forces *(Les Monte Negrins)* in Albania, were ſtopped on their march by the Venetian advance guard, who ſhewed the orders of the ſenate, as his authority, to deny the paſs, and to conteſt it, if the denial was re-ſiſted. The orders of the ſenate were general, and extended as a bar, not only to the Venetians, but againſt all ſtrangers. The orders alſo were circumſpect as to the mode of acting, to avoid, to the laſt extremity, every meaſure that could be conſtructively referred to offenſive war. Which ſide fired firſt is differently reported; both ſides fired, and exchanged three rounds of ſhot, with ſome carnage on both ſides, but with no change of place in either. The conſequences of this ſkirmiſh are n t known.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, May 26.

"On the 14th arrived here an Engliſh ſhip from Deptford, of 850 tuns burthen, having on board 68 pieces of cannon of 32 pounders, beſides a great quantity of bullets, ſhells, gunpowder, and other warlike ſtores, deſtined for Conſtantinople, the Porte taking from Britain all they are in want of to carry on the war againſt Ruſſia.

"The Portugueſe ſquadron, which cruiſed in the Straits, is at preſent at anchor before our road; and the Spaniſh ſquadron belonging to Cadiz, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line and two frigates, have been cruiſing for ſome days in ſight of this port."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the court at St. James's, the 25th of June, 1788.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

WHEREAS an act has been paſſed in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament, entitled, "An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the ſubjects of his majeſty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, ſo far as the ſame relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the ſaid United States:" And whereas it hath been repreſented to his majeſty at this board, that there is reaſon to apprehend that wheat, the produce of various parts of the territories belonging to the ſaid United States of America, may be infected with an inſect, the ſpreading of which would be injurious to the grain of this kingdom. His majeſty, taking the ſame into his royal conſideration, is hereby pleaſed, with the advice of his privy council, to order, that the utmoſt care be taken not to permit any entry to be paſſed for wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the ſaid United States of America, which is already or may hereafter be brought into any of the ports of Great-Britain, until his majeſty's pleaſure ſhall be farther ſignified:—And the right honourable the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury are to give the neceſſary directions herein accordingly.

WORCESTER, *Auguſt* 21.

Accounts from the Muſkingum aſſure us, that the late attack on the ſtores is highly diſapproved of by the Indian tribes in that quarter, more eſpecially as the ſtores were chiefly intended for them as preſents, to be given at the enſuing treaty. We are aſſured that the Indians who made the attack, were only about 30 at moſt, who are outcaſts from ſeveral tribes, and ſubſiſt on plunder.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 21.

Extracts from the Journals of Congreſs, July 15, 1788.

On motion of the delegates of Georgia,

Whereas it is repreſented to congreſs, by the delegates of the ſtate of Georgia, that the principal parts of the frontiers of that ſtate have been for ſeveral years paſt invaded and kept in a ſtate of alarm by the Creek Indians; that the fighting men of that nation, ſuppoſed to amount to not leſs than ſix thouſand, have been ſo far inſtigated by refugees and fugitive traders who had formerly eſcaped from theſe ſtates and taken refuge among them, as to keep up conſtant and bloody incurſions on the different parts of that frontier, and that the ſettlements of four of the exterior counties are almoſt entirely broken up.

Reſolved, That the ſuperintendent and commiſſioners for the ſouthern department be inſtructed, if they ſhall find it neceſſary, to notify to the ſaid Indians, that ſhould they perſiſt in refuſing to enter into a treaty upon reaſonable terms, the arms of the United States ſhall be called forth for the protection of that frontier.

Ordered, That the ſecretary at war report to congreſs a plan for carrying into effect the purpoſes ſpecified in the preceding reſolve, as nearly as may be, upon the principles of the reſolution of the 21ſt of July laſt, for the protection of the frontiers of Pennſylvania and Virginia.

July 17, 1788.

On motion of Mr. Dane, ſeconded by Mr. Williamſon.

Whereas congreſs on the 13th of September 1783, fixed the terms and conditions upon which they would accept a ceſſion of claims to weſtern territory from the ſtate of Virginia: *And whereas* the ſaid ſtate on the 20th of October in the ſame year, agreed to the ſame terms and conditions, and by her act authoriſed her delegates in congreſs to convey, tranſfer and aſſign, to the United States, the right, title and claim, of the ſaid ſtate, to lands within her charter, and northweſt of the river Ohio, on the terms and conditions propoſed by congreſs; and the ſaid delegates made a conveyance accordingly on the ſame conditions; among which conditions is the following, to wit: That in caſe the good land on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river and Teneſee river, which have been reſerved by law to the Virginia troops on continental eſtabliſhment, ſhould from the North-Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove inſufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency ſhould be made up to the ſaid troops in good lands, to be laid off between the river Scioto and Little Miami on the north weſt ſide of the river Ohio, in ſuch proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. *And whereas* it has not in any manner been alleged or ſtated to congreſs, that there is any ſuch deficiency of lands on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio.

