

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. HUDSON & GOODWIN,

It may not be improper to inform the public, that many of the extracts in the late papers respecting Indian affairs, are misrepresentations. Capt. Armstrong who is reported to have been attacked in coming up the Ohio, was, at the time specified, in Philadelphia. Fort Pitt was not destroyed the 10th of May, although an express arrived at Philadelphia by the 20th of April with the intelligence. The story of Mr. Stewart Wilkins has very little foundation, and indeed very few of the reports circulated have any, and such as have grounds are much exaggerated. That the Indians are disposed to commit depredations and distress the inhabitants of the frontiers, is beyond doubt; and that the dignity of the Union requires a force to be sent to protect and defend the frontiers, and to teach the savages that the United States have power as well as mercy, is equally plain; but that such frightful depredations are committing, is not true—the reports are calculated to terrify, and circulated to prevent emigration to that country—they tend to impede the wishes of government in giving protection to that part of the Union, and to discourage the young and enterprising from entering into the service of their country, and exploring the most beautiful as well as fertile part of the United States, where not only a rational curiosity will be gratified, but a knowledge acquired which will richly compensate them in the future prospects of life.

SPANISH DECREE RESPECTING FLOUR.

DON ANTOINE JOSEF DE POSADA, public writer for our Lord the King in all his dominions, and private secretary to the Land and Marine Royal Tribunal of the Consulate of this city of Seville and of the people of its Archbishoprick, &c.

Certifies, that Senior Don Diego de Gardoqui, Director General of the Customs of India, has communicated to Senior Don Juez de Arrivadas, of this city, the Royal Ordinance following, to wit:

IN order to promote the commerce of flour to America, and at the same time that our colonies are sufficiently supplied with that article a recourse for it to foreigners under a plea of scarcity, may be prevented—His Majesty taking into consideration the advice given on this subject by the Consulate of Santander, that foreign flour is now shipped to the Caraccas without being subject to the decree of the 23th Feb. 1789, and also to conciliate the interests of commerce with the progress of our manufactures, his Majesty has resolved and determined, and now commands that all foreign flour that may be embarked either for Caraccas, the islands, or the Kingdoms of Santa Fe, shall be subject to a new duty proportioned to the price of the Spanish flour, in the following form and manner, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Price per barrel and extraordinary duty. Rows include prices from 140 to 170 and corresponding duties from 40 to 10 dollars.

When no Spanish flour shall be at market, the price shall be fixed by the cost of 175 lb. (which is fixed as the weight of a barrel of foreign flour) used for internal consumption, the amount of the duty shall be divided by way of premium among shippers of national or Spanish flour.

Of this I inform you by order of his Majesty, communicated to me by his Excellency Senor Don Pedro de Lerena, in order that you may make it known to the merchants in the mode accustomed. God preserve your life for many years.

Madrid, the 27th of Jan. 1791.

(Signed) DIEGO DE GARDOQUI.

Some Account of STEPHEN BOETIUS.

STEPHEN BOETIUS lived in the reign of Charles IX. King of France—he was one of the King's Counsellors in the Court of the Parliament of Bourdeaux, and the cotemporary and friend of Montagne. Between these two characters such an intimacy and confidence subsisted, that, as Montagne himself says, "There are but few such to be read of;"—and further, there never was a better citizen, more affectionate to the quiet of his country, nor more an enemy to the troubles and seditions of his time.

His discourse concerning voluntary servitude, was published soon after the massacre of Paris, and the slaughter of the Protestants throughout most of the provinces of France, although wrote several years before. If any thing could have whetted the author's stile with keener darts against tyranny, to what a height of indignation would that detestable and execrable scene have raised the virtuous spirit of this young man? But as the same causes must ever produce the same effects, he knew the nature of tyranny to be such, that there is nothing so monstrous and wicked but what it is capable of perpetrating; and perhaps might not have been surprised at so prodigious an event, but might have looked upon it as a very natural consequence from those principles upon which tyranny is founded.—Boetius died at the age of 32, leaving a most excellent character to support and cherish his memory.

