

WARSAW, July 10.

DIET AT GRODNO.

July 11.
THE marshal opened the sitting by reading the note from the Russian ambassador.

M. Plichta, nuncio of Rama, informed the chamber of the sequestration of the property of the grand marshal of Lithuania, by the Russian troops, and moved, that, agreeable to the resolution of the 4th, the states should suspend all deliberation till this sequestration was removed. The majority supported this motion; but numbers opposed it, the marshal and the chancellors were ordered to wait on the ambassador, to demand the removal of the sequestration, and inform him of the determination of the chamber to suspend its deliberation till this should be complied with.

The marshal refusing to go, the chancellors went, and reported, that the sequestration would be taken of as soon as the members of the delegation were nominated, provided that were done in the course of the day; and that otherwise the sequestration would not only be continued, but many of the members of the diet put under arrest, till further orders.

The king proposed that the nomination of the members of the delegation should be left to him, in order to prevent new acts of violence against the representatives of the nation, which after long debates was agreed to, and his majesty immediately completed the nomination.

Obruniki, nuncio from Dublin, moved the addition of some other members, which was opposed by the whole chamber.

July 12.
 The marshal brought forward the same proposition.

The king interrupted the discussion, by observing, that the Russian ambassador insisted very strongly, and added menaces still stronger, on the addition of seven to the members of the delegation for each province; and that he (the king) not being able to oppose a demand made with such energy, had complied with it.

Almost the whole chamber declared against this compliance; and represented to the king, that the nomination made by him the day before, although contrary to the legal forms, had the consent of the states, which that which he had now made could not have, and was therefore null. After long debates, the question, "Shall the nomination made by the king be accepted?" was desired to be put to the vote. The marshal refused to put this question. Several members exclaimed against his refusal, as an act of treason against the national representation, and insisted on his being tried for it. The marshal apologized, and agreed to put the question.

Kimbar, nuncio from Upit, entreated the king to desist from the addition he had made to his former nomination, and to pursue the course which circumstances pointed out to him, without regard to any menaces.

He exhorted the chamber to display the same courage, and not to yield to the tempest, which had already assailed so many of its members, by multiplied acts of violence. "If," said he, "the edifice of our country must fall, let us bury ourselves under its ruins, and if we must perish, let us perish like republicans."

The nomination made the day before was maintained, and passed into a law; as was also the formula of the oath, which was instantly taken by the members of delegation, purporting, that they will receive no proposition whatever to the detriment of the republic.

July 13.
 The marshal proposed a prorogation of the diet to the 30th, which was referred to further consideration.

The marshal then proposed that the chancellors should be directed to prepare the draft of an answer to the last note from the Russian ambassador. After some remarks on the terms of this note, unfit, it was said, to be addressed to the representatives of a free people, the diet adjourned till

July 15.
 The prorogation of the diet to the 30th was sanctioned.

A fresh note from the Russian ambassador was read, in which he demands that the delegation may be furnished with full and unlimited powers, to treat with him without any obstacle, and in a definitive manner.

As an answer to this note could not be returned on the instant, next day,

July 16,
 The ambassador sent a 2d, the purport of which was, that if, on the day after tomorrow, the delegation should not be furnished with full and unlimited powers, such as he demanded, he should consider the refusal as a declaration of war, and even an act of hostility; that, in consequence, he should cause the property of the opponents to be seized, as well as the royal revenues; and that he should act with respect to their persons, according to the instructions he had received, the urgency of circumstances, and the public good.

In the sitting of the 15th, the delegation presented a journal of their proceedings in the three conferences they had with the ambassador. They also presented a copy of the treaty of alliance sent by the court of Petersburg.

This treaty contains ten articles, some of which hold out advantages to the republic, as they allow the choice of whatever form of government may be thought most conducive to its interest, excepting always that of May 3d, which is again declared to be the work of Jacobinism. But the basis of the treaty is, a full and entire ratification of the partition to the whole extent set forth in the declaration of April 9th.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 21.
 FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY:

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York who was with the Commissioners at the late proposed treaty with the hostile Indians, dated New-York October 4th, 1793.