Reſolved, That the ſtate of Virginia be informed, that congreſs conſider all locations and ſurveys which ſhall be made by, or on account of, the ſaid troops on the ſaid lands, between the Scioto and Little Miami, before the ſaid deficiency, if any, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio, ſhall be aſcertained, and ſtated to congreſs, invalid.

Reſolved, That the executive of the ſtate of Virginia be requeſted to inform congreſs, whether there has been any deficiency of good lands reſerved by the laws of that ſtate, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Ohio, for the Virginia troops upon continental eſtabliſhment; and if there has been any deficiency, what is the amount, and alſo what checks have been provided by the ſaid ſtate, to prevent the troops taking up more lands than are actually due to them, in order that meaſures may immediately be taken for laying off for the benefit of ſuch troops a ſufficient quantity of good lands, between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami; and that congreſs may be prepared to diſpoſe of the remaining land between thoſe rivers, for the general benefit of the union.

Auguſt 12, 1788.

On the report of a committee conſiſting of Mr. Carrington, Mr. Wadſworth, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hamilton, to whom were referred ſundry letters and papers from the governor of the weſtern territory.

Reſolved, That the executives of Virginia and Pennſylvania, be requeſted to give orders to the militia of their reſpective frontiers to hold themſelves in readineſs to unite with the federal troops in ſuch operations as the governor of the weſtern territory may judge neceſſary, for the protection of the inhabitants; and, that on the application of the ſaid governor, the ſaid executives be requeſted to give orders, that parts of their ſaid militia, not exceeding one thouſand for Virginia, and five hundred for Pennſylvania, be embodied, and take ſuch poſitions as the commanding officer of the federal troops ſhall direct, for acting in conjunction with the ſaid federal troops, in protecting and defending the frontiers, againſt any hoſtilities commenced or meditated by the Indians; and in making ſuch expeditions ſhould they continue hoſtile, as the ſaid governor ſhall direct, for repelling ſuch hoſtilities:—That the militia which ſhall be called into the actual ſervice of the United States for the defence of the frontier inhabitants, or the purpoſes of any expedition, ſhall be paid, ſupported and equipped, by the ſtates from which the ſame may be reſpectively called, and that ſuch ſtate be credited for the ſame, out of the exiſting ſpecie requiſitions, ſo far as ſuch expenditures ſhall be for pay and rations, which are to be computed on the federal eſtabliſhments, for ſimilar ſervice; provided that no charge for ſuch ſervice ſhall be valid, unleſs ſupported by muſters, made by an officer of the federal troops, agreeably to the orders of the commanding officer.

On the queſtion to agree to this reſolution, it was reſolved in the affirmative.

That the ſaid governor be informed, that the foregoing reſolution having been taken by congreſs, on an apprehenſion that a war may be inevitable, he is to conſider it as their earneſt deſire that all hoſtile meaſures may be avoided, unleſs rendered indiſpenſable to the ſafety and protection of the citizens of the United States.

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners for Indian treaties, be inſtructed in the farther purchaſes of Indian rights to lands, to extend the ſame as far as to them ſhall appear for the advantage of the United States, upon conſidering all circumſtances, any former inſtructions, preſcribing certain limits, notwithſtanding.

At a meeting of a number of freemen, inhabitants of the different townſhips in the county of Weſtmoreland, held at Greenſborough the 5th day of Auguſt, 1788.

JOHN MOORE, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen to the chair.

Upon motion being made, it was reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the duty of this meeting to endeavour to procure ſeveral amendments to the plan propoſed for the general government of the United States, by the late federal convention, and now adopted by the conventions of ten ſtates.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a committee, conſiſting of ſeven perſons, be choſen by this meeting to correſpond with the different counties of this ſtate, reſpecting the moſt proper method of procuring thoſe amendments, in connexion with other ſtates, and according to the method laid down in the ſaid plan of general government.

Reſolved, That captain Thomas Morton, Chriſtopher Truby, Eſq; William Jack, Eſq; Chriſtopher Lovinguire, colonel John Shields, Charles Campbell, Eſq; and James Briſon, be a ſtanding committee of correſpondence for the aforeſaid purpoſe.

