DUBLIN, May 31.

Our accounts from Cavan, respecting the late disturbances are of a distressful nature.

A letter from one of the militia, quartered at Cavan, states, that, by the nearest computation, from 100 to 120 of the defenders were killed, with a loss on the other side of but one killed and three wounded: The defenders were first attacked by the light company of militia, consisting of an officer, 26 rank and file, a drummer and serjeant.—This party was twice beat from Ballinagh, by a continual fire from the windows; the grenadiers however attacked the insurgents on the other side, and having thus hemmed them in set fire to all the houses save two, killing every man that endeavoured to escape. Numbers were burned in their habitations. The defenders are represented to have amounted to between 9 and 1200. Those who have not been killed are effectually beggared by the ravages of the conflagration. Funerals gloom the roads ever since, and many survivors being afraid to own or search after their deceased friends, numbers lie in the burned houses. Eight prisoners were taken, three of whom are leaders; one of these has turned King's evidence, from whom a disclosure of the principals may be expected.

BRUSSELS, June 6.

"The battle of Tuesday last has not been attended with all the success expected from it. Having been an eye-witness of the principal attack, I can speak with certainty to the almost important facts.

"On Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock the Emperor, attended by the Arch Duke Charles, Gen. Mack, Col. Stichelhotz, and an English Lord, [probably Lord Yarmouth,] arrived at Gemappe, and immediately rode to the left wing of our army, which extended along the Sambre, from Numer to above Charleroi. The center was nearly between Cosselies and Frafnes. The main body of the French was at Cosselies. At three o'clock the Emperor attacked them in these three points, and the Austrians were twice repulsed. The fire of grape shot and musquetry then became dreadful, and continued to till half an hour past nine, when the three posts were carried by the bayonet, and a charge of the cavalry. The French quitted Gosselies, crying out, "We are sold—save himself who can in the wood of Lambu!" and retreated in confusion to the wood, and towards Marbre, while those who occupied the two villages repossed the Sambre. The latter were vigorously cannonaded by Gen. Beaulieu, who was posted between the Sambre and the Meuse to cut off the retreat of the fugitives; but as they were reinforced by a considerable body of French, from the other side of the Sambre, which had been concealed in a wood to watch Beaulieu's motions, he was too weak to execute this part of the plan.

"While this was passing in the centre, our right wing, reinforced by the Dutch, attacked the enemy's left; and the garrison of Charleroi, which had been closely besieged, sallied forth at the same time. The French were repulsed, some of them passed the Sambre, and some of them retreated to the wood of Fleurus above Charleroi.

"Charleroi was thus entirely disengaged. At eleven o'clock, the Emperor, after taking some refreshments at Gosselies, went thither and found the place still on fire. The French bombs have damaged all the upper town, and twenty-three of the inhabitants perished in the ruins of their houses.

"Our loss is not yet ascertained, I credit the field of battle on Tuesday afternoon, and think there could not be less than five or six thousand French and Austrians lying dead upon it; perhaps four of the former for one of the latter. Our right wing continued fighting with the enemy for the greater part of the night, and we do not yet know the issue.

"The Prince of Saxe Cobourg offered to resign, but the Emperor requested him to continue in command. M. de Mack asked leave to resign, and obtained it, on pretext that ill health will not allow him to remain with the army. He goes to Vienna with the Emperor.

"The Generals suspended from command are, Count Kaunitz, Count Kinzky, the Prince de Reuss, and Baron de Schroder.—Kaunitz and Kinzky are accused of unpardonable mistakes in the disposition of the troops intended to cover Brussels, which nothing but the ignorance of the French prevented from once more falling into their hands. They also suffered the French to cross the Sambre a second time unmolested under an idea that they could drive them back when they pleased, or perhaps cut off their retreat; but before they were aware, the French had passed over 60,000 men, and have now such full possession of the woods that altho we repulse, we cannot dislodge them. Against Reuss and Schroder, there are charges of a more heinous nature. They are both under arrest and to be sent to Vienna.

"The day before yesterday, the states of Brabant delivered to the Emperor a resolution, by which they engage to raise 25 000 men immediately, the states to nominate one half of the Captains and Lieutenants. These troops are to serve during the war for the protection of Netherlands. The states of Brabant and Flanders have also engaged to raise 10,000 men within six weeks, to recruit the Waloon regiments."

