

WINCHESTER, (V.) Oct. 1.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The latter end of July last, the Cherokees killed two men on the Tennessee, who were going to the Chickasaws.

It is reported that the three towns of Creek Indians, that stood out and would not accede to the New-York treaty, have, through the great exertions of M'Gillivray, ratified the same—and, it is generally expected that they will remain at peace, if the Cumberland people will overlook the depredations committed on that settlement during the last summer.

The proprietors of the Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee, are determined to effect a settlement there, at the risk of every thing, and are making all the preparations in their power for a number of emigrants to set out early in November next.

The Creeks and Cherokees are very much alarmed at this, and are determined to sacrifice both nations, sooner than suffer that country to be settled; for, should it take place, the Cherokees must leave the Tennessee.

The southern Indians were never more inclined for peace than they are at present.

WORCESTER, October 6.

On Friday last the dwelling house of Mr. Henry Reidel, of Douglas, and his store of dry goods adjoining, was consumed by fire, together with the greatest part of his household furniture, and a considerable quantity of grain, flax seed, &c. This disastrous event was occasioned by a young man's accidentally turning water into a kettle of boiling oil, which taking fire, the house was almost instantly involved in flames.

MIDDLETOWN, October 8.

On the 4th instant arrived in this town from Springfield, a detachment of Federal Troops, under the command of Capt. T. Cushing, who are this day to embark for New-Brunswick.

NEW-YORK, October 11.

Last evening arrived the ship America, in 7 weeks from London. The following ladies and gentlemen came passengers: Mrs. De Peyser and daughter, Miss Walton, Miss Collet, David Ryden, Samuel Broome, Walker, C. G. Champlin, J. B. Cutting, Joseph M. Quarenton, and F. C. Goodale, Esquires

THEATRICAL POSTS.

Major-General W-G-N-L-L has resigned his staff, which he bore with such honour for so many years, under the Generals H-L-L-M and H-N-Y. The cause of this resignation is variously talked of: Some attribute it to the success he has had in a certain speculating medium; others (who seem to speak with more confidence) give out that he was disgusted at his not being admitted to some prerogatives that were exclusively invested in the Generals and others, that it is only a feint in expectation of promotion.

A certain Lady of great tactical abilities, who is well known for her attachment to the General—and Colonel M—, her carapola, complete the triumvirate.

Philadelphia, October 15.

The present situation of affairs in the Eastern Hemisphere exhibits a very motly appearance.

The same papers which inform us of peace between Russia and the Turks, give the details of battles, victory and carnage. There are strong rumors of attempts to effect a counter revolution in France. The Banks of Venice, Genoa, &c. it is said, have made loans to the male-contents and exiled princes—these on the other hand are dependant on the Emperor's bounty for support—the Prince of Conde has lately mortgaged his jewels. One account says the King of Sweden is inveterate against the National Assembly; another says he is very temperate and moderate in his resentments; and even among the injured petty German Princes, there appears to be a great selfishness in opinion. Some of the paragraphists say the frontiers of France are in a defenceless state; but the reports made to the National Assembly say the fortifications are in good repair. The English have made great preparations to compel the Emperors of Russia to make peace; but Catharine, after repeatedly bearing the Turks, appears to have made a peace agreeable to herself. The National Assembly have declared the person of the King to be inviolable, but still keep him in custody. The King is however to have his liberty at Fontainebleau to accept of the Constitution—but if he does not accept, he is to be no longer King. There appears to be no doubt of his accepting it.

The English papers contain a letter from the King of Sweden, to his Ambassador at Paris—in which he directs that he should keep from all intercourse with the Revolutionists. Its authenticity is doubted.

Insurrections have broke out in Switzerland—the motto on the buttons of the people is, "Live free, or die."

The British Government has received favorable accounts from India. Lord Cornwallis was before Bangalore with an army of 25,000 men; and General Abercrombie within 40 miles of Seringapatam, with a large force. Tipoo has been uniformly beaten, and the British armies were in high spirits.

Extract of a letter from Boston.

"Our harbour is now full of shipping; among which is a large number of English vessels—these are loading with lumber; this article is high and scarce; wood is now 16s. and rising; butter 8½d sugars very dear; flour 93s. fine. Several vessels are fitting out for the N. W. coast—Magee is going for four years; he has as good a ship of 160 tons as can be built, and well fitted for the business.

"Mr. —, who lately arrived from France, informed me that the impositions on our oil, &c. in that kingdom, are occasioned merely on account of there being no discrimination made between our allies, and those not in alliance with us. They say—Why should we admit your commodities free of duty, when you make us pay the same as the English do?"

