arrived at this enchanting spot. It is really a delightful fituation. The first thing which presented itselt, when we ascended the bank by a grand and easy pair of stairs, was a fine level spot covered with huts and tents. Ranging the Maskingum, was a fine bowery, where our people celebrated the fourth of July: An oration was delivered by general Varnum; and a fine dinner was provided; among other things, there were on the table perch that weighed 24 pounds-pickerel of 22 pounds-roaft pig, venison, &c. While dining, there was a ditcharge of cannon from the garrison; which is so near, that, with the settlement on the Virginia shore, it makes this point very lively. The day after we arrived was the time appointed for governor St. Clair to make his first public appearance. At 5 o'clock, P. M. there was a general muster in the bower. His excellency came over from the garrison to this place, escorted by the corps of officers, the secretary, &c. The fecretary then read the ordinance of Congress, the governor's commission, the judges, and his own. The governor was then congratulated on his arrival at the feat of government; and three cheers closed the ceremony.

"The rev. Mr. Breck is here, and this day preached the first sermon that ever was delivered on the banks of the Muskingum, from Exodus xix. 5, 6: Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me, above all people; for all the earth is mine: And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an boy na-

10 Now for the land. There is not a fingle person that has ever been upon the ground, but what is pleased with its fituation and fertility. Vegetation is equal to any thing you ever heard of it, except the pigs tails. Col. B. tells me, it is a fact, that they drove a stake into a corn-hill, and measured the corn, and that in 24 hours it grew 91 inches. There are many very fine gardens here; and the city ground is clearing as fast as possible: But the fituation of aftairs is tuch, at preient, respecting the Indians, that people cannot with fafety go to their lands.

.. Concerning the treaty, there is no probability of a general one at this time. The place that was designed for the treaty is about 80 miles up the Muskingum, and the stores were deposited there; and a few days before we arrived, the place was attacked by about a dozen paltroons, of the Chippawas, who killed two centinels, and a mulatto, but they left three er four of their own party. Information was brought of this affair to the garrison by some friendly Indians, and a boat was dispatched to bring off the flores. Captains Tunis and White Eyes, chiefs of the Delawares, who are friendly disposed, went up with our people. By the stratagem of the chiefs some of the scoundrels were taken. They came in with the friendly Indians to drink whitky, &c. When our boat arrived, the Indians were all paraded, about 70, without arms, to hear something, they did not know what. There were about 28 of our people; some with cords in their pockets: Six Indians were pitched upon, as rogues; and the officer told them, that fix must go to the garrison as hostages: And, without any ceremony, our people feized each his man, as had been concerted, and tied his arms behind him, put the fix into the boat, and pushed off with them; telling the rest, it they wished to treat they must come to the garrison. Two or three of them, if not all, were concerned in the murder. It is probable they will be soon executed here. This is not a national affair: The party was a lawless banditti; and spirited measures, it is thought, will be best for us, as the Indians are very much afraid of the Yankees-much more so than of the Long Knife, as they call the Virginians at Kentucky. We must wait the event of these difficulties. feel ourselves pretty secure, so near the garrison, and are venturing to build our house about one stone's throw from the stockade, and one mile from the point. The directors are determined to clear the city ground as fait as possible. Living is exceedingly cheap here, while a person has any thing to buy with: We get what venison we want for a copper a pound. It we can go on to our lands in safety, happincis is within our reach."

Extract of a letter of August 2, from the Same. We have some favourable communications from she Indian council. 'A friendly Indian arrived at the garrison on Thursday, with intelligence to the governor, that there had been a diffention in the council: The Chippawas and Ottawas would not come in: The other tribes told them, if they would not, they must fight their own battles, for they would not affift them. Finally, they all concluded to come in to the treaty; and about 12 o'clock this day, 13 of their chiefs came in to the garrison in pomp, all mounted on horses, bearing the flag of the United States. Every thing is expected from their pacific disposition."

LITCHFIELD, September 1.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman of veracity and information, to bis father in this town, dated Mouth of Muskingum, July 21, 1788.