PORTSMOUTH (N. H. June 4.

Accounts from Genoa, of Feb. 18, mention the appointment of Mr. RAVARA, as Consul to the United States. He is to reside at Philadelphia.

In the National Assembly of France, nothing has occurred more deserving of notice than a letter from the friends of the constitution at Marseilles, dated the 13th of March.

To the number of 2000 they offer themselves to march to the frontiers, and by their valour repel the invaders of the Liberties of France—Not unappositely they allude to the following anecdote:

"The Phocians, our ancestors, say they, in landing upon these shores, cast a bar of iron into the water, swearing never to return to despotism and their country, until that bar should swim out. It is still in our Gulph, and WE again swear never to return to slavery, until it floats upon the surface."

BOSTON, June 7.

On Sunday morning, the Right Rev. Bishop Carroll preached an elegant and candid sermon at the Catholic Chapel, in School-street. His Excellency the Governor and Lady, the Hon. Thomas Russell and Lady, and the Hon. Edward Cutts, were among a crowded and very respectable audience—who appeared highly gratified by the charity, the benevolence, the piety which graced the discourse of the Right Rev. Preacher.

PROVIDENCE, June 9.

At the annual town-meeting held here on Monday last, a petition was presented, praying that a sufficient number of Schoolmasters be appointed to instruct all the children in town, and that their salaries be paid out of the town-treasury.—The petition was read, and the consideration thereof referred to the adjournment on Monday next—and the school committee were requested to report at that meeting, rules and regulations for the government of such schools, &c. From the almost unanimous approbation this important measure received from all quarters, we anticipate, with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, the happy consequences which may be reasonably expected to result from an establishment which will do honor to the town—be of infinite service to the rising generation, and must interest every humane mind in its final success. We cannot close this article without saying, what we deem but just should be generally known, that a number of the most opulent gentlemen in town, who will pay largely on this establishment, have interested themselves warmly in its favor.

Sunday last arrived at her moorings in the river, the India ship General Washington, Captain Donnison, of this port, with a valuable cargo of the productions and manufactures of the East, from Canton, last from St. Eustatia; she made her passage from Canton to St. Eustatia in 114 days, and in 10 days from the last mentioned port home.

A correspondent from Johnston informs, That last week, two small parties, with their guns, went out a Bird-Hunting—and from Monday till Thursday killed as follows:—One party 5020 birds and 690 squirrels—the other, 4228 birds and 670 squirrels.

MIDDLETOWN, June 11.

Yesterday morning arrived in this city, the Hon. Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State, and the Hon. Mr. Madison, Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia. We are told they are from Lake George, &c. on their route to the southward.

BALTIMORE, June, 14.

BANK OF MARYLAND.

We are informed that the Directors of the Bank of Maryland have, since the receipt of their Second Payment, commenced discounting at Forty-five days sight.—It is with pleasure we remark that this Bank, although in its infancy, seems to possess the fullest confidence of the public.—Its paper is received here in preference to specie, and is rapidly gaining the countenance and protection of the trading people to the southward and westward.—We also learn, that it is received in the Bank of North-America as specie, and that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, has directed the Collectors of the Revenue to receive its paper in all payments, to exchange specie for it, and to make the Bank of Maryland the place of deposit for all the public monies collected in this state.

The plan on which the Bank of Maryland is formed, and founded, hath met with the approbation of some of the first Statesmen and Merchants in Europe and America; and while it reflects high credit on its public-spirited founders and liberal patrons, it must afford great satisfaction to every friend to this useful and important institution, to observe its rapid progress, and to see it thus early in possession of the confidence of so sagacious a Minister as the Secretary of our National Treasury.

Philadelphia, June 18.

