third very gravely says that "one bloody-minded fellow was found with a double-barrelled blunderbuss under his coat, ready primed and loaded, to shoot the constitution!" Whilst a fourth loudly talks of "a republican rascal being caught with a guillotine in his side pocket!" Thus, like Falstaff's men in buckram, treason is of a very growing nature, and, in the months of the many, suffers little by the carriage.

From the NEWARK GAZETTE.

THE awful, and tremendous calamity which is at present depopulating the city of Philadelphia, calls the public mind to a serious attention. It is exceedingly natural to enquire why one particular town, or city is singled out, and set up as a mark of Divine Vengeance: hence many are apt to conclude that sins prevailing iniquity, some very atrocious crimes, of which those unhappy people are more immediately guilty of, is the cause why the destroying Angel has unsheathed his sword against them.

But the speculative and attentive mind views the matter in a very different light. When the Jews informed JESUS of the Galileans whose blood Pilate had mingled with their sacrifices, his reply was, "Suppose ye that these Galileans were sinners above all Galileans because they suffered these things? I tell you nay; but except ye repent ye shall ALL likewise perish: or those eighteen upon whom the tower of Siloam fell and slew them; think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem? I tell you nay; but except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish."

Although "affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground," yet we cannot know good or evil by the common dispensations of Providence in this life. The book of fate is wisely concealed from the eyes of mortals. Secret things belong to GOD, and in his unsearchable councils let them rest until his Almighty wisdom shall see fit to reveal them.

Americans! The capital of your federal government is smitten! Smitten in an awful and singular manner by a pestilential disorder: a disorder most fatal in its consequences, for no sooner cometh the summons, but the executioner is at the door. Our GOD hath come out against us; he hath commissioned the pestilence which "walketh in darkness" to invade our land, and lay waste the inhabitants thereof. It is not to Philadelphia alone, but to the whole continent the call is sent. The contagion, if so commissioned, may pervade our cities, our towns, and our villages, and carry death and destruction wherever it appears: our duty is then to search our hearts, confess our sins and reform our lives, for *unless we repent we must all likewise perish.*

Let us, for a moment, figure to ourselves the melancholy and deplorable situation of our distressed brethren of Philadelphia. Parents and children, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters suddenly torn from the tender bosoms of their relatives, and the mourning survivors expecting death every moment. The lisping infant calling for its dead parents, and none but strangers to afford relief. Houses totally emptied of their inhabitants, and the citizens flying in every direction, from the infected places as from a conflagrated town, or a falling tower: the adjacent towns and cities have adopted measures to keep out the escaping fugitives, and a general panic overspreads the country. Well authenticated accounts say, that from 100 to 150 are the daily victims to this desolating calamity. In one house a man and his wife have been found dead, and a surviving babe at the dead mother's breast: in another, the whole family were lying corpses, except a little child, almost famished, and crying for bread: whole families are sometimes cut off together without a single domestic left to see them decently interred. These are but some of the faint outlines of the distresses of those devoted people.

Self preservation being the first principle of nature, we ought to guard our lives and health as a precious gift of Heaven. Benevolence and hospitality standing next in the list of our duties, we ought also to reach out a helping hand to the unfortunate and distressed. While we guard our towns against those abandoned and solitary wanderers, who, we suppose, may communicate the contagion, let us appoint some friendly asylum to which they may resort, and where their necessities and maladies may receive that assistance which ladies may receive that assistance which ladies may receive that assistance which friendly and sympathetic bosoms can bestow.

EUGENIO.

October 3, 1793.

+ Luke xiii. + Job v. 6.

PARIS, August 4.

PROCLAMATION

Of Coburg, on his entry into the City of CONDE.

THE city, fortress, and district of Conde have been obliged, by the brave troops which I have the honor to command, to submit to the Emperor and King. I declare, by the present proclamation, that I take possession of it, in the name of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and that I grant to all the peaceable inhabitants of the conquered country, every security and protection; I declare further, that I will employ the authority with which I am invested, in virtue of the right of conquest in maintaining the public order, and the security of persons and property; and wishing to take the most efficacious measures, to attain those important objects, I declare also, that I expect, that all clubs or assemblies, not authorised, whatever they may be, should desolve immediately; being in the firm resolution, to cause them to be dissolved or repressed, by every means in my power, and to cause to be punished severely, militarily, and exemplarily, all those who hold those assemblies or clubs in their houses, those who excite them, and those who assist them; those who, by word or action, insult or injure any person whatever, and, in one word, all those who, in any manner whatever, disturb the public order or tranquillity.