Reſolved, That the aforeſaid committee, with the chairman, be requeſted to receive and take charge of the minutes of this meeting.

JOHN MOORE, Chairman.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Muſkingum ſettlement, to the printer of the Maſſachuſetts Sp, dated July 14, 1788.

"On the 12th inſt. a party of Indians, number uncertain, attacked the guard poſted for the protection of the ſtores and goods lately ſent up the Muſkingum for the treaty, killed two of the guard and a mulatto ſervant of Mr. Dunken; one other of the guard is badly wounded, and two miſſing, but whether taken or not is uncertain. One Indian was left dead on the ground, and it is ſuppoſed ſeveral were wounded. About an hour after the attack, a number of the Delawares tribe came into the guard with their wives and children; they ſay the dead Indian is a Tawawa or Chippawa. This is the ſubſtance of the officer's letter to general Harmar.

"The place where the goods were, is between 70 and 80 miles up the river, on the weſt ſide. The guard of about 30 men, under the command of lieut. M'Dole; it is about three weeks ſince they were ſent up, to build a council houſe, or bower and cellar to ſecure the goods from the weather; for the Indians having complained that we did not meet them on equal ground, the commiſſioners had determined for once to try their good faith, and meet them without the protection of a military force; and as the treaty was to be held at the ſpecial requeſt of the Indians, there could be no reaſon to expect an attack of this ſort, nor is it believed to be done by the knowledge or approbation of the Indians in general; but on the contrary, it is ſuppoſed to be a party of lawleſs wretches, who are outcaſts from their own tribes, and have aſſociated together for the purpoſes of miſchief: But be this as it may, it is ſuch a piece of buſineſs as will prevent the treaty being held until ſatisfaction is demanded for ſo groſs an inſult:—In the mean time the goods are ordered down to this place, and boats ſet off laſt evening for that purpoſe. What will be the final conſequences no man can tell—however my opinion is, that the iſſue will be to our advantage; for on the one hand, if government behave with that firmneſs and dignity which they ought, the culprits will be delivered up to puniſhment, or an Indian war enſue; if the firſt is done, the ſavages will be more careful how they offend in time to come; if the latter takes place, there is every human probability to believe it will end in the deſtruction or expulſion of them in ſuch a manner as that none ſhall be left to make us afraid.

"Governor St. Clair arrived here laſt Wedneſday."

Aug. 26. The curious are informed, that Mr. PEALE's MUSEUM, in this city, has been lately enriched with a conſiderable addition of valuable donations from his generous friends;—among the reſt.

The horn and part of the tail of an American hornſnake; preſented by Miſs Araminta Alexander, of Maryland.

An American pelican, entire, and in good preſervation, killed on Cheſter river, Maryland, and preſented by colonel Tilghman.

Two full-grown American panthers, and a porcupine; preſented by captain Ferguſon.

An albatroſs, from the Cape of Good-Hope—One of the largeſt of the feathered tribe; its wings, when extended, meaſure 11 feet.

A jackall and mangouſte, both alive, from China. The mangouſte is eſteemed by naturaliſts as a great curioſity. The three laſt were preſented by captain Bell.

Aug. 28. A Boſton paper of the 18th inſtant, hath the following paragraph: "By a veſſel from France we learn, that the pompous paragraphs with which the Engliſh papers are filled, reſpecting the commotions in France, are entirely deſtitute of veracity:—The truth is, that ſome diſappointed or diſcontented members of the provincial parliaments have oppoſed, with unbecoming virulence, the meaſures of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, which had been taken for the good of the nation, and had endeavoured to delude the common people to countenance their ambitious project—The conſequence was, they were committed to the Baſtile, and the people opened their eyes to the danger they were like to be thrown into, returned to their duty—and the air is now filled with the ſhouts of VIVE LE ROI—LIVE THE KING."

We hear that a number of the principal farmers in Philadelphia county (all zealous federaliſts) have formed a ſociety for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures. Richard Peters, Eſq; is appointed preſident of this ſociety. It is ſaid one of their firſt objects will be to form an aſſociation, to prevent the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, within the circle of their influence in the county.

The following is a copy of a letter from captain Daniel Thompſon, commander of the Crown Cutter, to captain Stephen Moore, belonging to this port, dated Gibraltar Bay, May 26, 1788.

SIR,

"I am ordered by Joze Sanches de Bretto, admiral and commander in chief of her moſt faithful majeſty's ſquadron, to make known to you, that he has poſitive orders for protecting and convoying any American ſhip or ſhips againſt the regency of Algiers, or any of the African powers at war with America,