The President of the United States arrived at Augusta, in Georgia, the 18th of May—where he was received with every possible demonstration of pleasure and respect. On the 21st, he crossed the bridge on his return to his seat at Mount Vernon, at which place he is arrived, and may be expected at the Seat of Government in a few days.

The Pittsburgh paper of June 4, says—"We hear from the town of Washington, that a man arrived there on Monday last, and brought the following intelligence, viz. That some spies who were out from a station on Short Creek, had come in and informed that they had discovered some Indians—immediately a party of 27 men, under the command of Lieut. Bufkirk, crossed the river, and soon came upon the trail, and Lieut. Bufkirk, with three of his men, being a little advanced before the rest, were fired on, by which Lieut. Bufkirk was killed, and the three men wounded. The Indians immediately run, and were fired on by the rest of the men, who pursued them about two miles. It is supposed some of the Indians were wounded, as blood was discovered where they were fired upon. This party consisted of 14, and this affair happened on Sunday afternoon last."

The foregoing is all the account of Indian depredations brought by the mail from Pittsburgh this week—we doubt not that many recent accounts, like those mentioned in the article from the ~~Howland paper~~, will turn out to be either premature or greatly exaggerated. A very formidable force is now on the march to protect the frontiers, and bring the Savages to reason, or punishment.

The present war in India will probably be scrutinized—this is said in a late London paper—but threats, of various complexions, for several years past, which appear to strike at the Minister, have served only to fix him more strongly as Premier.

Is it an argument in favor or against a publication that the author should be prosecuted?

Something has been said about a prosecution of the author of the pamphlet entitled "Rights of Man." Should that take place, if the principles of the author are right and just—except all sense of freedom is extinct in the English nation—a jury will never be found who will convict the writer; and if the principles should receive such a sanction, it will not be long before the people of England would adopt the language of Mr. Paine, and say, that "German Electors make German Kings"—and then in the words of scripture, say, "To your tents, O Israel."

The issue of a prosecution, should one take place, would be an index to the public opinion of that pamphlet in England.

All that is said in 40 of the latest English newspapers, down to 17th of April, respecting a prosecution of the author of the "Rights of Man," is contained in the following article:

If the Attorney General should find it necessary to make inquiry of Mr. Paine respecting his late publication, it is not improbable but that the Secretary of the Constitutional Society, may be involved in the legal conversation. *Columb. Centinel.*

So impressed is the Whig Club of Ireland with the importance of disseminating the principles contained in Mr. Paine's pamphlet, through that kingdom, that they have taken measures to have it printed and sold at the lowest rate, and also detailed in their newspapers. This at least does honor to their liberality, as Burke has always heretofore been in high repute with his countrymen.

At a meeting of the PRESIDENT and FELLOWS of Harvard-College, Jan. 19, 1791.

VOTED, That the thanks of this Corporation be given to Mr. JOHN FENNO, for his present to the Library of this University, of the first volume of his Gazette of the United States, containing the papers of the first year—useful for many ingenious pieces of speculation and important information, and more especially valuable for a public Library, as comprehending the various transactions and laws of the general government, beginning from its organization.

Copy. Attest, JOSEPH WILLARD, President.

No Southern newspapers were received by the Editor yesterday.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Price, and Unit. Rows include FUNDING DEBT (6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents) and UNFUNDED DEBT (Final Sett. and other Certificates, Indents, N. and S. Carolina debts).

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the ensuing Fall,

THAT large, elegant and convenient HOUSE, in which the subscriber now lives, situate in Elizabeth-Town, in the state of New-Jersey, within 16 miles of the city of New-York. It is finished in the very best manner, and peculiarly convenient for a gentleman with a large family. The Lot contains about four acres of land—the Garden is large, well laid out, and stocked with a good assortment of fruit. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM BRADFORD, Esq. in Philadelphia, JOHN PINTARD, Esq. in New-York, or the Subscriber on the Premises. June 11, 1791. (1aw3w) ELIAS BOUDINOT.