th
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t of facts.

I am yo
EDW

Queen-Anne's, August 2, 179

virtue of executions from th
ounty court, to me directed,
th of September, at the Po
Ridge,
ART of two tracts of land,
Exultabus, containing about
d *Pork Plenty, if no Thieves*,
n as the property of Joseph
to satisfy debts due to Jos
hel Dorsey, of Henry. Th
ock in the forenoon, and for
On the 12th, at George Matth
cott's mills, a tract of land c
the improvements, containi
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On the 13th, on the premises,
d, the one called *Maidstone*,
es, the other called *Gorse Ba*
acres; taken as the property
hittington, heirs of Thomas W
to satisfy sundry execution
ock in the forenoon, for cash
And on the 15th, at the sheri
napolis, at three o'clock, three
es, consisting of two negro w
n; taken as the property of
ministrators, and sold to satisfy
French and others.

WILLIAM GOLDS
Anne-Arunde
August 14, 1792.

hiladelphia L
For Sale,—
Ja
Aug. 15, 1792.

Notice

ALL persons having claims
MATTHEW BIRKHE
ndel county, deceased, are re
ate of the subscriber on Friday
mber ensuing, producing their
ated, that a division amongst
diately take place. All perso
will be excluded from an
ate.

THOMAS BATSO
with the
Herring Bay, August 9, 179

THIS is to inform all per
cern, that at the next co
nty, I shall petition the court
commission to mark and bou
ate in the said county, called
to an act of the general assem
ed, An act for marking and b
GE
Gunston-Hall, Fairfax county
July 27, 1792.

THE Vestry of St. Paul's
county, Maryland, inten
the next general assembly, to
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ses for the benefit of said p
Signed by
JESSE
August 8th, 1792.