—One of them was named Morris Island, the other Alliance Island. They did not land on any of them. These discoveries were made in the month of November.

The officers of the European ships in China, were astonished to find a vessel arriving at that season of the year, and with eagerness and pleasure examined the tract of their voyage.

In coasting near New-Holland, they had the wind generally from S. W. and blowing strong, with a great deal of rain.

They finished their voyage by arriving again at Philadelphia on the 17th September, 1788, having returned by the usual route of the European ships, until they were in the Atlantic Ocean.

*From the* LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 12.

ST. JAMES'S, *July* 12.

*The following address of the agents for the American loyalists, has been presented to the king by Sir Wm. Pepperel, Bart. and the other agents, being introduced by the lord of his majesty's bed-chamber, in waiting: Which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, and they all had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.*

*To the King's most excellent Majesty,*

The humble Address of the Agents for the American Loyalists.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

YOUR majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the agents for the American loyalists, who have heretofore been the supplicants of your majesty on behalf of their distressed constituents, now humbly beg leave to approach your throne, to pour forth the ardent effusions of their grateful hearts for your most gracious and effectual recommendation of their claims to the just and generous consideration of parliament.

To have devoted their fortunes, and hazarded their lives, in defence of the just rights of the crown, and the fundamental principles of the British constitution, were no more than their duty demanded of them, in common with your majesty's other subjects; but it was their peculiar fortune to be called to the trial; and it is their boast and glory to have been found equal to the task. They have now the distinguished happiness of seeing their fidelity approved by their sovereign, and recompensed by parliament; their fellow-subjects cheerfully contributing to compensate them for the forfeitures their attachment to Great-Britain incited them to incur; thereby adding dignity to their own exalted character among the nations of the world, and holding out to mankind the glorious principles of justice, equity and benevolence, as the firmest basis of empire.

We should be wanting in justice and gratitude if we did not, upon this occasion, acknowledge the wisdom and liberality of the provisions proposed by your majesty's servants, conformable to your majesty's gracious intentions, for the relief and accommodation of the several classes of sufferers to whose cases they apply; and we are convinced it will give comfort to your royal breast to be assured they have been received with the most general satisfaction.

Professions of the unalterable attachment of the loyalists to your majesty's person and government, we conceive to be unnecessary; they have preserved it under persecution, and gratitude cannot render it less permanent. They do not presume to arrogate to themselves a more fervent loyalty than their fellow-subjects possess; but, distinguished as they have been by their sufferings, they deem themselves entitled to the foremost rank among the most zealous supporters of the constitution. And while they cease not to offer up their most earnest prayers to the Divine Being to preserve your majesty, and your illustrious family, in the peaceful enjoyments of your just rights, and in the exercise of your royal virtues in promoting the happiness of your people, they humbly beseech your majesty to continue to believe them, at all times, and upon all occasions, equally ready, as they have been, to devote their lives and properties to your majesty's service, and the preservation of the British constititution.

W. Pepperel, for the Massachusetts loyalists.
J. Wentworth, jun. for the New-Hampshire loyalists.
George Rome, for the Rhode-Island loyalists.
Ja. Delancey, for the New-York loyalists.
David Ogden, for the New-Jersey loyalists.
Joseph Galloway, for the Pennsylvania and Delaware loyalists.
Robert Alexander, for the Maryland loyalists.
John R. Grymes, for the Virginia loyalists.
Henry Eustace M'Culloh, for the North-Carolina loyalists.
James Simpson, for the South-Carolina loyalists.
William Knox, for the Georgia loyalists.
John Graham, late lieutenant-governor of Georgia, and joint agent for the Georgia loyalists.

Some of the Turkish infantry have carried stakes or pales with them, for the sudden fortifying a camp. Their baggage-waggons sometimes follow the respective columns of their army, and sometimes form a column of themselves, in a manner highly military, and shewing great practical judgment. With respect to the carrying of stakes, &c. this has been only in cases of emergency, and in which they display a zeal almost without precedent. It favours something of the Roman mode on the Trajan column soldiers who presented pales across their shoulders.