"If Congress was to put 10 per cent. on all foreigners not in alliance, and appropriate the proceeds of such a duty as a bounty for the encouragement of the whale fishery, it might prevent our best whalers going to France and England, to carry on and learn them the business. Unless the general government does something to encourage the business, you may depend that this great article of commerce will in a few years be lost to the United States.

"Mr. Jefferson's report will, I hope, operate to produce something that may answer to counteract France and England, so far as their duties embarrass the fisheries."

Capt. Miller, of the brig Minerva, on his passage from Jamaica to this port, on the 12th ult. spoke two British frigates, and three Sloops of war, sent by the Governor of Jamaica to the assistance of the Assembly of Hispaniola. There were on board this small fleet, 10,000 stand of arms, &c.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS in Town.

Senators.—Hon. R. IZARD and P. BUTLER, of South-Carolina. R. MORRIS, Pennsylvania. Representatives.—Hon. D. HUGER, W. SMITH and T. T. TUCKER, of South-Carolina. JOHN BROWN, Virginia. T. FITZSIMONS, and F. A. MUHLENBERG, Pennsylvania.

A most extraordinary account is given in a letter from Bourdeaux, dated 29th July last, of the conduct of Mr. Fenwick, the American Consul at that place.

An American vessel, with 220 hhd. of tobacco, from Virginia, was officially informed against by the Consul as not coming direct from America. It seems she had touched at an outport for orders. He thought her cargo should not therefore be admitted to enter for home consumption—in consequence the director of the custom-house refused to accept the inward duties thereon, and the consignees entered the cargo for exportation. The question is, whether a vessel from the United States, that touches at an outport for advice or orders, without breaking bulk, is to be considered as coming direct from America? The new French law saying that "American tobacco can only be imported in French or American bottoms coming direct from America." The consignees, Messrs. M'Carthy and Brothers, say that vessels in the above predicament are doubtless within the pale of the law—the American Consul differs from them, and says he acts by orders from Mr. Jefferson. There are other vessels similarly situated. Time will elucidate this business.

The late accounts from Bilbao, of an intended junction between Spain and England to attack France, according to the last accounts must be entirely void of foundation. The English fleet is disarmed and paid off.

Three per Cents and Deferred Stock, in the funds of the United States, the property of this State, are advertised for sale. Proposals received by the State Comptroller and Register to the 20th inst.

Extract of a letter to a respectable house in this city, received by the Grange dated Liverpool, Aug. 29.

"Information is this day received, that an order of the King, in Council is issued, by which our ports will be shut against wheat and flour, the 2d of next month."

Tuesday last the general Election was held throughout this Commonwealth, when the following gentlemen were chosen Representatives for the city of Philadelphia—

- William Bingham, Jacob Hiltzheimer, Richard Wells, B. R. Morgan, Myers Fisher, For Philadelphia County. Elias Bova, John Lardner, Blair M'Clenachan, Thomas Britton, Robert Hare, Sheriff, William Will.

Representatives in Congress, so far as the votes have been counted, viz.—

- For the City of Philadelphia. Thomas Fitzsimons. For the Counties of Philadelphia and Bucks. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg.

Representative in Congress for the district composed of Chester and Montgomery Counties.

- Israel Jacobs. ASSEMBLY. Chester County. Richard Downing, junr. Samuel Evans, Caleb James, James Boyd. Montgomery. Cadwallader Evans, James Vaux, Joseph Tyfon, Isaiah Davis.

Return from Newtown, Bucks County. Congress. F. A. Muhlenberg, 707 Dr. Jones, 210 Dr. Gregg, 825

- Assembly. Mr. Bryan, G. Wynkoop, Dr. Chapman, W. Rodman, R. Stover, Sheriff.

Chapman, 931 County Commissioner. Joshua Vanvaat.

Extracts of a letter, dated Washington, in Kentucky, September 3, 1791.

"One of the Indian captives lately died at this place—his Excellency Governor St. Clair gave liberty to the rest to bury the corpse according to the custom of their nation: the mode is, that the body be wrapped in a shroud, over which they put a blanket, a pair of moggasins on the feet, and seven day's rations by the side of the head, with other necessaries. The march from Fort-Washington was very solemn; on their arrival at the grave, the corpse was let down, and the relatives immediately retired—an aged matron then descended into the grave, and placed the blanket according to rule, and fixed the provision in such manner as she thought would be most handy and convenient to her departed friend—calling her eyes about to see if all was right, she found the deceased was barefoot, and enquired why they had omitted the moggasins? The white person who superintended the whole business, informed her that there were no good moggasins in the store, but that by way of amends they had put a sufficiency of leather in the knapsack to make two pair—at the same time shewing her the leather. With this she appeared satisfied, saying that her friend was well acquainted with making them.