"P. S. We are just informed that the French again crossed the Sambre yesterday afternoon, and took possession of Fontain l'Eveque, between Binch and Charleroi. We are, however, under no alarm, for the combined troops in that quarter now amount to 70,000 men.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE just received and now opening at their Store a little east of the Meeting House in Conway, a fresh supply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to those before on hand, make them a large assortment, which they offer to their customers and others on good terms for ready pay or short credit, viz:—Scarlet, Navy Blue, and fashionable Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths, Scarlet, Blue, Slate and mix'd Second Cloths, Slate, Pearl, Drab, Buff and Black Cassimeres, Dark and Light Elastic Cloths, Green and White Flannel, Chinizes and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Muslins, Lawns and Cambrics, Chintz and Purple Shawls, 7-8 Linens, Jeans, Fustian, Plain, Striped and Twill'd Nankeens, Shalloons, Darants, Tammies, Silk Crape and Calimancoes—a variety of Cotton and other Vest Shapes, Sattins, Lutestrings, Modes, Persians, Tiffanies, Seatccnetts, Cravats, Muslin, Lawn, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Fans, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Laces and Edgings, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Satinet, Black and Colored Lastings, Oiled Silk Hat Covers, Vellum and other Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Twist and Buttons, a large Assortment of Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Oiled Cloth, for Table Spreads, Looking Glasses, quart, pint and half pint Tumblers by the Straw or single, Perry's & Entick's Dictionaries, Writing Paper and Spelling Books, Lump, Cane and Maple Sugar, best Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Raisins, Powder, Shot, Flints, Lead in bars, Wool Cards, Cotton Wool by the Bale or single pound, Pewter and Brass, Cut 4d Nails, Snuff by the Bladder or less quantity, Pigtail and Twist Hand Tobacco, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 Bristol Glass, German and Crawley Steel, O L and American Blistered Steel, Redwood, Logwood, and Fustick, Allum, Copperas, Verdigrease and Rosin, Spanish White, Spanish Brown and Chalk, W. I. & N. E. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Codfish, Nova-Scotia Grindstones, from 56 to 300 cwt. &c. &c. &c.

Most kinds of produce, old Pewter and Brass, Cotton and Linen Rags will be received in payment. Also Cash or Goods given for good Butter and Beeswax.

Wanted a quantity of Hogs Bristles, clean combed and free from filth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above articles.

Conway, August 18, 1794.

WANTED to hire, immediately, TWO Journeymen PAPER MAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given.—Wanted, also, two Apprentices, to the above business, one about 13, the other 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Aug. 20, 1794.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 7th inst. a light bay MARE, three years old last spring, thod before, trots and paces, about 14½ hands high. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Northampton, August 20, 1794.

Turnip Seed,

A SMALL quantity of TURNIP SEED, imported this Spring, may be had at the Store of R. BECK, & SON.

Northampton, August 12, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, 2000 feet of CHERRY STUFF, for which good pay will be made, by

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, August 12, 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS FIRST,

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

TWENTY-FIVE Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid for the following Prizes, subject to a Deduction, of twelve and an half per Cent. for the Benefit of the Lottery.

Prizes,		Dols.		Dols.
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
3		2,000		6,000
6		1,000		6,000
10		500		5,000
20		200		4,000
60		100		6,000
90		50		4,500
100		40		4,000
120		30		3,600
161		20		3,220
200		10		2,000
7,565		8		60,680
8,358 Prizes,				125,020
16,642 Blanks.				
25,000				

* * *THE above Class will positively commence drawing in the* REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, *in* BOSTON, *on* THURSDAY, *13th November, next, and will continue from day to day, and be completed with all possible dispatch. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid on demand.*

THE Managers believe it enough, to induce the Public to become Adventurers, to inform them, that the object of this Lottery is to erect a new Building, at the UNIVERSITY *in Cambridge, for the further accommodation of the Students. The Friends of Literature are to be found everywhere, and when its cause can be served, and a good chance for personal emolument at the same Time presents itself; this double inducement, it is conceived, must operate in favour of the Lottery.*

THE Managers of this Lottery, had the conducting of the late State Lottery—the Public will do them the justice to say, that the strictest punctuality as to the Time fixed for Drawing, and in the payment of Prizes, was observed by them in that Lottery—they pledge themselves for the same punctuality in this.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER, } MANAGERS.
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,

☞ *Tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and Major ERASTUS LYMAN.*

Northampton, August 13, 1794.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber in June last, a three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop in the right ear, slit in the under side the left, supposed to have calved before this time. Whoever will take up said Heifer, or return her to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded by

MOSES TILER.

