

mother and murderer of the infant.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

Extract of a letter from Hays de Grady, dated Jan. 29, 1789, to a gentleman in Boston.

"Our worthy friend, Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Ambassador of the United States of America at the Court of France, hath obtained from government to recall the prohibition on American whale and spermaceti oil, imported into France in American ships:—Thus all sorts of foreign oils (the American only excepted) are prohibited, which surely is very great favor granted by our government to the American fishery."

This letter confirms the account of a bounty on wheat and flour, as mentioned some time since.

By the Brig Betsey, Capt. Mesnard, in 58 days from London to New-York, summary intelligence is, That the Ukraine, a part of Poland, was in a ferment, on account of the neighbourhood of the Prussian troops, and a general insurrection was expected there:—That the siege of Oczakow, produced one of the most bloody engagements known in modern history; for though the Russians were victorious, it may be said in the words of Shakespeare, to have been among those victories

For which the Conquerors mourn'd, so many fell. The Russian troops consisted of 25,000, of which 14,000 fell—and of 14,000 of the besieged, 10,000 were destroyed.

GEORGE-TOWN, April 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Augustine, East-Florida, to his friend in Alexandria, Virginia, dated January 12, 1789.

"Our vessels are received with the greatest cordiality by the Spaniards. Governor Zepodex pays the greatest attention to every American who comes properly recommended; and the friendly treatment our countrymen receive from the officers of the Irish brigade, stationed in this town, must lay every American under the greatest obligations to those hospitable sons of Hibernia. Flour and all kinds of provisions from the United States, find a good market here; and the commerce in the above articles being entirely free. This indulgence we owe to the uncultivated state of this province; for St. Augustine, the garri- sons on St. John's and St. Mary's are the only inhabited parts of East-Florida, and these are occupied by men of the military professions, who raise nothing except money: the whole of which is laid out in American produce.—Since my arrival here, I had the satisfaction of conversing with the famous Alexander McGillivray, whose name you have so often seen in our public prints: This interview has fully convinced me, that he really is the man, our papers sometimes represent him to be, and that his neighbours, the Georgians, have much to fear from his penetrating genius and great address. The attention paid him by the Spaniards, seems to have something more than common politeness in view. They tell me, he holds a General's commission under the crown of Spain: This I have reason to believe, as I have seen him in the Spanish uniform at the Govr's table and receive the military honors of the garri- son. This is a policy for which they are not to blame, as Mr. McGillivray's connections, from his infancy up to this day, with the different Indian nations in the southern parts of America, has established him the supreme legislator of their country. The Spaniards but indifferently established in this quarter, and sensible of his power, dread his consequence. A new treaty has lately been established between them and McGillivray, as King of the Creek nation, by which it is stipulated, that the navigation of that part of the Gulph of Mexico, on which St. Mark (an old abandoned fort) is situated, shall be free for the vessels belonging to the said nation. Agreeable to this article, McGillivray, in connexion with some of the most respectable merchants on the island of Providence, has actually established warehouses, at St. Mark, in West-Florida; from whence he carries on an extensive and most profitable trade with the Indians, and even our white settlements on the Western Waters. Thus you see

dividual with no other than savage connections, has concluded a treaty of navigation, which the exertion and wisdom of Congress never yet could obtain."

CHARLESTON, March 17.

A gentleman arrived in this city, a few days ago, who had in his possession a tooth that weighed seven pounds and an half. It was taken from the jawbone of a skeleton found in Kentucke in 1784, and was the smallest tooth of three. The socket of the thigh appeared large enough to contain a 32 pound ball.

A great number of Protestant settlers in the Spanish province of New Orleans have been recently obliged to quit that place. About twelvemonths after the peace, Governor Mayo received a peremptory mandate from his Court, ordering all Protestants to leave the Spanish government in America. The Governor humbly remonstrated, that such an edict, carried into impartial execution, would leave his Majesty's settlements on the Mississippi naked and defenceless; and after much explanation, the rigour of the mandate was a little softened, by allowing all Protestant settlers to remain that were there in 1782. A gentleman, who was unfortunately one of those that were proscribed by this, of an enlarged train of thinking, being unwilling to leave a harvest of shining dollars, waited upon the Governor with an offer, that he was willing to qualify himself as a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a subject of the King of Spain. His Excellency politely complimented him on the firmness of his allegiance, and observed, that it was an easy business, being nothing more than to make affidavit—that his parents were Catholics, and subjects of Spain—that he was educated in the same principles and allegiance, which he had uniformly supported, and meant to continue such during his life. This pill being bitter to swallow, and hard of digestion, was declined, and the applicant left New-Orleans, not without casting many a longing, lingering look behind.

SAVANNAH, May 28.

Extract of a letter from Col. Maxwell to Lieut. Col. Fishbourn, dated Midway, (Liberty County) May 24.

"Dear Sir,

"Last Tuesday there was a trail of Indians discovered, making for this settlement, by a few men employed as spies. I immediately issued orders for embodying the militia, and three small parties were collected on the frontiers that night. On Wednesday morning, as soon as Dr. Le Conte's negroes turned out of the fort, the Indians attempted to seize on them. Six fellows went out with guns; as soon as the negroes discovered the Indians they made back for the fort, and the Indians pursued them; there were some negroes in the fort with arms, who, with the Doctor, fired on them, whilst those who went out armed attacked them in the rear, which soon made them retreat with some loss to a fence, where they kept up a heavy fire at the fort for some time without effect. They carried off three negroes. Several parties of men soon got to the place, but pursued without waiting to collect a force sufficient to attack them. Capt. Frater, with a small party, came up with them on the side of a swamp, which they immediately run into, and prevented his charging them. It appears from the best accounts that there are at least 50 in that party. The next morning they killed a man at a plantation of Capt. Saunders's, just below the one which he now plants; and on Friday night they attacked a small guard within a mile and a half of me; the guard beat them off with the loss of one man killed.—They carried off a negro wench and a child a small distance from the place, stabbed the wench in several places with a knife, scalped her, and killed the child; the wench has come in, but is not expected to live.—Yesterday evening, at Mr. Stephen Baker's, three of his negroes went over the fence, who were fired on, and a wench killed and scalped. An attempt to plunder was likewise made at Mr. James Wood's on Friday, but the negroes discovered the savages at a distance, and made their escape. They seem to have separated into small parties, and to be all round us. A party is to go out to-morrow

SATURDAY, *June* 13, 1789.]

GEORGIA.

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GAZETTE OF THE STATE.