Given at Head Quarters, at Herin, July 13. 1793.

ANSWER *to the Proclamation of Coburg, by* DUBOIS DEBAIS, *Representative of the People, dated Maubeuge, July* 24.

YOU say, that you take possession of the city, fortresls, and district of Conde, which have submitted to the power of your Emperour and King, by the brave troops which you command.

This imposture is, indeed, worthy of a slave, and a vile supporter of despotism; for, it is not your valor which has put you in possession of it, you owe it to the monster Dumourier, who prevented the supplying it; if you had no other affistance than your courage, your satelites would never have failed that place; you may convince yourself of it, by the hunger which those brave Republicans who defended it, have suffered so long before they submitted.

You speak of maintaining the security of property, and you violate the most essential and sacred of all, by disallowing clubs, and subjugating even their thoughts; for men, who know the price, and are sensible of their own dignity, there exists no property without that; thus the order and public tranquility, which you promise at that price, are no more, properly speaking, than the dark and cruel repose of slavery: Already the unhappy inhabitants of Conde hear around them the frightful sound of chains which you prepare for them; ——but under their grievous burdens, they preserve free spirits, and their unhappy brethren will not long suffer them to support the odious yoke which they at present groan under.

Behold your blind satellites struck down before the walls of Valenciennes; see the brave Republicans of that city brave the thunder, and dispise innumerable hords of brigands, which come from all parts of the land of slaves, to conquer them; you will soon learn from them, what dependence you can have on your courage, and what you ought to expect, from the invincible courage of freemen; dare to advance further in this land of liberty, and your destruction is certain; an indignant people will rise together, crush by their weight alone, your whole army of slaves, and in their rage, as lawful as unextinguishable, purge the land of tyrants, and all their vile supporters; notwithstanding your despicable commands, the French nation will preserve their liberties, and give to the whole world an example of what a pepole can do, who are resolved to be free.

Glory, Coboung, in your conquest, which has neither cost you a grain of powder, nor the least particle of blood; you owe it to treason, and you ascribe it to valour; the only conquest, which you and your band of satellites have a right to call your own is the grave; every day you fathom its depth; each day you offer up victims, who are devoured by it, and in proportion as you advance upon the French territory, you approach it. Tremble! and be convinced, that such will be the end of your sanguinary and important efforts.

AUGUST 23.

Gen. Laroque is in the Abbaye prison. Gen. Westerman is put under the guard of two soldiers, until his fate is determined by the tribunal to which his case is referred.

Gen. O'Moran, who commanded the camp at Cassel, is arrested: he is accused of having formed a design to give up the camp of Poperingue to the enemy.

AUGUST 26.

Letter from General of Brigade Ouzara, dated Dunkirk, August 23.

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,

"I have the honor of addressing to you the subjoined copy of the summons just made to me on the part of the Duke of York, with a copy of my answer.

(Signed) OMEARA."

Head Quarters of the Combined Army, before Dunkirk, August 13.

"SIR,

"I give you notice, that the army I command, is at your gates. Your city, destitute of any real defence, can oppose no resistance to the victorious arms which I might instantly employ against it, if I did not wish to avoid the total ruin of a flourishing city, and if humanity and generosity did not render me desirous of sparing human blood. I therefore summons you, Sir, to surrender the city of Dunkirk, to his Britannic Majesty, before I display against it, the very considerable forces at my disposal; apprizing you however, that I will listen to any propositions you may make, provided they be such as are not injurious to the consideration, and the honor of the British arms, the interests of Great Britain, and those of her allies. I give you twenty four hours to deliberate on this summons.

(Signed)

FREDERICK DUKE OF YORK, *Commander of the Combined Army before Dunkirk.*"

Copy of the answer to the Summons.

Dunkirk, August 23, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

"GENERAL,

"Invested with the confidence of the French Republic; I have received your summons to surrender an important city.—I answer by assuring you, that I shall defend it with the brave Republicans, whom I have the honor to command.

(Signed) OMEARA."

Letter from the Procureur General Syndic of the Department of the Eastern Pyrenees, dated Perpignan, Aug. 2.

