

tate such a peace as shall give her a free passage through the Dardanelles, open a traffic from her new Empire in the Crimea, and become a maritime power in the Mediterranean.

This great probable event would add to the wonders of the present age; nor is it likely that the Empress would be arrested in her progress by any mediation, whose operations must be distant.—

JANUARY 27.

Yesterday an eminent Banking house in the Strand received letters from France, stating that accounts had been received from Pondicherry, confirming the rumour from Madras, that Colonel Floyd's detachment has been cut off. The banking house thought it their duty to send the letter to the office of the secretary of state, for the information of government.

It is also said, that the British army have found as they advanced, the streams and springs poisoned, by the milk tree, which is cut and fixed in the bed of the river, and which emits a juice for many days, that mixing with the water, produces a dysentery. In consequence of this impediment, and fearing also that the country might be cleared of all provisions, general Medows has not less than 80,000 bullocks in the train of his army.

BOSTON, March 9.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.  
THE SENATE

Has referred to the next session of the General Court, the letter of the General Assembly of Virginia, respecting the right of the citizens to hear the debates of the federal Senate.

The resolve, directing the Treasurer to subscribe to the loan of the United States, certain Continental Securities in the Treasury, has passed both Houses.

A bill to determine how far officers in the pay of the government of the United States, shall be eligible to offices under the authority of the government of this Commonwealth, was read a first time, and on motion for its having a second reading, it passed in the negative.

Bills appointing commissioners to ascertain the boundary lines between this state and Connecticut; and this state and Rhode Island, have passed the House.

A resolve has passed both Houses, appointed Hon. Samuel Philips, Nathaniel Wells, and David Cobb, Esqrs. William Eustis and Thomas Davis, Esqrs. a committee to sell the right of this Commonwealth to the Western lands, to Mr. Samuel Ogden. (The sum we are told, which has been agreed on is 100,000. payable by installments, to be on interest after a certain period.)

To the amount of 800000. has been sold of the Eastern lands, in this commonwealth—70000 of which has been paid into the public Treasury.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

TO ELLA.

STRIKE, strike again thy silver-sounding lyre  
ELLA, thou darling of the God of verse;  
Again in thy clear, classic strain, rehearse  
DECAY's fierce ravage, with a poet's fire.

So when the fainting Sun's last golden rays,  
Have glimmer'd o'er the foam-white billowy sea,  
I've heard a Seraph's voice in heav'nly lays,  
Oft bid me think on dread ETERNITY!  
"Thy feeble star now shoots its pale beam,  
"Dim'd by disease, o'er life's tempestuous surge,  
"And soon the murmuring waves shall found thy dirge,  
"While deep thy star is sunk beneath the stream.  
"Then shall it rise in the bright realms of Truth,  
"Deride DECAY, and smile eternal Youth."  
BIRTH A.

Philadelphia, March 23.

Monday last, before noon, the President of the United States, accompanied by Major Jackson, set off from the Seat of Government, on a tour to the southward, in a new chariot and fix. It is said the President intends to visit the Carolinas and Georgia.

The Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State, escorted the President part of the way on his journey.

The above carriage was built by Mr. Clark of this city, and may be pronounced a superior specimen of mechanical perfection in that line.

IMPORTANT CHRONICLE!

Thirty-two duels were fought in Great-Britain and Ireland, last year—fourteen of which were fatal.

Twelve scientific, regular bruising matches in the same period!

An English paper mentions the following events which have taken place in the course of the French revolution, *The order of nobility annihilated—the clergy humbled and degraded—the court an object of hatred, suspicion and contempt—the church lands sold at auction—and the lowest of the people exalted to the rank of legislators.* This last sentence wants explanation—the word *lowest* is now obsolete. The writer then adds—it appears after all, that it is

extremely probable—nay almost certain—that the Revolution of France is fixed—and not to be subverted!

"The revolution in France is (said to be) the work of the people—not that of a party or particular faction of nobles—of the clergy—or of artful demagogues, working on the passions of part of the people—with whom they are popular to day—and execrable to-morrow: Should this be the case, a counter-revolution will be found not so easy a business, as some visionaries imagine"—but was it never known before, that the whole body of the people in any country had changed their mind? If the French nation are in favor of the revolution, they afford an instance in point.