Westhampton, August 7, 1794.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1/6.)

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shortly expected Events.

Red CLOVER-SEED,

For sale, by

ELEAZER & WILLIAM PORTER.

Hadley, August 23, 1794.

Joseph Lazell,

HAS just received and for sale, a handsome Assortment of English

GOODS,

Also, a quantity of West-India GOODS. N. B. He gives the highest price for FLAX-SEED.

Commington, August 26, 1794.

WANTED immediately, an apprentice to the Taylors business, a smart active BOY 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Eastampton, August 22, 1794.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of *Capt. Nathan Frary*, late of Deerfield, County of Hampshire, deceased, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement; and all Persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. The business will be attended to at the house of the Deceased, on the first Tuesday in October, November, and December next, by

TIMOTHY FRARY, } Administrators.
ABNER SHELDON, }

Deerfield, August 19, 1794.

The proprietors of the *Mail Stage*, from Springfield to Hanover, take this method to inform the public, that they propose running their Stage twice a week, under the following regulations, viz: beginning on the 12th inst. the Stage will leave Springfield, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at eleven o'clock, A. M. dine at Northampton, lodge at Greenfield, proceed to Brattleboro', on Wednesdays and Saturdays; where they will meet the other Stage, and exchange passengers, the former Stage will return to Westminster, on Wednesday and Saturday nights—on Mondays and Thursdays proceed to Hanover.

Fare for passengers 3d. per mile, with 14lb. baggage free—15lb. the same as a passenger.

Genteel Carriages and careful drivers, will be provided and every favour duly acknowledged by the public's humble servants.

LEVI PEASE,
BERIAH WILLARD.

August 6, 1794.

Adam Colton,

From BOSTON,

HAS for Sale, at the Brick House between Capt. HUNT's and Mr. HIGHSHAW's, on the opposite side of the Street, a good assortment of English and other

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Velvets, Lambs, Baizes, Stage, Durant, Tammies, Silk Gloves, and Mitts, Lutestrings, Black and White Gauze, Millinett, Black Silk, Modes, Sarsnets, Chintzes, Calicos, Shawls of all colours, Ribbons, Fans, Vest Shapes, Ladies' Stays, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Sewing Silk, Twist, and all kinds of Trimmings for men's wear, Satinet, Wilboras, Lastings, Florentines, Calimancos, Shalloons, Moreens, Fustians, Jeans, Striped Nankeens, Copperplates, Crotch Quilts, Muslinets, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, Jackonet, & Striped Muslins, Cambrick and plain Lawns, Powered, Muslin, and Lawn Aprons, Colored Tiffanies, India Persians, Silk Handkerchiefs, Wire, Taste, Thread, Quilting, Tapes, a good assortment of Ladies' Cloth Shoes and Slips, silk mitts, of the best kind, a good assortment of Men's and Women's Leather Gloves, the very best sort of Souchong Tea, Coffee, and Ginger. As these articles are of the best kind, he shall endeavour to put them at such price as will make it for their interest to purchase.

Northampton, August 4, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of June last, twelve Sheep and nine Lambs, marked with a half penny under the near ear. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN ALLEN.

Hatfield, August 5, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

James Blackman,

INFORMS the public, that he has LINSEED OIL for sale, at his mill in Northampton.—To let a Grist Mill, upon shares, with two run of stones, and in good place for business; possession given the 1st of Nov. next.—He wants to hire a Cloth-*er*, that can be well recommended, to take the care of the CLOTHIERS' BUSINESS, and two *Journeymen*, for the same business. Or, the mill will be let on shares, or rented out for a number of years—field Mills new, and has two stocks, and is conveniently situated to do business. It will be completely finished, and fit for business by the 20th inst.