"Citizen Representatives, the Spaniards cantoned at Milas, passed the River Ter, to the amount of from two to three thousand, one third or more of whom were cavalry, to supplie our advanced posts of Cornelle. Our force in that part, at the utmost, does not exceed 900 men. They had taken two pieces of artillery and a bowitzer; but a detachment from the battalion of L'Aude, commanded by the brave Degean, some chasseurs of the Pyrennees, headed by Deville, and a detachment from the 29th regiment of horse, attacked them with fabre and bayonet, put them to flight, and recovered our pests and our artillery, which they turned upon the rhodomontade Castillians, and caused many of them to bite the dust. The river was their grave. We have had only one volunteer killed, and twelve wounded: About thirty men of the free company of Paris, are missing, and we know not whether they have been surrounded by the enemy, or have fled to the mountain: Further accounts on that head are expected. This action, though no more than a skirmish, does the greatest honor to our troops: 500 Republicans repulsed 3000 Spaniards; we have preserved our position, and expect them with a firm countenance. The suspension of General Fiers produced no emotions. Barbarisme behaved well on the festival of unity and indivisibility: He addressed the troops in the language of a Republican. Should he fight as well as he speaks, which we hope, we shall soon have good news to send you: especially, if we receive the promised reinforcements.

(Signed) "LUCIA."

AUGUST 28.

Measures are taking for putting into prompt effect, the decree of the Convention, declaring ALL FRANCE to be in a state of siege. All the workmen in iron, steel, brass, lead and wood, are declared under the orders of the minister of War—and all the salpetre and gunpowder to be at his disposition.

AUGUST 29.

The Royalists in la Vendee, are in a great measure subdued—6000 of them have been destroyed in one action.

In the Pas de Calais, a counter revolution lately broke out; but the National Guards have marched against the rebels and dispersed them.

LYONS.

The fouth still continues in a state of the most dangerous insurrection. The city of Lyons was made the centre of the insurgency—and the commissioner Crance ordered the National Guards, and part of the army of the Alps, under Gen. Kellerman, to march against that city; and summoned it to contribution of 10 millions of livres, & the heads of 100 of the inhabitants. The answer was, "that all the prisoners of the Regicide army should be accountable for the least violence committed against the Lyonese." Great preparations were made to defend the city; four millions, in specie, was subscribed to pay the soldiers.—200 pieces of cannon were mounted on the ramparts, and on the neighbouring heights; and M. De Pitffy appointed Commander. Several attacks have been made on the city by the army of the Republic.

General CUSTINE's

August 29—The evidence and arguments of the trial of Custine, were concluded on the 27th, late in the evening.

The public accuser and the prisoner's council, having made their remarks, the President of the Tribunal stated the following questions for the consideration of the Jury;

1. "Have there been, during the present war, criminal manoeuvres and correspondence with the enemies of the Republic, tending to facilitate their entrance into our territory, and to deliver up to them our places of strength, cities, magazines, and arsenals?

2. "Is it proved that in consequence of such correspondence, the cities of Frankfort, Mentz, Conde and Valenciennes have fallen into the hands of the enemy?

3. "Is Adam Phillip Custine, late General of the North and the Ardennes, convicted of having co-operated in those manoeuvres and correspondence?"

To all these questions the Jury found in the affirmative; and the public accuser being heard on the application of the law, the Tribunal passed the following sentence:

"Adam Philip Custine is condemned to death, and confiscation of property for the benefit of the Republic. The sentence of death shall be executed, in the place of the Revolution, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning of the 28th, read, printed, and posted up, wherever it shall seem proper."

The President called upon the prisoner to say, if he had any objection to make to the application of the law?

Custine answered—"I have no defence, they have dispeparred; and my conscience makes me no reproach; I die innocent."

The people heard the sentence with loud applause.

On the evening of the 27th, after sentence was passed, Brochet, one of the Jury, announced in the Club of Cordeliers, that the trial of Custine was terminated: as the people wished it to be terminated: A torrent of applause prevented him from stating, that Custine was condemned to death.

"We debated for a long time," added Brochet, "but it was impossible to persuade three of the Jury that Custine was guilty."

A member of the club denounced Felix Lepelier, one of the Jury of the Revolutionary Tribunal, who, he said was an emigrant of a description that the law could not touch. But what confidence could be placed in such a man?

