

that they are invested by the strongest powers in Europe, who are trying every thing that force and treachery can do, to establish despotism in France—a numerous host of nobles, clergy and their adherents are continually conspiring against the Republic: No one must wonder at the frequent executions, or at the arbitrary power now exercised in France; but when the Combined Powers are considered to be the causes, every American must be inclined to pardon the French for the effects.

While the horrors of war are raging with unexampled violence on the frontiers of France, a new scene is opening in the Republic of Poland. You will have heard before this reaches you, of the insurrection which took place on the 17th of April; the object of which appears to be the re-establishment of the Constitution of May 1791, and the recovery of the territory torn from them by the cruel hand of despotism. The latest accounts from Poland, state the insurgents (as they are yet called) to be very numerous, and it is said by some the patriotic General in chief, Kosciuscow, will soon have under his command 200,000 men.

General Kosciuscow has served under the banners of liberty in our army. He is said to possess great military talents; and to be as prudent as he is brave. With these qualities, actuated by patriotism, and aided by a brave people, there is great reason to hope he will be successful, and prove the WASHINGTON of Poland, and I am sure there is no harm in saying *God grant it!*

Col. Centinel.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23.

The British commanders in Nova-Scotia, have given orders for the intire destruction of the town of St. Pierre, Miguelon: And a few days since a number of the distressed inhabitants of that place arrived at Boston, in their fishing smacks.

Some particulars of William Newton, Esq. an English gentleman, formerly Col. of the National Guards; lately beheaded at Paris.

THIS unfortunate victim to national vengeance was born in the county of Northumberland of a most reputable family; his military ardor soon procured him a commission at an early age. The war breaking out soon after between Russia and Sweden, he went over and entered himself a volunteer under the banners of the Black Eagle. He soon had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in the memorable naval combat between those powers; his courage and prowess though hemmed in on every side by the enemy was the theme of all the Russian soldiery, which coming to the ears of the Empress she rewarded him with the cross of the order of Merit.

He however soon after retired in disgust from the jealousy of a brother officer, and went over to Sweden, where he was soon recognized, and his military genius made known to the King, who appointed him to the command of a division of a fleet of gun-boats then actually under sailing orders against that of Russia whose service he had just quitted. Here again he signalized his valor under the eye of majesty, he was even charged with temerity, but that temerity was so tempered with judgment, followed by such a complete victory over an enemy much his superior, that his Swedish majesty conferred on him personally a mark of royal favor. The campaign finishing, he returned to England but could not succeed in his military career of honor. The Revolution taking place in France, we soon after finding him petitioning the Convention for a grade in which he succeeded, and he was appointed a Colonel in the national guards; his conduct caught the attention of Gen. Santerre, who remarking his republican sentiments, and finding him a *Bon Vivant* like himself, appointed him with Du-Gazon the comedian, his aid-du-camp, and he accompanied Santerre during the execution of the king.

War being soon after declared against England, he gave up his commission and retired with a pension of twelve hundred livres a year—since when, we hear nothing of him more than that of his living a recluse life, among a few select. He was fond of his bottle, generous to his unfortunate countrymen,—open in his sentiments—perhaps unguardedly so at the present crisis—giving way to spontaneous opinion—perhaps his only crime—he simply negatived—and yet France is a free country!!!

A TRAVELLER.

Capt. Sullivan in the schooner John, from Jamaica, was boarded off the Haven

by Captain Earl of this city, who gave him a memorandum of which the following is a copy.

Capt. Sullivan is desired to say on his arrival at Philadelphia, that he spoke Capt. Earl off the Havana, all well, taken five prizes, to return to Charleston in ten days.

(Signed)

JOHN EARL.

July 21st, 1794.

Captain Sullivan mentions that Capt. Earl was then in a sloop of 14 guns, (one of the prizes.) On the 11th he fell in with ten English Frigates, ten leagues S. E. of Cape Hatteras, and was boarded by one, the officer of which informed him, that they were the fleet which had left Guadeloupe, and were bound to the Chesapeake. The accounts by the Morning Star, confirm this, and state further, that Admiral Jervis had actually sailed for England.

Mr. Fenno,

Please insert the following in your paper.