Worthington, August 1, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1794. [NUMB. 419.]

Remarks on Dr. Rush's account of the Bilious Remitting Yellow Fever, at Philadelphia 1793, now published and sold by T. Allen, in Pearl-Street, price 1/.

THE Doctor begins his publication with an account of the diseases which preceded the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia; and enumerates the mumps, scarlet fever, the influenza, a few cases of the pleurisy and bilious fever. He adds a few observations on the state of the weather, preceding the disease, which was generally warm and dry, and produced an unusual faintness. He then proceeds to notice the first appearance of the yellow fever: the first case which occurred in his practice was that of Dr. Hodges child, August 5th. Several other cases occurred, before the physicians themselves were alarmed.—The first alarm was from Mrs. Le Maigre's case, August 19th. The first causes the Doctor supposes to be traced to some damaged coffee on Bell's wharf.

He then states the proceedings of the citizens and physicians, on the first alarm, and the measures taken to check the progress of the disorder. He enumerates the contingent predisposing causes, as follows; fatigue of body or mind induced by labor, walking, riding, watching or the air—Heat of the sun or common fires—intemperance in eating or drinking—all which he supposes induced indirect debility. Direct debility was induced by fear, grief, cold, deep and immoderate evacuations. Infantes and fasts illustrative of each particular, are cited.

Among the precursors or premonitory signs of the disease, Dr. Rush enumerates, restlessness, a dull pain in the right side, loss of appetite, flatulency, perverted taste, heat in the stomach, giddiness or pain in the head, a dull, watery, brilliant, yellow or ruby, dim and imperfect vision, a tickleness or slight sore throat, low spirits, or unusual vivacity, a moisture on the hands, a disposition to sweat at nights, or sudden suppression of night sweats.

In the history of the disease, the Doctor describes its symptoms, as they appeared, in the sanguiferous system—the liver, lungs and brain—the alimentary canal—the secretions and excretions—in the nervous system—in the senses and appetite—in the lymphatic and glandular system—on the skin—in the blood.

After some further account of its symptoms, he proceeds to describe the appearance of the body after death and the state of the city during the prevalence of the disease. He gives the number of deaths, and mentions the causes which checked the disorder, and the means used for cleansing houses and clothes. The Doctor supposes fumigations and the use of aromatics most essential to cleanse from the contagion. He supposes cold and water sufficient. He kept his windows open some days and nights, washed floors and walls, washed or boiled bedding and clothes on the ground a week or two, turning them every day, and found this method effectual.

The Doctor maintains his first opinion, that the disease was generated in the city; tho he is violently opposed by other physicians. He then states in what circumstances the yellow fever differs from the plague, and in what these diseases resemble each other. A similar comparison is made between this fever and the jail fever. He alleges the yellow fever to be only a different grade of the common bilious fever. The scale of this fever gradued according to its malignity is thus: the febricula of authors, or inward fevers—the intermitting fever—the bilious remitting fever—the yellow fever.

Dr. Rush then gives us the result of his enquiries respecting what or whether any unusual types in the operations of nature preceded this fever. On this head, no satisfactory evidence appears; unless the instances of uncommon malignity in the scarlet fever, may be excepted. Similar instances of malignity in the dysentery, were rather contemporary with the fever, than preceding in the order of time; and this unusual malignancy or other diseases in various parts of the country is among the strongest proofs that the yellow fever was generated in Philadelphia.

To this account of the fever, the Doctor annexes an account of the weather, from January 1 to November 9, from which it appears that the summer of 1793 was unusually warm. Indeed we wanted no thermometers to tell us that truth.—Between May 1 and September 30, the mercury rose to 80° and above, no less than 88 days. Thirty of these days were in July and 25 in August.

The Doctor then proceeds to describe the methods of treating the disease. He mentions his ill success with the tonic method, and the circumstances that led him to reject it and fall upon the method of reducing the stimulus of the system by bleeding and purging. He states, with a laudable candor, the controversy between Dr. Stevens and other physicians and himself, as to the proper remedies to be used in the disease; and the correspondence that passed is stated at large.

