

Carolina in behalf of that State; and that in this truce a treaty was stipulated to be held as soon as possible, and in the mean time, that all hostilities should cease on both sides.

Whereupon, we the said commissioners Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do think proper to confirm the said truce, and to give the strongest assurances of the friendly disposition of the United States towards the Cherokee nation. And we have made the same known to all those whom it might concern, and particularly to all the inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the Cherokee towns and settlements, declaring, in consequence of the full powers vested in us by the Supreme Executive of the United States of America, that it is the sincere intention of the said States to cultivate a friendly intercourse between our citizens and your people, and strictly enjoining an obedience of the truce aforesaid upon the former.

Head Men and Warring Chiefs of the Cherokees, hearken to what we have to say to you.

Notwithstanding there are some difficulties arising from the local claims of North Carolina, which prevent us at present from writing to you so fully as we could wish, yet we would not omit to good an opportunity to assure you, that when those difficulties shall be removed the general government of the United States will be desirous to take every wise measure to carry into effect the substance of the treaty of Hopewell, as well as to convince you of their justice and friendship.

NOW, BROTHERS,

We have nothing more to add at this time, except that we wish you all the happiness which we wish the most dear of our fellow citizens; and that we will send to you another message on the subject of public affairs, before we shall return to the beloved city of Congress from whence we came.

Done at Savannah, under our hands and seals, this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN, C. GRIFFIN, D. HUMPHREYS.

Attest. DAVID S. FRANKS, Secretary.

TO ALL THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Commissioners of the United States of America for restoring and establishing peace and amity, between the United States and all nations of Indians situated within the limits of the said States, southward of the river Ohio, send Greeting:

FORASMUCH as we have been given to understand that a truce has lately been concluded at the Warford, between the Commissioner of the State of North Carolina on the one part, and the Head Men of the Cherokees, on the other, in expectation that a farther negotiation for the purpose of establishing permanent peace and tranquility, will take place as soon as the circumstances may admit: And whereas we have sent an official message to the Cherokee nation, with full assurances of the continuation of the good dispositions and friendly intentions of the United States towards them.

Now, therefore, We, the Commissioners Plenipotentiary aforesaid, do think proper to make the same known to all those whom it may concern, and particularly to all the inhabitants of the frontiers bordering on the towns and settlements of the said Cherokee nation. And we do declare, in virtue of the full powers vested in us by the Supreme Executive of the United States of America, that it is the sincere intention of the said United States to cultivate a friendly intercourse and perpetual harmony, between the citizens of the United States and the Southern Indians on their frontiers, upon terms of perfect equality, and mutual advantage. We therefore enjoin an observance of the truce aforesaid; and further declare, that any infraction of the tranquility now subsisting between the said contracting parties, would directly contravene the manifest intention, and highly incur the displeasure of the Supreme Authority of the United States of America.

Done at Savannah, under our hands and seals, this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

B. LINCOLN, C. GRIFFIN, D. HUMPHREYS.

Attest. DAVID S. FRANKS, Sec'y.

HEAD MEN AND WARRIORS OF ALL THE CHEROKEES,

We sent to you a friendly talk from Savannah, about one moon past; but least that should not have reached you all, we now repeat it. We farther inform you, that, altho a formal treaty of peace has not been concluded with the Creek Nation, yet we have received positive and repeated assurances from them, that the same tranquility which now prevails, shall be faithfully preserved on their part.

BROTHERS,

Had not the hunting season commenced, so as to prevent us from finding you at home, we should have been happy in seeing you personally, before we returned to the far distant white town of Congress: as that will now be impossible, we conclude by cautioning you to beware of listening to bad men in such a manner as to interrupt the truce concluded between you, and the commissioner of North-Carolina.

NOW BROTHERS,

In assuring you that the general government of the United States will always do you strict justice, we bid you farewell.

Done at Augusta, this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine and in the fourteenth year of the Independence of America.

B. LINCOLN, C. GRIFFIN, D. HUMPHREYS.

Attest, DAVID S. FRANKS, Sec'y.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 5.

INCREASE OF COMMERCE.

We inform, as evidencing this, that one hundred and eighty-two ships and vessels have arrived in this port, since the 4th of August last, from Foreign parts. The number of vessels building, rigging and repairing in this harbor, and in the several rivers, is another evidence of increasing navigation.