Custine was brought to the place of execution on the morning of the 28th, where he shewed neither the calm resignation of conscious innocence, nor the indignant firmness that men of proud spirits who have no such consolation, substitute for it. He kissed the crucifix, embraced his confessor, hesitated, used every artifice to gain a few minutes longer time, and was at last led to the guillotine by force.

LONDON, August 26.

The following is the Postscript, of a letter from Sir James Murray, *to Mr.* Secretary Dundas, dated Furnes, Aug. 21, 1793.

"As the army was approaching Ostend, I kept my letter until this day, in hopes of being able to give some account of Marshal Freytag's operations. His royal Highness has just received information, that he had defeated the enemy at Oost Capelle, Rexoude, and Hondschoote. He has taken eleven pieces of cannon and 200 prisoners, and killed about the same number of men. The pursuit was continued to within a small distance of Bergues. They are on our side about forty killed and wounded."

DUNKIRK.

Rear admiral Macbride's squadron of frigates and cutters, can only be destined to block up the port of Dunkirk during the siege, as they cannot possibly approach the town near enough to effect it by their fire. The mouth of the harbour, distant from the walls of the town a mile and an half, like that of Ostend, is formed by an immense frame work of wood, across which is a sand bar, with only seven feet of water, except at spring tides. The entrance is farther protected by an immense boom, so that only one vessel can enter at a time; & so dangerous is it from the prodigious force that rolls on this flat shore, that if a vessel happens to miss stays she is instantly dashed to pieces. With a strong north-westerly wind no fleet can ride off the coast, the anchorage being foul, & the lee-shore the most dangerous on all the coast of France: the English smugglers who frequent it, dread the entrance of this harbour, more than all the other perils of their voyage.

A Lieutenant Colonel and two Captains of the garrison of Valenciennes have forfeited themselves prisoners of war, in order to avoid being forced to break their oaths not to fight against the Combined Powers during the present war; the others, they assure us, will be obliged to do so.

The following order may shew, that the French Convention carried their suspicions of violence, meditated for the ruin of Angers, even into the ranks of the National Guards. "All citizens, on service, on the day of the *fete*, shall wear a card in their hats, on which the stamp of their section shall be visible, and, beneath, the name of the Captain of their company; no person, on that day, shall carry a stick, sword, cane, or ordinary cane, on pain of being arrested."

ODDS.——FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

[Whether grasconade, or fact, the stories read well.]

A letter from the Commissioners to the army of the North, mentioned that in an action, a single dragoon, pretented himself before a troop of Dutchmen, and killed the Capt. at their head. His firmness had such an effect upon the enemy, that they took flight. On motion it was decreed, that this dragoon should be promoted to an officer of cavalry. A member observed, it was unfortunate that he could not read or write. La Croix, said, "I prefer an officer who cannot write, but who can fight, to a *Mufendin* just escaped from college, and who can do nothing but read and write—we must show that the Convention can discover, and reward *talents*, and not *theory*."

MARTINSBURGH, October 7.

Tuesday evening last a most cruel and savage murder was committed near Middle Creek, in this County. One Thomas Vidal having through the course of the day been at variance with his son in law, Leroy Violet, at the close of the evening went deliberately to a neighbour's house, borrowed a rifle, loaded it with shot, and proceeded to the house of the latter, where he found the object of his revenge, his own wife, the wife of the unfortunate deceased, and three of his own sons assembled in a small room; but the presence of those, his nearest connexions, did not deter him from his premeditated, murderous intentions: he lifted up a small window, and presented the rifle, and discharged its contents into the breast of Leroy Violet, (who was not four feet from the muzzle) which instantly put a period to his existence; the unfeeling monster then entered the room, asked if Leroy was dead, and being answered in the affirmative, retired to his own house, where he remained until the next morning, and then absconded. An inquest was held on the body of the deceased the day following, who gave their verdict wilful murder, committed by Thomas Violet.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, dated August 26, 1793.

