STRASBOURG, *November* 6.

THE national commissioners, it is said, have discovered a depot of fourteen millions of livres in specie, made for the purpose of corrupting Strasbourg, and the department of the Lower Rhine.

Several domiciliary visits were made this evening, which have produced a great number of arrests. The revolutionary army parade the street night and day.

Saint Just is making use of every endeavour to put the army that covers this fortress on the most respectable footing. His repeated representations to the committee of public safety, have procured a large supply of heavy cannon, with a reinforcement of 3000 men belonging to the artillery.

Lacoste, the other national commissioner, is in this city, where he has adopted every measure necessary to induce the inhabitants to make a vigorous defence. Yesterday he visited the popular society of Strasbourg, in which he stated the means he had used to supply the army with those necessaries which they had lost at Weissemburg.

As a measure of general safety, eighty priests, and several other suspected persons, have been sent from Strasbourg to Besancon. Near an hundred women have also been sent away, because, it is supposed, that the combined armies mean to attempt the blockade of Strasbourg.

NAMUR, *November* 2.

By report of the peasants, it seems that there has been a very warm action between general Beaulieu and the French the day before yesterday, in the neighbourhood of Philipville. The loss of the Austrians alone is estimated at between two and three thousand men. Waggons are gone from hence to bring in the wounded, for whom it will be difficult to find a place, as the hospitals are already full; three large convents have also been converted into hospitals.

We have here about five thousand sick and wounded; but at Brussels the number is much more considerable; so that to find linen cloth for binding up the wounds, has become an object of difficulty in the present distressed state of the Austrian finances. In consequence of which, an advertisement was inserted in the Journal de la Guerre, inviting his majesty's loyal subjects to send rags, linen, &c. to the different hospitals.

LONDON, *November* 17.

The following curious account of our late interference with the court of Tuscany, is given in a French Gazette.

On the 8th of October last, the English minister, lord Hervey, entered the palace of the grand duke, by forcing the gate, and ordered him, on the part of lord Hood, to determine within twelve hours on breaking his neutrality with France. On leaving the palace, lord Hervey drew out his watch and said, "Sir, I shall not only count the hours but the minutes."

The council of the grand duke sent to the English minister to require his declaration in writing. He gave it nearly in these terms:

"That having several times fruitlessly informed his royal highness how much the system which he had hitherto pursued was displeasing to the British cabinet, he had now to intimate to his royal highness from lord Hood, that this system must be changed, and the French minister and all his adherents sent off with the smallest possible delay; and that the same division of the fleet which had acted at Genoa waited but his answer to steer for Leghorn, either as friends or enemies."

Terror seized on the council of Tuscany. The grand duke sent his answer to lord Hervey, "that he took with eagerness the opportunity of shewing to his Britannic majesty, the desire which he entertained of making his conduct perfectly agreeable."

On the 9th, at noon, the French resident minister received the following note from the secretary of the grand duke:

"His royal highness commands me to inform you, that after the pressing and official instances of the combined powers, he finds himself obliged to declare to you, that it is necessary to the public tranquillity, that you should depart, you and your adherents, as speedily as possible."

The citizen Laflotte answered this billet with much dignity, by demanding what security the grand duke would procure for the French citizens returning into their own country? after having received assurances that every attention should be paid to this object, he and the citizen Chauvelin took their departure.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated November 5, 1793.

"Insurance upon American property, at present, cannot be done under 8 or 10 per cent. the French now take all neutral ships bound to or from an enemy's port, and the Algerines have declared war against every power that is not at war with France, which is the reason that the French are taking all neutrals—It is reported that several American ships have since been taken by the Algerines—8 or 10 per cent. may appear to you very high for insurance, but it cannot be done for less. A partner in the house of —— informed me this day, at Lloyd's, that he saw 10 per cent. given.—English ships can be done at 7 1-2 per cent. You know the insurance; therefore make the best of what you have."

Owing to the absence of three of the federal senators, who are thought to be in favour of opening the doors, it is feared the question will be lost; but one of the firm advocates of this measure has given notice, that should it not be carried, he will, every day of the session, move as a special order, that the doors be open on that day. The probability therefore is, that the people will, for some part of the session at least, be initiated into the mysteries of this august body.