The French Assignats begin to find their way into England—Bottomed on terra-firma—the everlasting hills are their basis!

By accounts from Europe, via Boston, to the 22d January, it appears, that the Turks and Russians continue the war with unabated fury. An alliance has lately been formed between Poland and the Turks.

5000 pounds of hemp, raised by Col Wood, on the memorable heights of Charlestown, was sold in Boston the beginning of this month: It was pronounced by Judges to be superior to any they had ever seen: This hemp grew on 6 acres of land, and produced, (with the bounty from government, which is 50 dollars per ton) five hundred dollars.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, to the Editor, dated February 10.

"I enclose you a paragraph, cut out of our Gazette, of 2d December, respecting the actions with the Indians, in your Western territories—That published in your Gazette; I had reprinted here—it certainly is more consistent; however you may be assured, the loss of the savages was not great.

"It is not supposed here, that government will give them any support, particularly as they are situated on your side of the boundaries.—The Indians with whom the furr-trade is carried on, lye to the N.W. of us and the lakes, from whom it is not probable you will receive any encroachments."

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 2.

Advices from Detroit, as late as the 6th of November, received by yesterday's post, inform us of two actions fought between the Indians, and part of Governor St. Clair's army, in the Miamis country.

We have reason to believe the following to be as accurate an account of these events, as has yet come to the knowledge of the public:

The American army consisting of 2700 men, 1000 of which were horse, had made a very rapid movement by the 14th October, to within nine leagues of the Miamis villages; the Shawnee, and Potowatomeis, after destroying their own villages, and what grain they could not remove, [they allowed the Indian traders settled among them to remove every thing but ammunition] encamped about 800 strong at some distance from the spot, and were attacked on the 16th by the 1000 horse, who they defeated after killing about 300—the remainder retreated to the main body; on the 20th the Indians being reinforced, attacked that body and defeated them with the loss of 250, or more; and from the daily growing strength of the Indians, who were determined to pursue the retreating army of the Americans; news of a general engagement was hourly expected when these accounts left Detroit: Such American prisoners as they took, [after endeavouring to learn what the designs of them were, which they said was, to erect some forts, for the present and to attack Detroit in the Spring] they killed.

By letters from persons near the place, it is said, very few of the American army will reach their homes; had not a chief of the Ottawa Nation dreamed they would not succeed if they attacked that day, the major part of the American army would, on the second engagement, have been cut off.

The Indians have called on Major Smith, and the officers in the Indian department, to know what assistance they are to expect, and say, if Great-Britain will not assist them, they will go over to the Spanish lines, and we must abide the consequences.

Public Securities as in Gazette of the 16th.

Treasury Department,

MARCH 1, 1791.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 28th instant, inclusively, to furnish by contract, the following articles of cloathing, to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia, in seven weekly parcels, so as to complete the whole delivery on or before the 15th day of May next, viz.

2000 round hats,	4263 shirts,
2000 short coats,	4044 pair of shoes
2000 vests,	22 pair of buckles,
2000 pair of overalls, of drilling,	2009 Stocks,
40 pair of wollen overalls,	2002 Claps,
2650 blankets.	

The articles must be agreeable to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to me, that JAMES O'FALLON is levying an armed force in that part of the State of Virginia which is called Kentucky, disturbs the public peace, and sets at defiance the Treaties of the United States with the Indian Tribes, the Act of Congress, intituled, "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian Tribes," and my Proclamations of the fourteenth and twenty-sixth days of August last, founded thereon: And it is my earnest desire that those who have incautiously associated themselves with the said JAMES O'FALLON, may be warned of their danger, I have therefore thought fit to publish this Proclamation, hereby declaring, that all persons violating the Treaties and Act aforesaid, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

And I do moreover require all officers of the United States, whom it may concern, to use their best exertions to bring to justice any persons offending in the premises.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my Hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the Nineteenth Day of March, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States the fiftieth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the PRESIDENT,  
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Treasury Department.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort McIntosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort McIntosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,	} per. 100 rations.
One pound of beef, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of pork,	
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,	
One quart of salt,	
Two quarts of vinegar,	
Two pounds of soap,	}
One pound of candles,	

ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are above mentioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

MARCH 22, 1791.