"Since I have been here, I have been informed that the Indians have sent in a prisoner to Dunlap's Station, with a letter, importing that they wish to come in, and treat of peace. In consequence of which I have been told that Gov. St. Clair has issued a proclamation, forbidding any of the citizens killing or annoying them, if they approach with a flag—but what nation it is that offers to treat, I have not heard. Altho' I do not thirst for the blood of these poor uncultivated beings, I am of opinion it would be bad policy to make a peace before the arms of the Union

have made a proper impression on the minds of the Indian Nations in general, agreeable to the trite observation—a thing well done, is twice done. If a peace is patched up now, government will soon have to begin the business de novo; or the poor scattered citizens in these parts will once more have to wade through a sea of blood.

"A few particulars respecting this country may not be uninteresting to you:

"Washington is the county town for the county of Mason, and is the second in point of population in Kentucky.

"The county of Hamilton lies between the two Miami Rivers. Just below the mouth of the Little Miami is a garrison called Fort Miami—At a small distance below this garrison is the town of Columbia—About six miles from Columbia, is the town of Cincinnati, which is the county town of the county of Hamilton—and here is erected Fort-Washington, the Head Quarters of the Federal Army. This fort is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of Licking River. Seven miles below this is a settlement of 18 or 20 families, called South Bend—about seven miles from this, also on the Ohio, is the city of Miami, founded by the Hon. John Cleves Symmes—12 miles up the Great Miami is the settlement called Dunlap's Station—and 12 miles up the Little Miami is a settlement called Cavault's Station. The numbers of militia in these places, according to the best accounts I have received, are, at Columbia, 200—Cincinnati, 150—South Bend, 20—city of Miami, 80—Dunlap's, 15—and at Cavault's, 20.

"We have now had three expeditions from Kentucky against the Indians—the first and last appear to have been happily executed on every account—and notwithstanding the men were all mounted, they did not sustain any loss of consequence, even in horses. The Generals in both these expeditions appear to have been much pleased with their men, and the men with their commanders. The second expedition turned out entirely unproductive, it was against a town, which had been abandoned many months before the arrival of the troops—and not being strong enough to push forward to St. Dusky, they returned."

DIED—At Haverhill, (Massachusetts) the Hon. NATHANIEL PEASELY SARGEANT, Esq. Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of that State.

—At Newark, the 7th inst. Dr. WILLIAM BURNET, late first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Essex, in the 61st year his age.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Origin, and Agent. Includes entries like Ship Pigou, Loxley, London; Grange, Manlove, Liverpool; Brig Harmony, Rogers, Port-au-Prince; Pere de Famille, Lambert, Marseilles; Mary, Corwin, Oporto; Minerva, Morgan, Jamaica; George, Hubble, Bilbao.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with 2 columns: Security Name and Price. Includes FUNDED DEBT (6 pr. Cents, 20/6 20/8 pr. f., 103 1/2 pr. cent.) and UNFUNDED DEBT (Final Sett. and other Certificates 16/8 1/2 85 do., Indents 10/6 52 1/2 do., Bank Subscriptions, 140 Dollars).

Average price of Scrips in New-York this week, from 140 to 144 dollars, cash—Six per Cents, 20/10—Three per Cents, 11/10—Deferreds, 12/10.

\*\* A continuation of the French Constitution in our next.

ERRATUM—For Surgeon-General of the State of New-York, in the first column of our last, read "Surveyor-General."

TO BE SOLD, And possession given immediately, That pleasantly situated FARM

Whereon the subscriber now lives. It lies on the road from Princeton to Brunswick, about a mile and a half from the former. It contains 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, upwards of 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made. Also a young orchard of 200 apple trees, besides a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden; the whole under good fence. There are on the premises a two story stone house and kitchen, with an elegant piazza, the whole painted and finished. Also, a smoke-house, work-shop, granary, waggon-house; barrack cow-houses, two stories high and 90 feet long, and a good barn, with stabling. From the buildings there are charming views of Princeton, the neighbouring farms, and Monmouth hills. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or to ISAAC SNOWDEN, No. 141, South Second-street, Philadelphia. ISAAC SNOWDEN, Junior. Princeton, October 10, 1791. [cp 2m]

HOLY BIBLE.—Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Testaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit. Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at Worcester, or to him and Company at Boston, by the last day of November next, and as much sooner as they conveniently can. He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and its cheapness compared with English copies of the same size and quality. As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on solely at his own cost, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription. Worcester, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.