"The army has not yet moved, but General Wayne is indefatigable in every necessary preparation. Every thing may be expected from him which prudence, courage and discipline can produce, so far as he is acquainted with his enemy.—Our numbers are sufficient; and no one thing is wanting in the arrangements. Beside the regular troops, one thousand volunteers under Gen. Scott from *Kentucky* will march out with us, as a distinct army, and these being all mounted, are thought of themselves to be equal to all the Indians who will make head against us. It is said we shall march without any four hours after an express arrives from the commissioners, unless they advise to the contrary. We shall proceed on Gen. St. Clair's old road as far as *Fort Jefferson*, because we have posts built thereon at every twenty odd miles, and a good road for artillery and waggons is already cut, but from thence we shall march North Eastwardly instead of North West as Gen. St. Clair did, not knowing the true course or distance, which are now well ascertained.

"This day the trial of Ensign John Morgan, ended—On his being asked, what time was necessary to his defence, he addressed the court to the following purport: I believe in the very words—" Gentlemen, I do not with to say a word, in my defence, but to submit the matter to you on the evidence before you, well assured of an honourable acquittal." He then withdrew, and it is expected the court will give in their decision to morrow—Those who have attended the proceedings, say, matters are very clearly in the Ensign's favour, and that it only remains to be known, whether it is an act of mutiny in an inferiour officer, to write and point out to the government or executive of the United States, the misconduct and official misrepresentation of a commanding general.

"Unfortunately for General St. Clair he has been induced to give in an additional charge against Morgan, accusing him of *falsehood, subverting the character of an officer and a gentleman*, in writing to the secretary at war that General Butler, one of the best and bravest of men was killed in action, or during a charge on the enemy; and that he was by his side; I say that this has been so incontestibly and honorably proved by volunteer evidence, (for it is said Morgan disdained to seek any) that the accusation is held in the utmost abhorrence. I will give you the substance of one testimony on this subject.

"Sergeant Major M'Kee being sworn, testified, that on the 4th of November 1791, he followed Gen. Butler on a charge on the Indians, made by Major Butler at the head of his battalion; that in animating the men to the charge, Gen. Butler was shot through the body and immediately fell from his horse; that this deponent was one of the first men who endeavoured to assist him; that at the moment of Gen. Butler's falling, he, the deponent, saw Mr. Morgan at his side, that whilst he (this deponent) John Mothersel, and others were carrying Gen. Butler to the centre of the camp, Mr. Morgan continued to encourage the troops on to the charge, which enabled this deponent, &c. to carry off the General's body, by thus covering them.

"1st. Quest. by the court. Did you see Gen. Butler fall on a charge on the enemy?

"Ans. I did.

"2d. Quest. Did you see Mr. Morgan by his side?

"Ans. I did. He was close to him with his drawn sword, animating the men to the charge, calling in a strong voice, *charge, charge my brave fellows, the day is our own.*" *I am, &c.*

P. S. 20th. When I wrote the foregoing, I expected ere this, to have been able to have told you the result of Morgan's court Martial—but after all the proceedings were closed in the manner above mentioned, General St. Clair, who has been indefatigable in this business, induced the court to open again their proceedings, as he had new evidence to offer. It seems that he had failed in his proofs, even of Mr. Morgan's having either written or published the letters for which he was arrested, and it was to establish these, that he now wished a delay, for whether these letters were true or false, he says they were equally mutiny. The proceedings are now closed, and next Monday Mr. Morgan, who confessed his having written the letters, is to give in his justification of them, indifferent (after having established the truth of every assertion, in his letters) what the consequence may be. No news yet from the treaty. *I am &c.*

Oct. 28.—By a gentleman direct from Pittsburgh, we learn that General Wayne had marched from Miami, against the Indians, with 3000 regulars troops, and 1500 volunteers from Kentucky. We also learn, that Stiff-knee, a chief of the Chippaws, had come into Fort Pitt, with assurance that his nation had resolved to observe a strict neutrality.

The celebrated Gen. Scott, of Kentucky, was to have headed the volunteers, but unfortunately fell from his horse just as the troops were marching, and was obliged to remain behind.

The latest intelligence by the Portland is to the 12th of September, from Falmouth. It appears that Dunkirk was not then taken, as has been reported; but that it was closely besieged.

It is further said, that the Combined forces, under the Duke of York, in an attempt to take the place by a coup de main, had been unsuccessful and sustained much loss.

