Tuesday night last, after the breaking up of the council, a messenger was sent off to earl Gower, our ambassador at Paris, with a strong remonstrance, as it is conjectured, to the court of France, on the late resolution of the national assembly.

That the national assembly, in their decree relative to the family compact, seem to have some reserve in their proceedings, is pretty evident from their entreating his majesty to change his ambassador in Spain, in order the better to strengthen and perpetuate the bonds between the two nations.

Four more ships of the line have been put into commission in the course of this week.

The petty princes of Germany, as may be readily imagined, dread excessively the diffusion of French principles among the people; and an innumerable quantity of counteractive antidotes have been disseminated with much zeal.

A clever artist, however, has contrived a singular mode of putting a brief code of liberty in every man's pocket; for he has printed, in the German tongue, a judicious summary of the actual rights of man upon handkerchiefs for both *neck* and *nose*. A man may study with his handkerchief in his hand, or learn a lesson of his rights in looking upon the lovely bosom of his mistress.

This happened at the last Frankfort fair.

There are, at this present time, circulated in Germany 25,000 handkerchiefs, &c. *à la liberté*.

BOSTON, *October* 20.

New Emperor of Morrocco.

A respectable merchant has favoured us with the following

Extract of a letter from James Stimson, Esquire, Russian consul at Gibraltar, dated August 30, 1790.

"By this opportunity I have thought well to forward a dispatch for his excellency general Washington, committed to my care, and which I request you to forward. I trust it conveys an assurance of peace towards you with the new emperor of Morocco. Spain is the only nation with whom he has hitherto shewn any disposition to quarrel. He has demanded Ceuta, which has been refused him, and he is making preparations for besieging the garrison; an undertaking I am satisfied he is by no means equal to. An ambassador from Spain has been lying in Tangier bay these ten days, with a very great present for the emperor, but will not land until he shall agree to give up all pretensions to Ceuta, which he has not yet done.

"The Portuguese squadron continues to be stationed here during the summer months, for the purpose of preventing the Algerines from passing to the westward, which we have reason to believe they do effectually.—I continue firmly of opinion that you have but very little chance of making peace with Algiers during the present dey's life. His death may, according to the course of nature, be expected daily. Inclosed I send you a list of the fourteen surviving Americans at Algiers on the 9th of last month; six I find died of the plague in 1787 and 1788. I have taken the liberty of writing his excellency general Washington some particulars on the subject.

"PRISONERS NAMES.

"Ship Dolphin—Captain O'Brian, Andrew Montgomery, Jacob Jenavier, William Paterson, Philip Sloan, Pelig Loring, John Robertson, James Hall. Schooner Mary—Captain Stevens, Alexander Forsyth, James Cathcast, George Smith, John Gregory and James Herinett."

Oct. 22. Captain Russel of the ship William, from Petersburgh, put into Falmouth, in England, which place he left the 9th of September, at which time the press was as violent as ever, four of his men were pressed on board an English frigate, but he got them off again. The captain of the English frigate informed him, that war must unavoidably take place very soon.—It was said that the English fleet was very poorly manned, they having been obliged to take the tag rag of creation in order to get their ships at sea.

By late arrivals from the British West-Indies we learn, that provisions of every kind were very scarce—so much so, that a ship, which was short of provisions, could not get a supply for her crew for a short voyage.

MASSACRE at MARTINIQUE.

By capt. Ward, who arrived here from Martinique since our last, we learn, that the commotions which have so long agitated that island, have produced a melancholy scene of human carnage. Our readers will recollect, that there are two implacable parties in that island. Count Damas, (the governor,) the principal planters, the king's troops and free mulattoes, form one party, which is denominated the royalists; the other party is formed of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and some of Fort Royal, who are called the revolutionists. In a former tumult the latter executed several mulattoes, which occasioned the expedition against St. Pierre, commanded by count Damas, and the viscount de Ponteves-Gien [Accounts of which we have published.] The ringleaders of the mob who murdered the mulattoes were apprehended—some were committed to gaol, and others sent to France, and tranquillity was thereby restored for a time. Since then the St. Pierre revolutionists have demanded of the governor, that the prisoners in gaol should be liberated, the suits commenced against those sent to France stopped, the mulattoes disarmed, and Fort Bourbon put into their possession.—These the governor could not comply with; but the revolutionists found means to get possession of Fort Bourbon, on which the governor and his officers retired to Gourmon, where the assembly was sitting, and the St. Pierre people fitted out five cutters to prevent supplies going to that part of the island. The governor also took measures to stop all supplies for the revolutionists in Fort Bourbon—In consequence of which the garrison were obliged to send out large parties to collect subsistence from the plantations—One of these parties, on a marauding expedition, was attacked by the mulattoes and negroes, (whom the planters had armed for the protection of their property;) and being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to a cane field—to this the negroes, &c. immediately set fire, and, as the revolutionists issued therefrom, massacred them without distinction, to the number of 784, with the loss only of five or six—Captain Ward had the account of the numbers killed from officers who counted the dead bodies. The planters have since solemnly sworn never to carry any more of their produce to the market of St. Pierre; and the count Damas was preparing for an expedition against that city, which he was determined to bring to submission, or reduce to ashes. In this unhappy situation was the island when captain Ward left it.