A Contagious disease having carried off a considerable number of horses in this city, and there being at this time a number infected; your publishing the following recipe may save the lives of many of those useful animals. It having been given with great success in the neighborhood of Redstone, at a time a similar disease seemed likely to destroy the whole species viz—

Drench the horse with two ounces of Bark, and in half an hour give him half a gallon of warm water, the next day drench him again with two ounces of Bark and two ounces of Alspice powdered, and as before half a gallon of warm water, on the next day give him two ounces of Alspice, and as before the warm water.

Bleed the horse and then give him 40 grains of Calomel mixed with gun-powder.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, August 11.

Arrived in our harbour yesterday morning, the copper bottomed ship Margaret, Captain James Magee, in 6 months from Canton: she stopped at St. Helena. Captain Magee failed from this port in October 1791, on a laudable enterprise to the North West Coast of America.—While we announce the return of this ship from a long and hazardous voyage, we hope that the truly honorable exertions of the Captain and merchants concerned, are crowned, with complete success.—The Physician of the ship died with the small pox at Canton.

WINCHESTER, Virg. August 18.

By late accounts from the westward; we are informed, that the rioters of Pennsylvania do not confine their operations to their own State: they have visited Morgan-Town, and ordered the Collector there residing to resign his office and papers, or they would come and destroy them with all his property—they also sent him a letter, with a fictitious signature, informing him, that on such a night they would pay him a visit—on such repeated threats, the Collector, with the advice of his friends, judged it prudent to decamp—which he accordingly did, bringing with him his records, &c. Agreeably to their notice, a number visited his house, the night preceding that appointed, but luckily were disappointed of their intended object.

We are happy to hear, that a very few only of the Virginians approve these rebellious proceedings of their neighbours, and it is to be hoped their prudence will continue to guard them from associating in measures, that must terminate in the punishment of those persons who are guilty of such illegal conduct.

From the Knoxville Gazette, July 17.

Among the deputation from the Cherokee nation to Congress, which the Philadelphia Printer styles *respectable*, is *Tucalataque*, alias *Double-Head*, a signer to the treaty of Holston, the first who violated it by killing the two nephews of General Sevier, shortly after; and from that time has continued to kill and steal until the murder of Thomas S. Spencer, at the Crab Orchard, in April last, a few days before his departure for Philadelphia.

Prior to the 26th day of June, 75 warriors of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nation had arrived at General Wayne's camp; since that period 30 others have passed Nashville, on their way to join him, and unite their arms with those of the United States, against the northern tribes.

Upwards of one hundred more of the Chickasaws had actually marched for General Wayne's head quarters, under the command of Captain William Colbert, and George Augusta, the latter of whom had reached Nashville, but was recalled by their nation, to defend it against a threatened invasion of the Creeks.

The upper Cherokees continue to give assurances and proofs of their pre-

fering peace to war, by forbearing to kill and steal; by giving information of the hostile acts of the lower towns; and of the hostile intentions of the Creeks. The lower Cherokees not only decline to give even verbal assurances of peace, but evince, by acts of hostility, a determination for war.

ALBANY, August 16.

We have undoubted authority to say, that the Senecas, and, in general, all the Indians of the Six Nations, continue to evince a friendly disposition towards the United States. Judge Phelps has lately held a treaty with the Senecas, on his private business; at which were present several of the principal chiefs and most influential characters of that nation. They expressed a very high regard for Mr. Phelps, and assured him of their firm intentions of continuing in amity and friendship with this country: And as a convincing proof of their sincerity, some of them have already sent their cows into the Genesee settlements, to the care of General Chapin, for safety—fearing a rupture between the English and us, or that their country would be invaded by the hostile Indians from the West.

BALTIMORE, August 21.

Yesterday arrived the brig Cornplanter, Captain De Harde, in 12 weeks from Bremen; the brig Lilly, Captain Towers, from Archay, in 20 days; the brig Two Sisters, Captain —, from Martinique; the brig Trial, Capt. Hall, from St. Martin's; the schooner Beaufort, Captain Conway, from St. Vincent's, and the sloop Sally, Capt. Maddix, from Dominica and St. Eustatius.

NEW-YORK, August 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Haven, of known respectability and information.