"Captain Ford arrived here yesterday from Niagara which place he left on the 23th ult. and came by the way of Oswego. He relates sundry circumstances, which may be novel to you and therefore I communicate them.

"Before he left Niagara, Talbot, Brant, and Shehen arrived there from the Indian council at the Miamis. They reported to the Governor, that as soon as the Indians received the signal message of the commissioners, they dispatched a large party commissioned to seize us, with orders to cut off our noses, ears, &c. and keep us prisoners until a peace could be obtained. These men arrived at Caldwell's the morning after we failed. I therefore congratulate your nose and ears as well as my own. He says that Shehan, (who is his brother in law) took the care of the Six Nations in the absence of Col. Butler and that at an early period of the private Council, he was called upon treaty. His reply was, that he and the Six Nations had come there for the purpose of peace, and should urge it all in their power. That in consequence of this neither he nor Brant were once admitted to the Indian Councils; but were termed Yankies—Upon this, Shehan and M'Kee had a serious quarrel. The above three persons had reported to the Governor, that the Indians were urged on to war in secret, and that M'Kee and sundry traders were at the bottom of it—That the

Governor was extremely provoked at the conduct of the Indians; very much regretted not seeing you on your return, and had publicly reprobated the conduct of M'Kee.

"Ford informs, that at the breaking up of the Indian Council, 3000 Indians set out to attack Wayne. This account is reported to the Governor by the above three persons.

"Before the breaking up of the Council, the Six Nations were called upon to join in a war against the States; they said they must consult their nations upon the business—A Council was appointed to be held at Buffalo-Creek, at which Mr. Shehan was ordered to attend. The Governor and the Six Nations were decidedly for their remaining neuter. By him I also learn that a large party was sent off from the Western Country to attack the Genesee country: That as soon as the Governor was informed of it, he sent positive orders to forbid it—saying that as this was the route of intercourse he had with the States, he would not suffer it; and that he would withhold all supplies, presents, &c. from any nation that should send warriors on the expedition. This stopped the business; and so my good friend Chapin's scalp was saved."

FREDERICK TRENCK.
 The following are the chief of the additional particulars, which this extraordinary man has just given the world, relative to his own life:

In August 1787, he procured a pension of 1200 dollars (about 220l.) from the present King of Prussia, but could not recover his confiscated estates, for the surrender of them would have been an impeachment of the justice of the Great Frederick. About this period, he assisted, or believes that he did, in bringing about an alliance between the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin.

After being received at Frankfort and at Straßbourg, almost with the honours of a triumph, he reached Paris in the year 1789, and published an edition of his life, three days before the revolution. Upon leaving that city, he had occasion to ask a passport M. De La Fayette, who requested that he would travel without a sword. "General," said Trenck, "I am an officer in the service of a foreign power, and whoever demands my sword shall die by its point." The baron relates this anecdote of himself, without any apology, for such unprovoked turbulence; but his readers will allow it to a man, who has been injured like him in the beginning of life, to step some what beyond the bounds of common conduct in its conclusion.

When the late emperor Leopold, ascended the throne, Trenck obtained an audience, in which he was treated with condescension; and shortly after he was sent into Hungary, where a curious interruption was given to his literary efforts in behalf of the house of Austria. A military tribunal, not understanding the object of his writings, and thinking it moreover unsuitable, that an officer should write, obliged him to sign a paper, by which he bound himself "to renounce every branch of authorship; confessed that to increase his income by means of publication was unworthy the character of an officer;" and promised "to deliver up to his excellency, count Von Tige, general of cavalry, all his essays, memorandums and papers."

Though the emperor disavowed the knowledge of this proceeding, the baron was arrested soon after, by order of the prince De Cobourg, upon which occasion he resigned his commission in disgust; but his imperial majesty augmented his pension from 900 to 1500 florins, and restored to him his bond. Trenck calls this "a down-right German narrative," and then concludes, in his way, by announcing the literature is now his hobby-horse, "on which the Belfarins of Austria