*The following is a copy of a provisional treaty of defensive alliance between the King of Prussia and the King of Great-Britain.*

"THEIR majesties, the king of Prussia and the king of Great-Britain, desiring to augment and consolidate the union and friendship so happily subsisting between them, and to pitch upon the propereſt methods of securing their mutual interests, have resolved to renew and bind those links by a treaty of defensive alliance; for which purpose his Prussian majesty has authorised Mr. Philip Charles Van Alvensleben, his majesty's envoy extraordinary at the Hague, and his Britannic majesty has authorised Sir James Harris, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the same place, who, after reciprocally communicating their full powers to each other, have agreed to the following articles:

"*Article I.* That there shall be a constant and sincere friendship, a perfect and strict harmony and union, between the said kings, their heirs and successors, their kingdoms, estates, and respective subjects, and that they shall employ the greatest attention and all the means in their power to support this union and correspondence of true friendship, to advance their respective interests, and mutually defend each other, agreeable to the treaty of alliance concluded between Prussia and England, at Westminster, the 18th of November, 1742, rendering the stipulations of it agreeable to the circumstances of Europe.

"*Art. II.* The high contracting parties particularly engage and act always together, and with mutual confidence, in supporting the safety, independence and government, of the United Provinces, agreeable to the engagements they have entered into with the said republic; that is, his Prussian majesty by a treaty concluded at Berlin the 15th of April, 1788, and his Britannic majesty by a treaty concluded at the Hague the same day, which the high contracting parties have communicated to each other.

"*Art. III.* In case it at any time happens, that by virtue of the stipulations of the said treaties, the contracting parties find themselves obliged to augment the succours to be given to the states general, beyond the number specified in the said treaties, or to aid them with all their forces, the said high contracting parties will concert together whatever may be necessary, relative to the employment of their respective forces, for the safety and defence of the said republic.

"*Art. IV.* In case either of the high contracting parties are at any time attacked, molested or disturbed, in any estates, rights, possessions or interests, by any other power, in consequence of any of the articles or stipulations contained in the said treaty, or of the measures to be respectively taken by the said contracting parties by virtue of their engagements, the other contracting party engages to succour and assist his ally against such attack; and the said contracting parties, in all such cases, promise to support and preserve each other in the possession of all the estates, cities, and places which respectively belonged to them before the commencement of such hostilities.

"*Art. V.* The succours mentioned in the preceding article shall consist of 16,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry, to be furnished within two months after the application of the party attacked, and shall remain at the disposal of the said party during the war, to be employed on the continent of Europe in whatever manner the party applying shall think proper. They shall likewise be paid and supported by the power who furnished them; but the party applying shall supply the troops of the other party with the necessary corn and forage when upon their territory, upon the same footing as if they were their own troops.

"*Art. VI.* In case the stipulated succours do not prove sufficient for the defence of the power applying, the other power shall increase them according to the necessity of the case, and if the circumstances require it, with all his forces.

"*Art. VII.* The present provisional treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratification exchanged within six weeks at farthest, if possible.

"Done at Loo, in Guelderland, June 13, 1788.

(Signed)
*Philip Charles van Alvensleben.*
*James Harris.*"

CHARLESTON, *September* 1.

Friday afternoon arrived the brig Nancy Smith, captain Cole, in 38 days from Cadiz, by whom we have the following information: That ten days previous to his departure, a Spanish fleet, consisting of six sail of the line, three frigates of 36 guns, three brigs of 14, and a cutter of 12, all copper bottomed, had sailed up the Straits, but their destination was unknown—That a French squadron had blocked up the port of Algiers, the cause of which he did not learn—That the disturbance between the British and the Moors had been amicably settled—That a fleet of ten Portuguese men of war were stationed off the mouth of the Straits. On the 18th of August, in lat. 28. long. 73. 30 spoke the schooner Charming Sally, Davidson, master, five days out from Cape François, his foremast-head and fore-top-mast had been carried away in a gale of wind.

BALTIMORE, *September* 26.

*Extract of a letter from Hillsborough, (North-Carolina,) dated August* 29.

"I am just informed, by a gentleman of character, that the Spanish consul has wrote to the commanding officer of Cumberland, disavowing the Spaniards to have had any hand in encouraging the Indians to commit depredations on the inhabitants of that country.—This, I think, will have a good effect on the Creeks; and the active and strong detachments, under the command of general Martin, against the Chickamawgees, will, I have no doubt, bring them to our own terms. This probably may have happy and good effects for our country. The prospect of peace, a new and good road 150 miles nearer than by the way of Kentucky, good grazing and a plenty of game, will induce a number to emigrate to Cumberland."

*From the New-York Daily Advertiser of Sept.* 19.