"We are all very well, and notwithstanding the alarm of the sickness here, I believe there are now, as few people sick in town as there ever are at this season."

CHARLESTON, August 8.

Yesterday arrived in the ship Alexander, Captain Strong, a detachment of about 30 soldiers from Philadelphia—we are informed that they are to be stationed on Sullivan's Island, to which place they proceeded immediately after their arrival.

Yesterday came to anchor abreast of Fort Johnson, a French armed ship, mounting 24 guns, and said to have two or three hundred men on board.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) July 14.

The failure of the British troops against Point-a-Petre was owing, as we are informed, to an error in the execution of General Grey's orders by Gen. Symes, which were, to attack the heights above Fleur d'Epee, and if successful, to fire a rocket, as a signal to General Grey who intended to storm the fort in person;—but unfortunately after the British troops had gained the heights without the loss of a man, and upon the appearance of whom, the French abandoned Fleur d'Epee. General Symes marched against the town, exposed to the incessant fire of grape-shot from two 6 pounders, and notwithstanding the number of the killed, British courage surmounted every obstacle, and actually took the two pieces of cannon; but upon entering the town, they were fired at from the roofs and windows of houses, as well as from cannon planted in almost every street, which annoyed the troops so much that they were constrained to retreat with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

We are informed that the French at Grandterre, treat the English prisoners with every degree of humanity, and, as it is said, they had not a sufficient number of Surgeons to attend the wounded, they dispatched a flag to Gen. Grey, requesting that proper persons might be sent to take care of them.

LONDON, June 26.

The important mission of Mr. Willis, lately appointed Consul General of Senegambia, is expected to be advantageous to this country; its object is to open the communication between the Gambia and the Niger, to supply the rich and populous nations on their banks with British and East-India manufactures, and to bring their products in return into the bosom of the Thames.—Many truly important discoveries are expected also from penetrating into a country so little known, and already has British investigation ascertained the existence of a Carthaginian Colony.

From the Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

Mr. EDWARDS,

THIS town has been for some months under the scandal that two riots were committed therein, in noon-day; but time, that always discovers the truth, has vindicated our reputation, and proved that the reports were void of foundation in truth. At the late criminal court, the chief justice gave in charge to the grand jury, to inquire after all persons concerned in two riots, which he said had taken place in this town on the first and second day of May last, and then learnedly explained the law respecting riots. A great number of witnesses were sworn to the jury, and after a long and diligent inquiry, no man was discovered who had any hand in any offence against the laws, which could be called a riot, or any breach of the peace. Indeed, Mr. Edwards, I always considered the report as a scandal on the town, and calculated to injure its reputation for good order, peaceable and quiet deportment, and obedience to government and its laws. It is not denied (for it was published in our newspapers) that two men were carted through the streets, tarred and feathered, on the morning and afternoon of the first and second day of May last, but all the citizens can testify that it was done without any disorder, much less a riot. The whole affair was conducted with great order and decency, and to the great pleasure and entertainment of all the citizens (except a few proud aristocrats) who cordially joined in approving, by huzzaing and other tokens of applause. The first man was ornamented with a coat of tar and feathers, for insulting the majesty of the people of America, by reverting the American flag. No law has appointed any punishment for such infamous conduct; and the people alone had the right to determine the guilt of the accused, and to inflict what punishment they pleased. The second man was an American pirate; he had been in a British privateer, and assisted to plunder his American brethren. It was not known whether his crime was punishable by any law, but it was very evident that no punishment could be inflicted in time to satisfy the feelings of an enraged and virtuous people. A judge may call any act of the people he pleases a riot, but his *ipse dixit* will not make it so. It is our happiness to live under a government in which a grand jury have a right to differ in opinion from a learned judge (and so the chief justice declared in his charge) and that too without fear of fine or imprisonment. A grand jury is composed of men who profess the same feelings with their fellow-citizens, and they will always be cautious how they expose their friends and neighbours to fine and imprisonment by judges who may, in some instances, be disposed to gratify their personal resentments, under a pretence of supporting the laws.

