of Great Britain, and the baron Alvensleben, on the part of Prussia, which was finally concluded and signed by each party at Loo on the 13th instant, and [illegible] arrived with it on Thursday last, at the marquis of Carmarthen's office.

The insulting manifesto from the emperor of Morocco, cannot either provoke fear or serious censure. It carries absurdity in the very face of it; and as a proper force will be stationed in the Mediterranean to protect our fleet, as well as to avenge actual insult by his boats, he may probably soon be willing to enter into the usual terms of peace. Our being on the best terms with the Algerine states, and the enmity they bear to the empire of Morocco, are circumstances not a little in our favour.

The politics of some of the great powers of Europe, at this moment, are truly inexplicable. *Sweden*, without remonstrating against the great naval expedition fitting out by Russia, and without having any *apparent* cause for either making or apprehending an attack, is arming with all possible dispatch a squadron of eleven sail of the line and several frigates.

Spain is actually in a state of preparation for a naval war. Her professions of friendship and good will to this country, enabled her to carry on her armaments without interruption. The late orders of the Spanish ministry to the commandants of the different ports in Spain, to receive in a friendly manner such Russian ships of war as may put into them, shew that the arms of Spain are not likely to be directed against the empress of Russia. The size and number of ships either actually sent to sea by the Catholic king, or in readiness for it, (we understand there are at least twenty of the line) shew they are not intended to act against the xebecks and frigates of the Barbary states. The connexion between France and Spain is such, that we cannot for a moment entertain an idea, that the latter is likely to be hostile to the former. For what purpose then can Spain, whose finances afford no surplus, or exuberance of resources, have put herself to the heavy expence of fitting out, and maintaining so very considerable a squadron.

England, the leading principle of whose government at present is œconomy, is also arming and preparing a squadron of large ships for sea. Whilst all the southern powers of Europe are professing peace and good will to each other, why are preparations carrying on, which so strongly indicate the prospect of war? Time alone can tell: To time, therefore, we shall leave the task of clearing up the (at present mysterious) conduct of the great potentates of Europe not actually at war.

The warlike preparations of the Swedes at this period have puzzled politicians in general, and excited various conjectures; but the idea now prevalent on that subject is, that they conceive the present a good time for recovering from the Russians what they themselves were deprived of by the immortal Czar Peter. It is whispered that there is a secret alliance between Sweden and the Danes, and that the purpose of this political connexion is hostile to the imperial Catharine.

The last letters from Petersburgh assure us, that there is a prospect of the treaty of commerce being decided between England and Russia.

NEW-YORK, *August* 13.

Several reports have lately circulated respecting an attack said to have been made on a party of the troops stationed in the territory north-west of the Ohio. The best information we can collect, is from a gentleman just arrived from the Muskingum, who says that a party of the Chippawas, about 20, had been some time loitering about the camp, where the stores were collected for the general treaty, under the guard of a corporal and ten men; that taking advantage of this small party, they in the night made an attack and killed two centinels, wounded a third, supposed mortally, and scalped a mulatto man; that being fired upon by the remainder of the guard, they retreated, without doing any further damage, or effecting their design, which was to plunder the stores. Upon this outrage being committed, the Delawares, a very friendly tribe, not only gave proofs of their disapprobation of the measure by words, but actually seized six of the principal Indians who had been guilty of this attack, and delivered them into the hands of our troops; and that they were safely conducted to Fort Harmar, where our informant saw them in irons.

The stores have since been removed to a place of greater security, and the treaty is now expected to be held at Fort Harmar.

Notwithstanding this accident, (for so it is viewed in the western country) it is expected that there will be a full meeting of the Indians at the treaty; from which great advantages will accrue, as the natives in general seem well disposed to cultivate harmony and a good understanding with our settlers in that quarter.

Extract of a letter from capt. P. Freneau, of the schooner Columbia, dated Norfolk, Virginia, July 29, 1788.