The Packet sailed two days before the Portland left Falmouth.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of infectious diseases in the city Report—

That the man on Governor's Island, landed from on board a vessel from Philadelphia, is now so well as to sit up, and in all probability is out of danger.—That the case of Mr. Nathaniel G. Philips, who died this morning in Water street, did not come to the knowledge of the committee until this day; and it is a bit too probable that his disease partook of that prevailing in Philadelphia—had the Physicians who attended him performed the duty required of them, the committee would have had it in their power, and would have reported the case, to their fellow citizens.—The servant of Mr. Philips, who is unwell, has been this day removed to Governor's Island: and it may be feared that his disease is similar to that of which his master died.

By order of the committee.

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Friday evening, October 25.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.

The malignant disorder that has so long raged in this city, is visibly moderating from day to day, and, where it exists, has assumed a mild appearance. The deaths at the hospital have greatly decreased, and the number of convalescents is becoming numerous. With a continuance of cool weather there is every reason to presume, that the sickness will wholly disappear in a few days, and the intercourse between this and other cities, by stages, &c. be restored. People are now daily returning to their habitations—and we hear of none having taken any infection.

NORTHAMPTON, November 6.

A KENE TRICK.

Five criminal prisoners, in the new jail of Philadelphia, one day last week blackened their tongues, and otherways so well counterfeited the common symptoms of the yellow fever, that, for fear of infecting the prison, they were conveyed, seemingly in a low state, to the hospital on Bush-Hill.—Here they took the first opportunity to make their escape, not however without first robbing the nurses of a considerable sum of money. One of these persons, we are told, is since retaken, and carried back to jail.

Maryland papers relate that a voice has been heard in the city of Philadelphia, warning the inhabitants to prepare for their doom, as written in the book of the prophet Ezekiel, chapter 27th." They further assert, "that two *angels*, have been seen conversing with the Watch at that city at midnight, on the subject which the above voice had previously proclaimed."

The following account of colonel Dougherty's expedition against the Indians is copied from the Knoxville Gazette of the 24th September.

"On Sunday the 4th instant a volunteer company, consisting of 180 men, from the counties of Knox and Jefferson, under the command of colonel George Dougherty, assembled at Gamble's station, on little river for the purpose of marching into the Cherokee towns, and on the same day crossed the Tenessee: the next day they marched to Big Tellico, where they killed two fellows and a squaw, and took one squaw prisoner; on Tuesday they crossed the mountain to Tynotia, a town on the High wasse river, wounded one fellow and a squaw, took nine prisoners, burnt the town, and destroyed a large quantity of growing corn. After liberating 9 prisoners, the company proceeded to the Big Valley town, passing several villages on their march which they burnt and destroyed the growing corn.—On Wednesday morning the Indians fired on a party of white men, in view of their camp, and wounded Archibald Lacky: the same day a party of Indians posted themselves in the gap of a mountain, where the white men had to pass, and on their approach fired on them; the whitemen returned the fire, killed three Indians, wounded several, and put the rest to flight: the next day the Indians fired on their rear, and wounded several others. On Saturday morning, the 20th, (before day) a party of Indians fired on the white men in their encampment, wounded James Henderson, Nicholas Davis and John Frame. Monday the 21th, the volunteers returned to the settlements by way of Big Pigeon, in Jefferson county:—the prisoners they brought in, (who were all examined seperately,) say that the Indians have received notice of the intended visit of the white people from Swannee, a frontier settlement in North-Carolina; & that all the young men and warriors had gone to John Watts, at Eustenalla, where they were to hold a council and war dance.

The party killed in the whole of their route nine Indian men, and, by mistake, one squaw, and brought home seven women and children prisoners.

From the Federal Gazette, printed in Philadelphia, October 19. 1793.

KNOXVILLE, AUGUST 25th, 1793.

SIR,

I embrace the opportunity of writing you, to remind you of what passed between us when we parted; also to give you some information respecting this country, particularly the conduct of the Indians. I can assure you there is not a day passes without their doing some mischief, either killing and scalping men, women, and children, or burning houses, destroying the grain, and stealing our horses, cattle, &c.

This is surely too much for any spirited people patiently to bear; yet our hands being as it were tied, we cannot retaliate. But I hope Congress will shortly seriously weigh the matter, and reflect that the people are citizens, and sons of liberty, and at least give them an opportunity to revenge the blood of their fellow citizens which has been so wantonly and barbarously shed.

