

nearly 12,000, of whom more than 8000 were of the people. The Swifs, it seems, were nearly all drunk; and one of their first inducements to fire was the discharge of some musquets from the windows of the Thuilleries, by persons in their uniforms, but who were not Swifs. Believing their corps engaged, they then fired immediately, before they had hesitated.

The allied armies have only to take Thionville, Sedan and Montmedi; and then there will be no fortrefs on that side to present an obstacle to their march into the heart of France.

THIONVILLE,

Now invested by the Austrians and Prussians, is a very strong town of France in Luxemburg and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge, defended by horn work, 14 miles north of Metz, and 195 north-east of Paris. Long. 6. 15. east;—lat. 49. 31. north.

VERDUN,

Which has recently surrendered to the Duke of Brunswick, is an ancient, strong, and considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the Verdunois, with a bishop's see, the title of principality, and a strong citadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance for the defence of Champagne. The winds are so strong here, that they durst not raise the cathedral to a proportionable height; but it is remarkable for its length, its two choirs, and its four steeples. There are several Abbeys, collegiate with the parish churches; and the most curious structures besides, are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuit's college. The inhabitants are noted for the fine sweet-meats they make. It is seated on the river Meuse, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 150 E. of Paris. Long 5. 23. E. Lat. 49. 32. North.

It is divided into an upper and lower town, the first of which is a fortified place and the object of contention—Within the ramparts of this are about an hundred houses, of which only ten are exposed to the falling bombs. The walls may be walked around in about six minutes. They are protected by fifty pieces of cannon and six mortars, the latter of which are also secured from bombs.—The garrison consists exactly of eighteen hundred men; all useless persons are removed from it; they have a well of 500 feet deep; cisterns filled with rain-water, and provisions for three months.

JUMPING JOE, executed last Friday at Kennington, was one of those fellows who are deemed geniuses in their way. He was near sixty years of age, had been fifty-six times tried for felonies, and had hanged forty of his companions. He obtained the name of Jumping Joe, from his activity, which was so great that he could leap into the basket of a stage coach, and out again, while the carriage was running at the rate of eight miles an hour. He was also remarkable for having spent sixteen Christmases successively in confinement, and probably not unmerrily.

The war with Poland being finished, and the affairs of that kingdom on the point of being regulated by treaty, it is affirmed the Court of Russia will reinforce the body of troops which are to march against France, with 25,000 men, so that it will have an army of 50,000 to assist the operations of the Allies.

A very curious circumstance will happen in about eight years. When these countries adopted the Gregorian or New Style, in the year 1752, it was found necessary to let eleven days elapse without having them reckoned in the calendar; and even the holders of bills, promissory notes, &c. were obliged to make the same allowance to their tenantry. The 1st of January, 1800, agreeably to this regulation, will not be reckoned in the calendar, but the 2d be deemed the 1st of the new year.

Mr. Madison, who has just received the honor of French citizenship, is a Virginian bishop, ordained, some few years since, in this country.

Don Frederic de Gravina, who is arrived in town from Plymouth, travels at the expense of the court of Madrid, for the purpose of visiting the navies of foreign nations, those of England and Holland especially. His visits, however, are made in the most open manner, and we may get more by displaying the strength of our navy, than by concealing any preparations, which he can see concerning it.

What a spectacle was Paris, and especially the place of action, on the evening of the 10th of August! Labour and trade were interrupted, the workshop and the counter deserted.—Amid apparent disorder, there was a strong mixture of harmony, fraternity, sensibility, courage, generosity, and barbarity! Every street in arms, yet no outrage committed in the streets. But, alas! the citizen was grievously and too often afflicted at the sight of patriots dying or wounded, borne home by their comrades, and followed by their weeping family. Every eye, every step was directed to the palace which sent forth volumes of smoke. The Carouzel appeared to be a vast burning furnace. In order to enter the palace it was necessary to cross two of its wings, which were reeking in their embers, and to trample either on burning beams, or on bodies not yet cold. The court of the princes was but another aspect of the same picture; it presented the facade of the palace battered from top to bottom by the national cannon, some of which still seemed to threaten the too long abode of Royal vice. Here too the dead lay strewn. But how describe the vestibule, the stair-case, the chapel, and the apartments? It was horror not to be exceeded. Yet even this horror might be endured, by recollecting who had been their inhabitants. The walls and floors were stained with blood, covered with broken weapons, and the limbs of men, mingled with torn garments, royal robes, velvets worked in gold with fleur-de-lis, furniture broken, shattered vases, bottles distributed to the mercenary executioners of the despot, and dead bodies at every step!