NEW-LONDON, *October* 22.

By the brig Apollo, captain Williams from Jamaica, we have papers to 7th September. They contain further accounts of the destruction occasioned by the gale of wind which happened there the 1st of that month, than was inserted in our last, and say, "That from the windward parishes deplorable accounts had been received of the havock done there, and that the effects of the storm was not inferior to the one in 1786."

Navigators keep a good look out!

Due S. S. W. ½ W. seven miles distant from the S. W. point of Sand-Key, off Turks-Island, lies a ledge of rocks of about two hundred yards in length, and one hundred in breadth, hitherto unknown—upon the shoalest part of which is but seven feet water; from thence the depth is irregular, varying greatly every cast of the lead. These rocks are not discoverable by the least rip or breaking of the sea, hence they become more dangerous, and require a good look out by keeping the land bearing to avoid them by the course above. Perhaps this account will not be credited by old navigators. Indeed it is astonishing that though so many hundreds of vessels yearly pass this passage, it should never have been known before. To remove any doubts that may arise respecting the truth of this assertion, I shall just note, that on the 14th of September last, I saw the British ship Endymion of 44 guns, lying upon her beam-ends upon those rocks, bearing N. W. by W. Sand-Key then bearing N. ¼ W. I judged five leagues distant. I run in between the ship and the key, where the passage is safe, and ocean water for five miles between the rocks and the land. The bearings and distance of those rocks I received from the sailing master of the ship, who has taken an accurate survey of the same. The Endymion struck upon those rocks at half past eight in the morning, clear weather—She was from Jamaica bound to Turks-Island with cannon, commanded by lieutenant Daniel Woodriff (the captain being sick in Jamaica) and had on board a good pilot. As lives and properties of mariners are dependent in a great measure upon the knowledge of reefs and shoals, I am induced to give this early publication, flattering myself it will soon be confirmed to the satisfaction of the doubtful.

NORWICH, *October* 22.

From a correspondent.

A diary of the wind and weather in Norwich, for Sunday 17th October, 1790, stands thus—A fine pleasant day, wind S. W. we had HAIL in the pulpit in the forenoon and SNOW in the afternoon their influence was warm and animating; Messieurs Winter and Frost, (two constant hearers) were much affected.

HARTFORD, *October* 25.

Orders have been received at the respective ports in Cuba, from the Havanna, directing them to be immediately placed in a proper state of defence.

Wheat and other flour have advanced considerably in price, since the first of September, in Kingston, Jamaica.

A proclamation has been issued at the port of St. Jago de la Cuba, prohibiting the inhabitants from cutting down, even on their own grounds, any other than two sorts of wood, which are particularly specified—By this it would appear that government is determined to secure all the good timber for the intended arsenal, which will, if no unexpected event occurs, be shortly established.

ALBANY, *October* 21.

The assistant to the marshal of the United States for taking a census of the inhabitants in the eastern and northern parts of this state, has been so obliging as to favour us with the number of inhabitants in Washington county—which is fourteen thousand and twenty five.

NEW-YORK, *October* 29.