"SIR,

"I had the misfortune to have my vessel dismasted, cargo shifted, and almost every thing washed overboard, in a violent hurricane on Wednesday the 23d inst. The schooner was three times on her beam ends, and in this distressing situation had all my people carried overboard except one. They were all fortunate enough, however, to get on board again, except captain Cannon, and a Mr. Stellwill, both of whom were unfortunately drowned. On Friday the 25th, I fell in with the ship Betsey, capt. Bell, of Canotucky, who towed me into Hampton road. Immensity of damage is done in these parts. The bay full of wrecked vessels, and nothing but disaster and destruction to be seen. Your's, &c."

Aug. 15. On or about the 7th of March last, Mr. James Barrit of Fredericksburg, in Dutchess county, with six of his children, were bit by a small puppy belonging to Mr. Barrit. They supposed the crossness of the dog was owing to the children pestering him; he, however, killed him, previous to which he had bit a cat, which soon run mad—this gave them some alarm: The bites, however, had no apparent effect on either of them until the 27th of July last, at which time one of the children, a lad in the 11th year of his age, who was bit the worst, was taken with exquisite pain in the knee and leg which had been bit; from thence communicating into all parts of the body, and more especially the head, which was much swelled. On the 28th he appeared stupid and senseless—on the 29th he was in great distress, and at times bereaved of his senses—on the thirtieth he was at times raving, running about the house, at others sensible, and would beg for water, but could not drink. Thus he remained in the utmost distress imaginable, until the morning of the thirty-first, when he expired, leaving his relatives to lament the loss, under fearful apprehensions of soon sharing the same fate.

Aug. 16. The following remarkable and affecting account is received from l'Orient in France:—The ship Contrivance sailed from Corke the 30th January last, for l'Orient, in company with a small brig bound for Bourdeaux; the latter commanded by captain Topper, the former by his son. After going out of port they separated, each proceeding on his proper course. The Contrivance, after being four days at sea, discovered a leak, and was forced by a gale of wind among the rocks of Ponnemare, fifteen leagues from l'Orient. For 24 hours she was the sport of the waves, and driven sometimes on one, sometimes on another of the rocks, with which it was surrounded. The crew spent with fatigue, were unable to work the pump; and overpowered by the water, waited in despair for the moment when the ship would go to the bottom, when a small vessel appeared at some distance, and sent their long-boat to their assistance. Scarcely had they got these unfortunate people into the boat, when the Contrivance sunk and disappeared. But what was the surprise and joy of the captain, when he discovered that his deliverer was his own father, whom he had parted with some days before, and whom the same contrary winds had forced towards l'Orient.

CARLISLE, *August* 6.

Notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the Indians, of their disposition for peace, in the many treaties we have indulged them with, we find that they still continue their outrages on the persons and property of the settlers in the western country, as well as on the traders; some of whom they lately plundered and murdered, appearing in all the garb of war, and retreating with their booty to their nations with all the shew of peace; however, there have been six of them brought in as prisoners by our people, assisted by some well disposed Delawares; these had plunder along with them, and some of the apparel of the murdered, which evidently proves them to be the perpetrators.

It is currently reported through several channels, that the people of Kentucky have applied by petition to the king of Spain for his protection in the government of that country, as congress, they say, will not or cannot afford them such accommodation as to them appears satisfactory; added to this, that by being annexed to the Spanish government, they are in expectation of enjoying the free navigation of the Mississippi, which is the only and most likely means of establishing them a great and happy people.

The late crop in this country, which is generally deemed a bounteous one (notwithstanding all the difficulties through which it struggled) will be granted to us with very little advantage, if a spirit of œconomy and industry is not more generally diffused. Every farmer is called upon as a friend to his country and to his own happiness, to encourage spinning of yarn and wool in his family, and to prepare linen and woollen cloth sufficient for his own consumption.

The great quantity of flax raised this year offers a fair prospect of the increased manufacture of linen cloth. Many reputable farmers, it is said, are employing their families in useful industry. The change made these last six months, as to general habit of domestic exertion, excites the hope, that our distresses and total want of a circulating medium, are almost brought to a period.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Luzerne county, to his friend in this city, dated Wilkesbarre, July 29.

"Colonel Pickering was released by the banditti who took him prisoner—being continually harrassed by parties who were after them, and receiving no support from any quarter, was the cause of releasing the colonel. He arrived here the evening of the 16th instant, in as good a condition as could have been expected. The parties who were out took four of the wild boys prisoners: two are gone to Easton gaol, and two are confined here—together with several suspected persons.