The palace gate leading to the terrace was obstructed by heaps of dead, almost naked, and as if still biting the dust, their hands grasped in rage to have fallen by the sword of the people. Every alley of that noble garden, the admiration of foreigners, and the pride of nature and of art, presented nothing but more dead and more; some under the trees, some extended beneath the statues, and others strewn over with grass and the flowers of the garden; and, to give the last touch to this fearful scene, the wooden barracks of the Swifs all on fire, and the flames lighting those who were loading numerous carriages brought to take away the dead from the Place de Louis XV. By the side of this scene of horror sat Louis XVI. the author of all these lamentable tragedies, at a well replenished table, in the room of one of the committees of the National Assembly, eating and drinking as usual, in the company of a silent and enraged wife; the biting her lips at not having been better seconded in hateful crimes and deplorable guilt.

No part of the palace of the Thuilleries is hurt, save where the cannon struck, and which can be repaired; but the barracks which surrounded it, and which spoiled its appearance, were consigned to flames, and are levelled with the ground. It is most likely that it will be consigned in future to a hall for the assembly. Bureaus for the national business, and apartments for the Ministers and President of the Republic.

Domestic Articles.

RICHMOND, October 27.

On Thursday the annual ballot for Governor of this commonwealth took place in the house of delegates; when his Excellency Henry Lee, Esq. was re-elected to fill that important and dignified office for the ensuing year, commencing the first day of December next.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) Oct. 29.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION. By a gentleman from Knoxville, Territory South of the Ohio, which place he left on the 12th instant, we have been favored with the following interesting particulars:

“On the 7th of September, John Watts rendezvoused 500 Creeks and Cherokees, and declared war against the United States. A part of the Tennessee towns pretended to be adverse to this proceeding, and wrote letters to Governor Blount of Watts's intentions—they also, in Council, wrote a letter to the Governor, which was signed by the Bloody Fellow, wherein they informed him, that they had put a stop to their young men going to war, and desired him to acquaint the inhabitants of Cumberland (who were under serious apprehensions for their safety) that they should not be molested. The hypocrisy of the Indians on this occasion cannot be too severely reprehended; for, in the same council, they agreed to rendezvous on the 19th ult. for the avowed purpose of making war—sent a messenger to the Creek nation, desiring them to furnish

all the warriors they could spare—and dispatched a Frenchman and a Half Breed to reconnoitre Cumberland, who, on their return, were to serve as pilots. These intended spies, instead of fulfilling the object of their mission, acquainted the people of Cumberland with the true state of affairs, and warned them to be upon their guard, whereupon General Robertson ordered two-thirds of the militia of that country into actual service. The Hanging Maw has informed Governor Blount that, on the 19th of September, (the day appointed, as mentioned above) about 1000 Creeks and Cherokees assembled at the Running Water, on Tennessee, and absolutely marched against the settlement of Cumberland. No information of their having made an attack on that place had been received at Knoxville on the 11th instant.

“The Frenchman and Half-Breed, above-mentioned, were lately employed by the Spanish Governor, to carry letters to the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, encouraging them to come to Pensacola for arms and ammunition, and instigating them to make war with the United States.

“About the latter end of July, a Treaty was held at New-Orleans, between the Spaniards and the Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, at which the former offered them arms and ammunition, to go to war against the United States, and told them it would be for their interest so to do—they also made them large presents of goods. The Creeks, and Cherokees of the Lower Towns, received their Talk.

“Certain intelligence had been received at Knoxville, that a Spanish agent resided for some time at McGilvray's house, who inveigled him, together with a number of other chiefs of the Creek nation, to attend a Treaty lately held at New-Orleans—and that they are now on their way home from that place.

“Governor Blount has ordered near one half of the Holstein and French Broad militia into actual service, under the command of Brigadier-General Sevier.”

From this detail of facts, it appears, that the return of Watts, as mentioned in a former paper, was merely a finesse.

About the 6th instant, some Indians attacked a station on Little River, and killed three men.—And, about the 8th or 9th, a party of them fired on some persons coming from Kentucky, killed one and wounded another.

FROM THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

Advice to Farmers, from my own experience this present year.