The following remarks are copied from the log-book of Captain Harding, of the brig Eliza, from Liverpool: "December 21st, spoke the brigantine Mary, Aris, of Marblehead, from Bilboa, out 49 days, homeward bound. Captain Aris informed me that the Algerines had captured upwards of 50 sail of American vessels."

RICHMOND, *January* 28.

From an Augusta (Georgia) paper of December 21.

PEACE WITH THE CREEK INDIANS.

Town of Tuchabachee, on the Tallaposee river, Upper Creeks, 30th November, 1793.

SIR,

IT is with pleasure I inform your excellency, that in consequence of a meeting which I have had at this place with the chiefs of all the Creek nations, that peace and good understanding is again re-established between the United States and the said nation.

The Creeks bind themselves to deliver to me all the prisoners in their land; to restore all the negroes, horses and cattle, taken from Georgia for twelve months past; to punish capitally five or more of their aggressors. Measures are taken for carrying into effect all these desirable objects; and runners are sent in every direction to make known the news of peace, and strictly to forbid their people from injuring the persons or property of the people of your state, or of the United States.

I have therefore to request that your excellency will lose no time in promulgating this information throughout your state, thereby to prevent any outrage being offered to such Indians as may appear on your frontier belonging to this nation, whilst they conduct themselves as friends.

I have not time to be more particular at present, but shall do myself the honour of writing you again in a few days, and am, with due respect,

Your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES SEAGROVE, Agent
Indian affairs, S. D. U. S.

His Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

Taken from the files of the executive.

Attest. EDW. WATTS, S. E. D.

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE.

On Monday the 22d ultimo, Roger Oats and Nicholas Ball were killed by Indians, near Well's station, (twenty miles from this place) as they were transporting a load of corn to the block-houses for the support of their families. This party consisted of ten at least, as that number of guns were fired; they took four horses from the waggon, and a mulatto boy, fourteen years of age, and left by the body of Mr. Oats, a speckled trading gun, which they broke to pieces over his head, of the kind with which the Spaniards and Panton have supplied many of the Creeks—Since the 17th of last September, the Indians had fired seven bullets through the cloaths of Mr. Ball, previous to the one which put a period to his existence.

Since Mr. Oats and Mr. Ball were killed, several small parties of Indians have been discovered on the borders of Knox county, supposed to be spies from a large body to examine the state of defence kept up on the frontiers.

Letters from general Robertson, of Mero district, as late as the 15th of December, mention, that the Indians have committed no depredations in that district for some time past, except stealing of twelve horses from Sumner county.

Letters from Mr. John M'Kee, dated at the foot of the Oconee mountain, frontier of South-Carolina, inform, that one of the sons of Alexander Cavil, whose family were murdered near this place on the 25th of last September, was preserved by John Watts, and is a prisoner with the Creeks—and that one of Lewes's family, who were killed in the Greasy Gove, is a prisoner among the Cherokees, in the Valley settlements.

BALTIMORE, *January* 31.

A London paper of November 13 says, "A gentleman lately arrived from Paris, and who had been several times in company with Thomas Paine, the outlaw, declares that he is in daily expectation of terminating his career by the guillotine, to which he has made up his mind. His voting to send Louis XVI. to America, is the cause assigned, which renders him a suspicious character there."

Feb. 3. The following extracts of letters, received from Mr. Pinckney, minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of London, were communicated, by message, from the President to Congress, on the 22d ultimo:

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney to the Secretary of State, dated London, 12th of August, * 1793.

"I continue to receive assurances from him † of the desire of this government so to conduct the measures they think themselves justified in pursuing towards the neutral powers, as to render them as little detrimental to our commerce as the state of warfare existing in Europe will admit; and, on complaint of some irregularities committed by British privateers, he requested me to select some instances where the evidence is clear, in order for criminal prosecution to be instituted against the offenders, in which he promised the fullest support of the law officers of the crown—and I am now endeavouring to fix upon some strong cases, where our evidence may be sufficient to ensure conviction. I believe it to be the desire, both of the government and of the people in general here, to be upon good terms with us; but the line of conduct pursued to the neutral powers, in which I do not perceive any symptoms of relaxation, cannot but create dissatisfaction. From the department of state I generally obtain explicit answers on such subjects as they are competent to decide; but where references are made thence to other departments, which is very frequently the case, the delays are very great, especially in the business with the admiralty."