A letter from London, dated September 2, says, "A person of observation who has lately returned to this country from his travels through the dominions of the Eastern Turks, relates that the contents of the Ottoman library, kept in the Seraglio, are at length brought to light by the treachery of one of the pages of the Seraglio, who was prevailed upon to translate clandestinely every day a few lines of the large catalogue, till the whole was completed; and thus we have in possession at last what the Turkish jealousy has so long kept from the world. The merits and value of this library, however, it appears have been greatly over-rated.——Commentaries, explanations, &c. on the Alcoran, occupy the largest portion. There are also some treatises on jurisprudence, with commentaries and marginal notes. The histories are not numerous, and chiefly confined to the Ottoman empire. Under the head philosophy, are, the misteries of nature, the truths of Plato, of Pliny, and Aristotle's logic. The learned have long imagined that the lost Decads of Livy, the whole works of Tacitus, and the poems of Homer were deposited in this library—but all these hopes are dissipated as none of these works are to be found in the catalogue—Printing is now carried on to great perfection in Constantinople, and this alone will probably in a course of years, by diffusing knowledge, lead to a total revolution in the sentiments and manners of the Turks. The greater number of their publications consists of the history and annals of their empire, and their wars with other nations, digested in a regular series—which will doubtless furnish ample materials for a more authentic history of the eastern nations, than any that has yet been communicated to the public.

HARRISBURG, *October* 19.

On Sunday last, the Corn-Planter with several chiefs and warriors of the Five Nations set off from this place towards Philadelphia, in consequence of the following letter of invitation from his excellency the president of this commonwealth.

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, May 11, 1790.

BROTHERS,

WE have received and seriously considered your letter directed to the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania.

It gives us pain to hear from you, that some of our people have plundered your camps and taken your property. Our laws do not permit one man to injure another. We are willing to give you an opportunity of laying before the government of Pennsylvania, your grievances and explaining your wishes, and agreeably to your request, we hereby invite three of your chiefs, counsellors and warriors, viz. Corn-Planter, Half-Town, and the New-Arrow, to come to Philadelphia the first day of September next, when the general assembly will be in session.

We have granted a commission to your particular friend Joseph Nicholson, to act as the interpreter to your three chiefs, and will give him directions to conduct you to this city.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To
Huntwargko, or Corn-Planter.
Guyaughspoto, or the Great-Cross.
Hachuwoot, or Half-Town.
Kyendo.
Snende-Shawd.
Wadun Queter.
Hagungush.
Ha che agu augh, or the Dog-Barker.
Ore wha gau yo, or the Old-News.
Can da go wa, or the Large-Tree.
Ze ke wa we as, or the Broken-Tree.
The chief counsellors and warriors of the Six Nations.

The reasons which the Corn-Planter assigned for not coming forward on the day appointed for their hearing, was that, the murder committed at Pine Creek upon two of their chiefs of the Seneca nation, had heated the spirits of their warriors, so that their presence became necessary among their own people to prevent any rash act, which might have widened the breach between the Six Nations and the white people, and that he, with the chiefs of said nations, had been summoned by the Squahkahoh nation to hold a council of war; that at this council, the chiefs and warriors of the last mentioned nation, together with those of the Shawnees, Kikapoos, Wioughtapoos, Chepaways, Tawas and Plankashaws, attended; that the Squahkahoh chiefs and warriors produced a Virginia scalp and informed them, that their nation and those of their allies before named, consisting of 48 towns, had declared war against the Big Knife; that they had of their own nation, four thousand and five hundred warriors, besides those of their allies above named, and that they were determined to make no peace, and called on the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations to join them.

They were answered by the chiefs and warriors of those nations, that they had made a firm peace with the United States, and they were determined to stand or fall with them.

The Corn-Planter is said to be about 50 years of age, is of a middle stature, youthful appearance and great regularity of conduct, and if any conclusion can be drawn from the lineaments of the countenance, they are such as mark his mind to be pregnant with sagacity and judgment. He was presented with a newspaper by one of the editors and was told that by means of this art, the most abstract thought of the mind could be committed to paper, and sent all over the country in a few hours, that the knowledge of letters was easily acquired; that they might have their children taught this art before they were able to hunt, or attend to the labour of the field.—He seemed to be sensible of the truth of the observation, and replied, that he had a son then at the college: And we cannot help remarking, that it would contribute much towards the civilization of those people, if their chiefs and kings could be prevailed on to send their children among us to obtain the advantages of education, as they will in time fill the places of their fathers.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 1.

Extract of a letter from an American now in Britain, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Since my arrival in this country, in the course of my travels, I have been astonished at the vast number of poor, who with the utmost difficulty can procure a subsistance, for this country is exceedingly populous, and filling fast with inhabitants since the late peace. In the course of journeying I have often conversed with them, and I find many of them would be very willing to emigrate to America, notwithstanding the severe laws enacted of late years against enticing tradesmen and handycrafts away, and the many publications by those in power here, describing America as a very miserable refuge to the poor of this country. Any person may go abroad to America, provided he carries