The preparations which were made for a treaty with the Indians, are abandoned; and governor St. Clair has sent an express to the Indians, to give them in Congress assembled have, therefore, issued their protheir choice, of either peace or war; and it is the clamation, dated the first day of September, 1788, earnest wish of most people here, that war may be strictly forbidding all such unwarrantable intrusions the refult.

At this time, we have every kind of garden vegetables in great abundance, such as beans, corn,

potatoes, cucumbers, &c. and the New-England fettlers corn appears exceedingly flourishing; and they grow more and more enamoured with the country."

PITTSBURG, August 30. Accounts of the 14th, by express from the India country, mention, that the different nations will shortly meet at the Great Miami, and in a few days will proceed to Muskingum to their treaty, and so far as can yet be learned, they are fully disposed to be at peace with the United States. They further add, that the soldier lately taken from the Falls of Mus- gerines, because while we have the mouth of the kingum is given up at Michelamackens, and is now on his way to join his curps, and that every thing now wears the aspect of accommodation.

Memorandum taken at the medicinal springs, in Washing

ton county, August 27th, 1788. THESE springs issue at the foot of a hill on the north fide, over a rock level with the furface of the earth, from three fources, and in three grooves, originally there, or made by the attrition of the water, or cut by the stone hatchets of the Indians; in each of these grooves flows more water than from a common spring. In this rainy season, the taste of the water is not much different from that of the common springs, but it is said by those who have visited it at other times, and by those particularly who were there a week or two ago, to be peculiar and extraordinary. A hill opposite that from which the spring issues, runs parallel, and leaves a bottom of about 10 perches in width, through which a small stream flows, known by the name of Tom's Run; beautifully meandering, and on the opposite side from the spring, falling down, mixes with the water of it, a considerable distance below the source. The banks of this run a little dreffed, and a row of clapboard cabins little raised on the side of each hill, overshaded by the large woods above them, would make the scene very pleasing and refreshing. For that which is romantic is pleasing, and the cool water and the shade, in the summer season, are of themselves a medi-

What may be the virtue of these springs, trial must determine; out at present there cannot be a fair chance of making it. The indifferent cabins, not keeping out the rain, and lying on, or but little raised from the wet ground, must give colds, and counteract, in a great degree, any efficacy of the water. However those here say they find benefit. There are in my view ten cabins. I have rode round, inquired the number of persons in each, and find in the whole about fitty invalids, besides those who came with them to take care of them. Complaints are, weakness of the eyes, lameness, white welling, incomes, catarhs, barrennels, out-break-

ings, chincoughs, aches, rheumatisms, &c. One thing is certain, that cold water is of infelf the greatest braces in nature, and the very abstersion or washing of the water contributes greatly to health; and it this is impregnated with any uncommon material, which seems to be the case here, it mult be doubly falutary. It is thought by the commentators there was as much of the physician as of the divine, in the institutions of Moses, which consisted so much of washing in clear water. The ancients in all coun- phia, pursuant to the resolution of congress of the tries used this custom greatly, especially the Greeks and Romans. The remains of some magnificent Roman baths are at this day to be feen. The Oriental nations lay, as it were, half their time in this of the United States; whereupon congress on the element. In Europe, it is of late years more especi- 28th of the same September, did resolve unanimousally, greatly used, and at the medicinal springs in ly, " That the said report, with the resolution and Germany, there are thousands of people to be seen letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the every season -It is observed by philosophers, that uninstructed natives, such as the savages, are oftentimes the best judges of the efficacy of simple things, because there is less whim, caprice and imagination with them Certain it is a second growth of wood is on this bottom, and in cutting down a large white oak, the old Indian marks were discovered which had been formerly cut upon it. Also the old paths to this place, shew that it has been a place of concourse. Joseph Nicholson, the interpreter, mentions, that about 17 years ago, at what is now called of the secretary—therefore, Newcomer's-town, an old Indian dying, spoke of a peculiar spring in these parts, and said if he was at next, be the day for appointing electors in the seveit he could get well. But the interpreter thought no ral states. which before the said day shall have ratifmore of it at that time.