Truly extracted from the original, 22d January, 1794.

G. TAYLOR, Chief clerk in the department of state.

* *Probably a mistake.*

† *Minister for foreign affairs.*

September 3, 1793.

ORDERED,

That freight and reasonable expences shall be allowed to all masters of neutral carrier ships, and be a charge upon the cargoes whether condemned, or restored, or ordered for further proof of neutral property—provided always, that no mala fides, or prevarication shall appear, or be justly presumed, or suspected on the part of any neutral master, and that such neutral master shall make oath that such freights are not already paid for, or engaged for to be paid, by the owners of the said cargoes, in view of every event of capture or otherwise. Demurrage shall be allowed and considered as reasonable expence, only in cases where the ship shall be pronounced to have been unjustly seized and brought in for adjudication, or bulk broken, and his majesty's instructions disobeyed, or where there has been actual and wilful damage done, and misusage of persons or property by the captors, or when the time of detention for the purpose of unlivery of the cargo, or repairing such damage, shall exceed the time specified in the charter party, or when the neutral master shall not refuse or neglect to take away his ship upon bail offered to be given by the captors for freight, and reasonable expences.—That where the value of corn and naval stores sold to his majesty shall be decreed to be paid to any neutral claimant, the owner, in cases where such corn, provisions, and other naval stores, by any treaty or particular stipulation, shall be held to be not contraband, and so not confiscateable, the captor who shall have brought in such privileged ships and cargoes, in consequence of his majesty's orders and instructions, and who shall have given bail to be answerable upon unlivery of the same, for freight and reasonable expences in case that any shall be allowed, shall be discharged from his bail, but that the freight and such reasonable expences shall be decreed to be added to the price of the cargo, and to be paid for, by his majesty to the neutral owner, in cases of restitution, and in cases of condemnation, shall be added in like manner, to the price of the cargo, and paid to the captor by his majesty.

Freights, and reasonable expences, where captors and claimants cannot agree, shall be referred to be settled by the deputy register, and merchants appointed by the court; the report, nevertheless, shall be subject to revival by order of the court, upon objection made by either party.

A true copy of the original, January 22, 1794.

G. TAYLOR, Chief clerk in the department of state.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 6.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to Mr. Osmond of Philadelphia, dated October 9, 1793, *received by the way of New-York.*

"I am much pleased to confirm to you the disposition of this government to do justice to American citizens. The 1300l. you shipped, in dollars, by the Active, Captain Blair, who was captured by a British privateer, and carried into Falmouth, has been delivered to me on demand. You see, by this, that your having been a subject of France does not prevent you in the least from enjoying all the advantages of neutrality, in common with other American citizens; and I have no doubt, from this time, severe judgments will be obtained against all depredations committed upon the property of American subjects."

The following toasts were drank at an entertainment given by the Americans at Bourdeaux to citizens Ysabeau and Tallien, representatives of the people:

The two republics, France and America; may they be united to the end of time.

By the Americans:

Success to the arms of the republic of France—may terror strike the slaves who oppose them.

By citizens Ysabeau and Tallien:

America—may the world follow her example.

A Further supplement to the act concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington.

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the certificates granted, or which may be granted, by the said commissioners, or any two of them, to purchasers of lots in the said city, with acknowledment of the payment of the whole purchase money, and interest, if any shall have arisen thereon, and recorded agreeably to the directions of the act concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington, shall be sufficient and effectual to vest the legal estate in the purchasers, their heirs and assigns, according to the import of such certificates, without any deed or formal conveyance.

And be it enacted, That on sales of lots in the said city by the said commissioners, or any two of them, under terms or conditions of payment being made therefor at any day or days after such contract entered into, if any sum of the purchase money or interest shall not be paid for the space of thirty days after the same ought to be paid, the commissioners, or any two of them, may sell the same lots at public vendue, in the