FIRST, make your ground mellow and rich, and then plant your corn but two feet apart each way, and but one kernel in a hill; this is the way I have done, and hoed it without plowing; and when my corn was ripe, I measured several rods of it, and measured the corn exact y, and had more than a bushel of ears to a rod of ground, and it was so well shined, that it yielded 18 quarts of shelled corn to a bushel of ears: And on one hill in particular I cut up eleven suckers when the corn first began to set, and dried them, and put them in the barn for fodder, and there were seven then left, and each one had an ear of corn and one had two ears, which eight ears produced 1774 kernels and all from one kernel: And had a large load of the tops on about one hundred rods of ground.

And I am of opinion, that the ground would bear to have been planted only one foot apart, and therefore might have yielded more than it did.

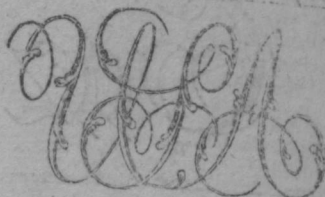
ELIJAH HAWLEY.

Newfield, Oct. 2. 1792.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

COMMUNICATION.

Perhaps the present is as interesting a period as any that has, or will occur in the history of this country. It is a fact too notorious to be denied, that at the moment when the people of the United States were in so wretched a situation for the want of union, government, and credit, that they were almost ready to wish for “the Gallic and Onions” of Britain; a party among us was as strenuous in opposition to the only means that appeared adequate to our salvation, as ever the citizens of America were to the measures of their open enemies: This party wrote and did more (for the time) to prevent the adoption of the new constitution, than the patriots did to save their country from foreign tyranny.—In going counter to the advice and machinations of this antifederal junto, the people saved themselves from all the horrors of division anarchy and slavery—they placed their affairs in the line of prosperity, peace and freedom—which have continued to attend their steps; and while they persevere in supporting the measure which have been the means of dissipating the clouds that rested on their prospects, their light will continue to shine with increasing lustre, to the perfect day.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1792.

THE House assembled pursuant to adjournment—the following members being present:

- From New-Hampshire—Mr. Livermore, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Smith. Massachusetts—Mr. Gerry, Mr. Bourne, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Tatchler, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Ames. Rhode Island—Mr. Bourn. Vermont—Mr. Niles and Mr. Smith. Connecticut—Mr. Trumbull, speaker, Mr. Sturges, and Mr. Learned. New-York—Mr. Treadwell, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Benton. New-Jersey—Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Dayton. Pennsylvania—Mr. Muhlenberg, and Mr. Fitzsimons. Maryland—Mr. Key, and Mr. Murray. Virginia—Mr. White, Mr. Madison, Mr. Venable, Mr. Parker, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Moore. North-Carolina—Mr. Williamson, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Macon. South-Carolina—Mr. Tucker, Mr. Sumpter, and Mr. Smith. Georgia—Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Willis.

A quorum being met—they proceeded to business.

Mr. Leonard, a new member from Massachusetts, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.

A message was sent to the Senate, by the clerk of the House, to inform them that a quorum of the House were assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, it was resolved, that a committee be appointed, to join with such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, to notify him, that a quorum of both houses are assembled, and are ready to receive from him any communications he may be pleased to make.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Key, and Mr. Moore, were appointed the committee.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informed the house, that a quorum of the senate being assembled, in the absence of the Vice President of the United States, they had proceeded to the choice of a President of the Senate pro tempore, and that Mr. Langdon was elected.

On motion of Mr. Boudinot, it was resolved, that the House proceed to a joint ballot, for two chaplains of different denominations, to officiate, interchangeably weekly, during the session.

This resolution was sent to the Senate. Mr. Smith (S. C.) presented a petition from sundry citizens, merchants of South Carolina, complaining of the exorbitant fees exacted in the admiralty court of that state, &c.—Read, and referred to Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. White.

A communication was read from the Governor of Georgia, enclosing the proceedings of the legislature of that state relative to filling the vacancy in the Representation of that state, in Congress; by which it appeared, that John Milledge, Esq. was elected.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the House, that the Senate have concurred in the resolution, for a joint committee to wait on the President of the United States, and have appointed Mr. Izard and Mr. Strong—also, that they have concurred in the resolution of the House for the choice of chaplains, and have elected the Right Reverend Bishop White.

The House proceeded to elect a chaplain on their part; the ballots being collected, it appeared, that the Reverend Doctor Green was chosen.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported to the House, that the joint committee of both houses had waited on the President, who informed them, that he would meet the two houses to-morrow, in the Senate chamber.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Clerk cause the members to be furnished with three newspapers, such as they shall chuse, to be delivered at their respective lodgings during the session.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.