Dr. Rush grounds the propriety of his remedies on the idea that the disease begins with a preternatural stimulus of the system, which must be specifically reduced by powerful laxatives, before tonic remedies can be applied with safety. We cannot give as favorable opinion of this idea, as is, that bleeding often raised the pulse, where it was extremely low; and the patient recovered. Whatever be the real truth in this controversy, the practice of Dr. R. has made proselytes during the disease in Philadelphia, and was attended with great success.

At the close of this work Dr. Rush subjoins an interesting account of himself and his family during the sickness. The death of his nearest connections, his anxiety for those of his family who were with him, his own illness, the loss of a daughter, and of several faithful pupils, the difficulties that surrounded him, his inability to comply with numberless calls, the tears of despairing applicants, and the melancholy appearance of the city, are described with unaffected simplicity—that does honor to his pen as a writer, and his sensibility as a man.

On the whole, whatever may be the truth, as to the nature, origin or treatment of this alarming disease, we do not scruple to pronounce this publication a most valuable acquisition to a medical library. Blessed be a kind providence, we have yet had occasion for little experience in this disorder in the United States. But we may expect, either from generation or contagion, that this disease will frequently visit our maritime towns and large cities; and every fact relative to the disease ought to be carefully collected for the benefit of medical gentlemen.

* This season hitherto the thermometer has not risen to 80°—scarcely one half the number of days, as it did the last summer.

Remarks on the affairs of Poland.

THE leaders of the Polish Revolution pursue a very just policy, in securing to all ranks of citizens their rights and property. They made no attack on the privileged orders; thus securing the aid and encouragement of the nobility. Indeed the leaders themselves are of the nobility. They have postponed the formation of a constitution, to a time of peace, and till they have rid themselves of the Russian yoke. By this means they have united all descriptions of people in one will. Nobles and peasants unite in a common cause. Should they succeed, against Russia and Prussia; they probably will next attack the privileged orders. Jacobinism will prevail, and instead of waiting for the annihilation of orders and ranks by the slow operation of the laws, the abolishing of perpetuities and the rights of primogeniture, as the Americans have wisely done, they will probably aim to cut up all distinctions, old overgrown estates and all prescriptive claims, at a single blow. Then will commence the reign of faction, of discord, jealousy, angry passions, violence, the guillotine, proscriptions, civil war and bloodshed.

It is asserted in foreign papers that the Poles receive money from France to aid the Revolution. This is not improbable; as by the forced loan, and the order for coining in specie as well as plate to be coined, the Convention amassed most of the gold and silver in that vast country, the last year; perhaps to the amount of 50 or 60 million Sterling; and by making assignats answer all the purposes of their internal commerce they reserved their specie for extra occasions. Thus, with more men in pay than half Europe besides, they have money to assist other nations.

We learn by authentic letters from Amsterdam, it is a given point, even among the aristocracy of that country, that the combined powers will never be able to conquer the armies of France. The same letter mentions that the spirit of democracy is gaining ground in every part of Europe to a most astonishing degree.

While we admire the noble defence the French make against their foreign enemies, we cannot hear without horror of the bloody and cruel effect of the civil war that has desolated France. Indeed in some instances the ravages of the enemies country appear marked with uncommon barbarity. Take the following account read to the Convention.

The same day was read in the sitting of the National Convention the following letter from General Lavaux, written at Frankenthal, "We continue to devastate the enemy's country; within an extent of 40 mile round we leave the inhabitants nothing but eyes to weep. Though this be the ordinary consequence of war, yet I would not wish you to see the dreadful sight. Whole villages have been plundered and sacked; the women remain without bread, and the men are carried off as hostages for the contribution we exact."

The following instance is one of the multitude that might be mentioned of the ferocious spirit the people of France have imbibed against those who are called traitors, the mod of whom are guilty of nothing but that of detesting the despotism of a certain faction in France.

On the 18 of February, 62 persons were condemned to death by the Revolutionary Commission of Commune Affranchie (Lyons) Two days after they were shot in the grand square. The circumstances which attended this military execution were such as must strike every feeling mind with horror. Women and children employed themselves in stripping the bodies of the sufferers, to divide among them the bloody rags in which they were clothed.

KNOXVILLE, August 4.