"When the proclamation arrived here, new life was given to the young gentlemen who had been out before; they set out again, and this morning a few of the party brought in Joseph Dudley prisoner; he he is wounded through the body, and in all probability it will prove mortal. One other, Abbot, is wounded, he fell, but the party did not get him. They fell in with them at the plain called Wysacks, about 75 miles from hence up the river.

"One William Carney, of the wild party, has delivered himself up to a justice of the peace of this county. Dudley is since dead of his wound."

Aug. 15. A correspondent says, that two Jews, one of whom is a person of distinction, have lately come to this city from Jamaica, and who have not long ago been at Hebron, which is about 30 miles from Jerusalem, and which is their usual place of residence. Their object is to collect subscriptions for some of their brethren who have been enslaved by the Turks for not producing a certain tribute at an appointed time. There are some who remember, that upon the failure of the payment of this tribute, the Jews at Hebron were once seized upon as slaves by their cruel and insulting oppressors the Turks. It would be a laudable instance of generosity and magnanimity in the Christians to contribute according to their ability, as well as the Jews, for the purpose of relieving the oppressed. It has been said, that mercy is twice blest; that it blesses those who receive and those who give.

Account of the works now carrying on at Cherbourg, to make an haven for ships of war.

In the open sea, above a league from town, and within half a mile west of a rock called l'Isle Peles, a pier is begun, with a design of conducting it to the shore, somewhat beyond Point-Hommer, about two miles westward of Cherbourg. In order to this, a strong frame of timber work, of the shape of a truncated cone, having been constructed on the beach, was buoyed out, and sunk in a depth of water, which at lowest ebb is 35 feet, and where the tide rises near 20 feet. The diameter of this cone at bottom is about 60 yards, its height 70 feet; and the area on its top large enough to receive a battery of cannon, with which it is hereafter to be fortified. Its solid contents are 2500 French toises, which in our measure (allowing the French foot to be to the English as 144 to 135) will amount to 24,250 cubic yards nearly. Several other cones of equal dimensions are sunk at convenient distances from each other, forming the line of the pier; their number when complete, it is said, will be forty. As soon as any one of these is carried to its place, it is filled with stones, which are dug from Mount Rouille and other rocks near the coast, and brought on horses to the shore; whence they are conveyed to the cones in vessels of 40, 50, or 80 tuns burthen. In like manner, but with greater labour and expence, the spaces between the cones are filled up with stones thrown loosely into the sea, till the heap is raised above the water. On this mass, as on a foundation, a wall of masonry work is to be erected. The length of the whole is near five miles. On l'Isle Peles and Point-Hommer, before mentioned, fortifications are constructed, bomb-proof, to defend the haven and pier. It is the opinion of some persons, that this stupendous mole may be injured or destroyed by what is called a ground-sea, i. e. a sea when the waters are agitated to the bottom; and this sometimes happens, when a strong wind, after having put the waves in motion, suddenly shifts to the opposite quarter.

AUGUSTA, *June* 28.

GEORGIA.

By the honourable George Handley, Esq; captain general, governor and commander in chief in and over the said state.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Creek Indians have, by the agent from the commissioners, signified a pacific disposition, and desired to treat with the superintendent for the southern department, and the commissioners; in consequence whereof the executive have appointed a time and place for holding the said treaty: and whereas sundry other weighty and important matters require the immediate attention of the legislature of the said state, I have therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the honourable the executive council, thought fit to issue this my proclamation, requiring the legislature to convene at Augusta, on Tuesday the 22d day of July next, to proceed to the dispatch of public business.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, at Augusta, the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our sovereignty and independence the twelfth.

GEORGE HANDLEY.

By his honour's command,

J. MILTON, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

CHARLESTON, *August* 2.

The empress of Russia, it is said, is so offended with the British court for refusing to assist her in the war against the Turks, that her fleet is ordered north about in the Mediterranean.

The treaty concluded between the United States of America appears to be of more consequence than has been generally understood.—It appears by the British prints, that the emperor has made a demand on the nation of a present of gun-powder amounting in value to about 40,000l. which it is expected will be sent.