"Fearless now of hostile fleets,  
Commerce spreads here native sail,  
Peace the honest Merchant greets,  
While Plenty flows on ev'ry gale."

ANNAPOLIS, DEC. 3.

On Wednesday the 11th ultimo, St. John's College, in this city, was opened, and dedicated with much solemnity, in the presence of a numerous and respectable concourse of people.

NORFOLK, NOVEMBER 28.

A letter from Augusta, dated Oct. 15, says, the Governor of Georgia has received a dispatch from Col. Howell, of Effingham county, announcing that depredations have already been committed by the Indians, since their departure from Rock Landing, by taking four negroes and a horse from Capt. Bird, and three horses from Mr. Lofinger; and that when a party had gone in pursuit. Likewise had received information by express, who

arrived on Tuesday from Washington county, that alarming depredations are committing by our savage foes; they have burnt Kemp's fort, and several houses, and give full scope to their natural barbarity, in exercising their usual cruelties. Two families have been taken from Greene county, and carried to the Indian country.

EXTRACTS FROM A POEM,

On THE PRESIDENT of the United States,

Published in the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

WHILE grateful hearts with shouts of loud applause,  
Hail the DEFENDER of his country's cause,  
The CHIEF delighted, hears the loud acclaim,  
For none, unheeding, hear the voice of FAME:  
And feels, unlike the heroes of mankind,  
The conscious plaudit of the approving mind.  
For pride may boast, yet merit only knows,  
The inward bliss which worth alone bestows.  
'Tis not the sick'ning blast of party rage,  
Nor the envenom'd sting of Slander's page;  
Nor loathsome Envoy's peevish breath,  
Can tint his laurels, with the blast of death.  
Still uncorroded by the rust of years,  
His name shall live commensurate with the spheres:  
So the tall rock, high on the mountain's brow,  
Securely stands, nor fears the storms below,  
And while the winds the face of earth deform,  
Laughs at the whirlwind, and derides the storm.

When we assume the sober garb of age,  
Our youth shall emulate the godlike rage,  
And fondly listen to the historic song,  
Nor think, for once, an old man's tale too long.  
Then shall new Homers, sing the CHIEFTAIN'S wars:  
And not a Woman's, but a Nation's cause;  
Nor need th' assistance of the bright abodes,  
Columbia's Heroes supercede his Gods.

EXTRACT

of a Letter from Paris, to a gentleman in New-Haven, dated August 30th, 1789.

IT is extremely gratifying, my dear Sir, to have spent the last six months in this country—where, next to the American revolution, the greatest and most wonderful scenes are unfolding. The progress of truth and reason is beyond calculation. We might have believed from theory, that government would meliorate—that the people might discover in time that as laws are made for them, they ought to be made by them—that Kings should be but Executive Magistrates, and therefore subject to the laws. But when we consider the slow and almost imperceptible progress of such ideas from the days of Magna Charta to the last revolution in England, their retrograde motion from the time of the great Henry, to Louis XVth. in France, and their dormant state for many ages in all the rest of Europe, it is astonishing that so many events of this nature should be crowded into fifteen years. It is but since the American war that the faculty of thinking has been by any means general in France. The example of America in her theoretical ideas of liberty has certainly been a great thing for France. But greater, if possible, will be her example in the development of these ideas in her government. The Constitution of France, which is in a good degree of forwardness, will be as nearly like the American, as is consistent with having an hereditary Chief Magistrate. If they had not a King on hand, they would not create one. They will now preserve him with such powers as the people choose to delegate to their Executive Chief. And he will gladly accept of what they may give him, acknowledging the source from whence it flows, the jus divinum of his fellow citizens.

The other nations of Europe have now an example nearer home—and they will soon follow it. The gospel of civil liberty will run and be glorified—nations are coming to its light, and Kings to the brightness of its rising. It cannot be ten years before Germany, Spain, and South America will be free: How many other States will precede, and how many follow them, cannot now be known; but all Europe must do one or the other. One principal occasional cause of these revolutions, is the immense national debts accumulated by the expensive wars of the present century. Spain finds a deficiency of eighty millions. The Emperor's dominions are exhausted by war and taxes. No Sovereign in Europe can impose a new tax, without the consent of the people, for France could not do it. Spain must assemble her Cortes, or submit to a bankruptcy, either of which is the direct road, and the first, the beaten road, to a revolution. Assembling the Notables here, has done the same thing.