On Wednesday the 9th instant, about 9 o'clock in the morning Major George Winchester was killed and scalped by Indians, near Major Wilson's (Mero District) on the public road leading from his own house to Sumner court-house; he was a justice of the peace, and on his way to court.—In the death of Major Winchester, the public have to lament the loss of a valuable citizen, and good civil and military officer.

On the 24th instant, a party of Creeks killed John Ish, at his plough, in his field, within about 80 yards of his own block house and scalped him. Ish lived eighteen miles below this place near the south bank of Holston—he has left a wife and eight children, the eldest not eleven years of age.

Copy of a letter from Mr. M'Kee to his Excellency Governor Blount.

Tellico Block House, July 26, 1794.

SIR,

Yesterday I received your letter of the 24th instant, by Major King, and communicated the contents literally to the Maw and his party, and made such observations as I thought would most probably effect the punishment of the murderers of Ish. The Cherokees, with the Maw, assured me that satisfaction should be given in ten days if they could not overtake the murderers—if not in fifteen days, they would undoubtedly render it for life.—This morning eleven young fellows, with Boggs at their head, accompanied by Major King and Lieutenant Cunningham, set out to bring either the murderers or scalps. The Maw requests only fifteen days to give satisfaction, or to acknowledge the justice of the United States in taking it indiscriminately. And am confident that in the time mentioned (to wit) fifteen days, I will either receive prisoners or scalps.

I am, respectfully,
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN M'KEE.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John M'Kee to his Excellency Governor Blount.

Tellico Block House, July 29, 1794.

SIR,

I am happy to have it in my power to certify you of the success of Major King and lieutenant Cunningham, who, with John Boggs and ten other Cherokee warriors, pursued the murderers of Ish, and last night returned to this place and delivered to me a Creek fellow as one of the murderers. About an hour before their arrival, their approach was announced by a runner, with the death whoop. As the party with the prisoner, came in sight, a firing of guns commenced at the Maw's camp, opposite the block-house, and joy seemed to be diffused in the countenance of every description of the Cherokees who were present, and the death whoop was again repeated—The Middle Striker a distinguished chief from Will's Town, met the prisoner near the Maw's hut, and raising him as high as he could, dashed him with great violence on the ground, exclaiming, "That is the way I shake hands with my enemy!"

The Hanging Maw who is highly exasperated on account of the many injuries he had received which he attributes entirely to the depredations committed by the Creeks and lower Cherokees on the frontiers, expressed a desire to scalp the prisoner alive, before he should be sent to you, but was dissuaded, and took only the war-lock, with which they danced the scalp dance all night, and used all the ceremony of exultation commonly practised among Indians on the death or capture of an enemy.

Much credit is due to King and Cunningham (who, with this, will deliver you the prisoner) for their spirited exertions in encouraging and going with the Cherokees, to overtake and bring to punishment the guilty, and thereby spare the innocent from the anger of the exasperated frontier inhabitants, who, with difficulty, restrained themselves from crossing the Tennessee, and taking, what they term satisfaction on the first Indian they should discover.

The Indians, particularly those of the Maw's camp, deserve great attention for their readiness to turn out, and their activity in pursuing and taking the murderer. I have already given to Willsico, who first seized the Creek fellow, a new rifle gun.

It was truly pleasing to see the change of sentiment, and the satisfaction that prevailed among the militia, under the command of Col. Kelly, upon the delivery of the murderer, from being highly exasperated at the Cherokees, believing them to be the murderers of Ish. Several of them passed the river to the Maw's camp, and joined in the war dance; and this morning, upon the Cherokees crossing to the block house, they received them with a hearty welcome.

This proof of the friendship and activity of the Cherokees gives abundant reason to believe, that they might in future be employed against marauding parties of Creeks if accompanied in like manner by some active frontier citizens.

You must have anticipated, that the Cherokees have their apprehensions, that the part they have taken in apprehending this murderer, will draw the Creeks upon them, and have requested me to ask you, in case it does, what support they may expect from the United States.

I have the honor to be,
With respect and esteem,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
JOHN M'KEE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber in June last, a three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop in the right ear, slit in the under side the left, supposed to have calved before this time. Whoever will take up said Heifer, or return her to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded by

MOSES TILER.

Westampton, August 7, 1794.