Since my arrival at Knoxville, I have taken a short excursion into the country, & was much affected to hear the cries of women and children lamenting the loss of husbands and fathers, and the means of support, which savage cruelty had deprived them of.—I can assure you, it is impossible a the different stations within 20 miles of this place, to go out of the forts without danger of being scalped. The last information received from the Indian country stated, that the Cherokees and Creeks were embodied at a place called Walko Eye, and meant to make a descent upon some part of our frontiers, but at what place they mean to strike, whether here or at Cumberland, I don't know, but expect it will be here. We are in a most distressed situation, and if something is not done for us by Congress, we must certainly fall a prey to the savages.

I am with much respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

JAMES CAREY. 7

Col. Thomas Proston.

Justin Ely,

HAS just received the largest and completest assortment of DRY GOODS, he has ever had. He daily expects from Bristol, a quantity of HARD WARE GOODS, which with those on hand will make the assortment in that line more complete than ever. He has a large assortment of Looking Glasses, Glass Ware, Iron and Steel Plate Mill Saws, and Bolting Cloths, imported from Amsterdam—Lutestrings, a large assortment, and some silk Velvets for Capes.

A few Barrels of Liver Oil, for sale. West-Springfield, Nov. 4, 1793.

Spencer Whiting,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he is now opening a well chosen assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, at the store lately occupied by J. Smith, where goods may be had at such prices as shall give full satisfaction to the purchaser for *ready pay* only.)

Business transacted as usual at his former store—where he wishes every person indebted to him, whose accounts are of more than one years standing) to make immediate payment.

Worthington, November 1793.

We the Subscribers be-

ing appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims & demands of the creditors of the estate of Mr. Solomon Clapp, late of Northampton, deceased, (represented insolvent) and eight months being allowed said creditors to bring in their claims, from the sixth day of August last. We hereby give notice that we shall attend to the business of our appointment at the house of Mr. Asahel Pomeroy, Innholder, in said Northampton, on the last Tuesday of December next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. also on the last Tuesday of March next, at the same time.

JOSIAH DICKINSON, }
DANIEL WRIGHT, } Com'rs.

Northampton, Nov. 6, 1793.

For Sale 1200 acres of

excellent LAND, lying in Brookfield, in the State of Vermont—well watered, and an excellent mill spot—with 400 acres adjoining the same—to be sold in the whole, or any part thereof—payment made easy. Enquire of

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Hadley, Nov. 2, 1793.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Northampton.

ISAAC HERRICK, Worthington, 2—Theophilus M. Robinson, Hadley. Falls—Capt. Moses Cook, Amherst—Capt. David Lymen, Easthampton—Jonathan Scott, Deerfield—Benjamin Gilbert, Conway—Simeon Birge, Northampton—Phinehas Carey, Hadley Falls—Asahel Cutler, jun. South-Hadley-Falls—Eleazer and William Porter Hadley, 2—Charles Kidd, Chesterfield—Henry Sherrill, Merchant, Richmond—Capt. Jonathan Bodington, Leyden—Moses Bissel, Hadley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—Jesse Merrill, (Dept. Sher.) Ashfield, Elisha Denison Ludlow—Larkin Green, Hatfield—Dr. Henry Wells, Montague—Beriah Curtis, Chesterfield—Miss Mary Giddings, Amherst—Noah Ball, Northampton—Elhanan Wheeler, Amherst—William Tryon, Deerfield—Modicur Gaynence, Williamstown.

Mail closed Monday evening at 7 o'clock going up—On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock going down.

JOHN BRECK, D. P.

Northampton, Nov. 6, 1793.

TO be sold very cheap, and pay day given, two lots of LAND, (on each of which, is a convenient house and barn,) situated in Hatfield, the one, which is within about two miles and an half of the center, contains an hundred acres, with a good orchard, and a large proportion of mowing—The other is within three fourths of a mile of the Meeting-House, on the road that leads to Northampton, it contains three acres, and is very well fenced; also another lot, containing six acres, with a young orchard, about a mile distant from the center, it is suitable for a building spot, or commodious for pasturing——For terms of sale, enquire of *William Augustus Williams*, of Hatfield,—who (expecting in the course of the winter to leave the State) ——requests those indebted to him to make payment before the first of January next—a compliance he supposes reasonable, it is therefore expected.

Hatfield, Nov. 4, 1793.