*HURRICANE at MARTINICO.*

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Martinico, gives us the following narrative of the effects of a hurricane which happened at that island on the 14th of August last. As he was on the island at the time, and a witness of the effects of the storm, and by remaining there a week after it, he is enabled to form a judgment of the losses and damages sustained.

At 9 o'clock in the morning of August 14th, the wind being north-east, the clouds began to collect, the atmosphere to darken, the wind to rise, accompanied with heavy showers, which are almost sure presages of a destructive hurricane. But at 12 the weather moderated and the sea became much smoother, which considerably relieved the apprehensions of the inhabitants. This flattering appearance lasted not long: it seemed as if this cessation of the elements only served for the purpose of collecting their powers to one point, in order to rage the more uncontroled; for about 3 o'clock the wind shifted suddenly to the north, and blew with astonishing fury. The scene now began to be truly distressing. The shipping in the harbour got under way as soon as possible, some by slipping, others by parting, their cables, except two, which were both cast away before eight in the evening. Three of the fleet that went out were cast away by ten o'clock in Fort-Royal Bay. Two French frigates which lay in that safe bason, the Carnash, drove from their anchors, with the loss of their rudders. The remaining part of the fleet returned to St. Pierre the second and third day after the storm, except seven, which it is supposed went to Point Petre—they had lost all their cables, anchors and boats. But those that returned received no material damage, except the loss of a boat, a cable or an anchor.

The wind hauled by degrees to the westward, blowing hard all the time. At eight o'clock at night it was N. W. and moderate for half an hour, but instantly shifting to the S. W. blew heavy again. By nine it hauled to S. S. W. and came on with redoubled fury. The scene before being distressing, was now terrible in the extreme—the Heavens appeared to be in one continued glare of lightning—the rain poured down as if from sluices—the wind raging as if it had been its last effort—and the earth trembling under its appalled inhabitants, from the shock of an earthquake.

About 12 o'clock the tempest abated, and the morning presented such a scene of devastation as was never remembered before. Not a single vessel could be perceived in the harbour of St. Pierre; large quantities of floating timber covered the whole bay, the worth of which was estimated at three or four thousand joes—very little of it was saved, as all the boats were either lost or damaged—vast quantities of it was washed over the walls from the sea, but was bruised and broken to pieces, from the violence of the waves.

The streets in the town were almost impassable, from the quantity of tiles, timber, &c. that was blown from the roofs of houses.

The damage done in the country is incredible. All the north part of the island is nearly laid waste. The town of Trinity is almost level with the ground—that part of the island, from that town, round to the N. N. W. part, there is scarcely a house or a tree standing. A house 60 feet square, and one story high was carried off its foundation to the distance of 100 yards.—Two white women were buried in the ruins, and a young lady endeavouring to make her escape, on perceiving the house was in motion, was carried by the strength of the wind against a stone wall, by which melancholy accident she had both her legs broken.—The negro houses that stood about 200 rods from the house, were entirely swept off, and 30 or 40 negroes lost their lives. The rest of the plantations suffered much in like manner, according to their numbers.

The young canes were twisted off close to the ground by the fury of the wind, and it is thought, entirely ruined.—The negro food is almost totally destroyed; such as potatoes, yams, cassida, plantains, &c. The planters say, that this hurricane exceeds the one that was in the year 1766. The loss of their negroes, canes, &c. are far more considerable than was ever known before.

The merchants and planters petitioned the commander in chief, praying that some measure might be taken to alleviate their sufferings. The next day he ordered all the ports in the island to be opened for *American Produce*, except those articles heretofore prohibited, *free from duty*, only the island duty, which is one *per cent*.—This had effect from the twentieth of August last, and is to continue till the first of January, 1789.

Several estimates have been made of the losses sustained, and the lives that were lost by this dreadful hurricane, and it is generally agreed that there were between six and seven hundred lives lost, black and white—and that the whole loss in town and country is 10,000,000 livres.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 2.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in this city.*

"Suppose the state divided by counties into six districts, and the people of each county to meet at the court-house in their respective counties, and vote for one person, either an inhabitant of their own or any other county in the district to which they belong, the votes taken in one county for an inhabitant of another to be added to the sheriff's pole of the last mentioned county, and the person who has the greatest number of votes, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants of his own county, to be the member for that district.—In case it should happen (which is improbable) that two persons of different counties, in the same district, should have an equal number of votes, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants of their respective counties, then the person who has the greatest number of votes in the district, to be the member for that district.—In case of only one person