SPRINGFIELD, December 9.

ISAIAH THOMAS Esq. Printer at Worcester, has lately issued proposals for printing a large family BIBLE.—This will be a great, expensive, but truly laudable & praiseworthy undertaking. The abilities of this gentleman in his professional capacity are so generally known, that we cannot admit a doubt of his success in this important design.

We learn from Deerfield, that on the 21st ult. the following accident happened there:—A gentleman belonging to New-Jersey, by the name of Brightston, returning home from a journey to the northward, was unfortunately thrown from his horse. His head first meeting the ground, immediately deprived him of all sensation, and he lay as it were breathless. Providentially Doctor Cunningham of Hatfield rode up, according to his conjecture about 20 minutes after the accident took place. He could not discover any visible signs of life, but instantly bled him, and by smart friction, and the application of strong vinegar, restored animation, and in about an hour put him in a condition to renew his journey. What would have been the consequence of this gentleman's disaster, had he not received the seasonable assistance he did, is uncertain; but the warmest thanks are certainly due to the humane Doctor for the diligence with which he employed successful attempts for his restoration.

THE GARDEN OF THE THUILLERIES.

THIS garden is the finest, and most frequented walk in Paris. The parterres, the alleys, the large basons of water, the statues of marble, are all answerable to each other in their stile of magnificence.

It was begun by order of Henry IV, in 1600, and finished under Louis XIV, in 1660. It is 360 fathoms in length, and 68 broad; containing in the whole 67 arpents of land.

There are seven entrances into this garden.—The three principal alleys are 165 fathoms long; and that in the middle is 15 fathoms broad.

The great terras on the side of the river, which makes the principal ornament of the garden, is 280 fathoms long, and 14 broad.

In the whole garden are four fountains, two of which have basons of a large circumference. On the side of the palace are six statues, and two vases of white marble. The statues are a hunter and two huntresses, a fawn, an Hamadriade, and the goddess Flora.

Round the great bason of the parterre are four groupes of marble figures: The first represents the rape of Orithia, or rather Time carrying off Beauty; the second is Ceres born away by Saturn, under the figure of Time: the third, Lucretia stabbing herself before Collatinus; The fourth represents Aeneas, laden with his household gods, his father Anchises, and his son Ascanius.

In the semi-circle which forms the horse shoe, there are four marble rivers, upon pedestals of the same—the Loire, the Seine, the Nile, and the Tyber. The two last were copied at Rome, from antiques, that are to be seen in the Capitol.

At the end of the garden, between the openings of the horse shoe, there are two figures on horseback, of a prodigious magnitude, raised upon rustic piers; they represent Mercury, and Fame.

Within a few years several statues, cut by the ablest masters in the time of Termes, have been placed in this garden.

PRODIGIOUS STATUE.

IN the place of Louis XIV, in Paris, is erected his equestrian statue in bronze. The King is represented in the dress of a hero of antiquity, without saddle or spurs.

The statue and horse are twenty-two feet two inches high. The whole was cast at once, by Balthasar Keller, of Zurich in Switzerland. The designs were by Girardon. Four score thousand weight of metal was used in this work, which cost two hundred thousand crowns.

A trial was made by which it appeared that twenty persons might sit round a table in the belly of the horse.

The pedestal upon which this horse stands is thirty feet high, twenty-four long, and thirteen broad.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 16.

The stupendous monuments of antiquity which excite the admiration of modern times, ought at the same time to fill our hearts with gratitude to heaven, for amending the condition of mankind in such manner, that a few haughty despots do not command the wealth of the world, and the labor of millions of slaves, by which means only, such astonishing works could have been erected.

How much better is it to employ the wealth of this world in forming institutions for promoting useful knowledge, and lessening the infelicities of existence, than to suffer human vanity to erect monuments of pride and ambition, which stamp indelible infamy on the degraded character of the age in which they are founded.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Monday Packet Telemaque, Thotetier, Bordeaux, 75 days. Schooner Sally, Furgifon, St. Martins, 31 days.