It will probably be the misfortune of these springs to expect too much from them, that is, as it were, to ble in their respective states, and vote for a president; work miracles. For people not finding all they ex- and that the first Wednesday in March next, be the pect, may go away with a report that there is no- time, and the present seat of congress the place, for thing extraordinary in them. But as it would be commencing proceedings under the said constitutiblameable on the one hand to exaggerate the effects, on. so on the other to under rate or be silent of them. If the Lord punished those who brought up a bad report of the land of Canaan, so his anger in his Providence light upon fuch as bely the bounties of nature in any

PHILADELPHIA. September 9-It having been represented to congress, that sevetal disorderly persons settled on the frontiers of North-Carolina, in the vicinity of Chota, have, in open violation of the treaty with the Cherokees, made intrusions upon their hunting grounds, and committed many unprovoked outrages upon the faid Cherokees, who, by the faid treaty, have put themselves under the protection of the United States -- The United States and hostile proceedings against the said Cherokees; the Mediterranean. We are assured that these naval and enjoining all those who have settled upon said forces are ordered to repair to Naples. When this hunting grounds, to depart with their families and fquadron returns they will fend some other ships to

effects without loss of time, as they thatf answer their disobedience at their peril-Provided, that said proclamation shall not be construed as requiring the removal of the people settled between the fork of French Broad and Holftein rivers; and that nothing convenied in faid proclamation shall be confidered as affecting the territorial claims of the flate of North-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Lisbent, July 15. "No danger is to be apprehended from the Atfiraits blocked up with a line of battle ships, three frigates and two cutters, there is not the least danger; we would ensure this risk at half per cent. The dey has declared war ag inft France, which is in favour of the United States, as they will also have men of war to protect their trade in the Mediterranean, and prevent their passing the straits mouth."

BALTIMORE, September 9. Extract of a letter from London, by the last packet, to a gentleman in this town.

of Doctor Nevil Maskelyne, the Astronomer-Royal, has resumed the subject of the approaching comet, which he has lain before the royal Society. As the whole of the doctor's reasoning on this expected return of the comet, which was feen in the years 1532 and 1661, would be too long (it containing fourteen quarto sheet:) I will only give you such an abitract from the whole as may explain his calculation.—The doctor predicts the return of the above comet nearly in the same time as in the paper he before read that learned body, about fifteen months ago, viz. to its perihelium in the beginning of the year 1789, or the 28th or 29th of December, 1788, and certainly some time before the 27th of April, 1789 -- If it should come, he observes, before the 31 it of December, this year, or the 1st of January, it will be visible with a good achromatic telescope, in its descent to the sun, the 16th or 17th of September, 1788, and sooner or later, according as its perinelium should be sooner or later.-It will approach us from the southern parts of its orbit, and therefore will first appear with considerable south latitude, and south declination; so that persons resideing nearer the equator than we do, or in fouth latitute, will have an opportunity of discovering it before us - The doctor hopes it may be first seen by some attronomer, in such a situation, and surnished with proper instruments for setting its place in the Heavens, the earliest good observations being most valuable for determining its elliptic orbit, and proving its identity with the comets of 1532 and

" He recommends the Cape of Good-Hope as an excellent situation to make the proper observations, -His papers, with respect to the planet Mercury, for the ensuing year, I shall give you by the next pack-

ANNAPOLIS, September 25. By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, September 13, 1788.

WHEREAS the convention assembled in Philadel-21st of February, 1787, did, on the 17th of September in the same year, report to the United States in Congress assembled, a constitution for the people several legissatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention made and provided in that case:" And whereas the constitution so reported by the convention, and by congress, transmitted to the several legillatures, has been ratified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for the establishment of the same, and such ratifications duly authenticated have been received by congress, and are filed in the office

Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January ed the said constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next, be the day for the electors to assem-

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Further extracts from the London prints, received by the Willing Tom.

On the 3d of March Mount Vesuvius began again to throw out hot thones, and a great quantity of smoak issued from its upper mouth. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here, whilst in the environs of the volcano there was not the least motion. A small mouth is opened in the flank of the little upper mountain, from whence the lava has run for these two months.

R I S. June 22. The squadron of observation which has sailed from Brest, is bound to Cadiz, where it will join a division from Toulon, and sail from thence, perhaps, to

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