I never did believe that any witnesses would appear against captain St.— or Captain St.—; and I should have been very sorry to have seen L. W., W. P., and G. H., the four men who applied the tar and feathers, exposed to heavy fines and long imprisonment, to the ruin of themselves and families.—I hope there will be no occasion for the people to administer justice to the refugees, British agents, aristocrats, and other enemies of America, but when necessary, I hope they will not be intimidated by an angry rigid judge, but rely on the integrity and patriotic spirit of a grand jury. My signature is deposited by the well-born paper Lords, and proud aristocrats, but I glory in it.

A DEMOCRAT.

From Winter and Cary's paper published at Frederick Town Maryland.

To the ENEMIES of ANARCHY:

Report says that the leaders of the Pennsylvania Insurgents, now in arms, are sending their emissaries into the towns for the purpose of buying up arms and ammunition; and that some of those emissaries have already been purchasing in Hagerstown and in this place. If they are indulged in this practice a little longer we may soon expect to hear they have gone a step further.—Having other uses for money, they will soon determine that it is less convenient to rob than to purchase, and their friends will soon inform them where a few enterprising men can obtain sufficient supplies at once. Does it not therefore behoove the friends of order to keep a look out?

It requires not the spirit of inspiration to foretell that the Government of the United States is the real object of the Insurgents.—To be convinced of this, it is only necessary for those who doubt, to look into the characters of the leaders, and they will soon discover the whisky only given out for the purpose of intoxicating the multitude, and that ANTI-FEDERALISM will be their order of march.

If Government, in any form, is considered as a blessing to the governed, the

friends of our government ought to act with unanimity and firmness on the present occasion.

CITIZEN.

To the Printers of the Knoxville Gazette

Gentlemen,
The publishing the following account of a wonderful animal, lately discovered in the Cumberland Mountain, may be acceptable to the curious, and oblige a constant reader, it being a fact.

IN February last, a detachment of mounted infantry, commanded by Capt. John Beard, penetrated fifteen miles into the Cumberland Mountain: On Cove Creek, ensign M'Donald and another man, in advance of the party as spies, they discovered a creature about three steps from them; it had only two legs, and stood almost upright, covered with scales, of a black, brown, and a light yellow colour, in spots like rings, a white tuft or crown on the top of its head, about four feet high, a head as big as a two pound floss, and large eyes, of a fiery red. It stood about three minutes in a daring posture, (orders being given not to fire a gun except at Indians) Mr. M'Donald advanced and struck at with his sword, when it jumped up, at least, eight feet, and lit on the same spot of ground, sending forth a red kind of matter out of its mouth resembling blood, and then retreated into a laurel thicker, turning round often, as if it intended to fight. The tracks of it resembled that of a goose, but larger. The Indians report, that a creature inhabits that part of the mountain, of the above description, which, by its breath, will kill a man, if he does not instantly immerse himself in water.

From the General Advertiser.

Mr. Bache,

I have seen my name twice in the General Advertiser, affixed to notifications for meetings of the Democratic Society. As this has been done without either my direction, consent or previous knowledge, I think it proper to request that you will be so obliging as to suppress the publication of my name, in future, to whatever paper it may be signed, unless subscribed in my own hand writing.

GEO. BOOTH.

August 14, 1794.

We are informed that the Hon. James Ross, Senator of the United States was present at the late meeting of the People at Parkinson's Ferry—that Mr. Ross made an address to them in which he reprobated the impropriety, and dangerous consequences of the late proceedings in the western counties, and advised them to peace and good order—we hear that he was heard with decency and respect—but are sorry to be obliged to add, that the harangue of an orator of a very different description was shouted with applause.

SHIP NEWS.

The following Vessels have arrived at Fort Mifflin.

Ship Morning Star,	Campbell,	St. Croix
Brig Schuykill,	Knox,	Do.
Ann & Mary,	Carry,	Antigua
Betsy, Adams,		Jeremie
Schr. John, Sullivan,		Jamaica
Pratt, Lull,		Do.
Success, Keen,		Cape Francois
Sloop Lark,		St. Martins
A brig, name unknown		
A Danish ship from St. Thomas.		

Arrived at New-York.

Brig Susan, Lines,	Turks Island
Julius Pringle, Callaghan,	Charleston
Schr. Lively, Taylor,	Halifax
with the June mail	
Sloop Hannah, Brown,	St. Croix
Arrived at Norfolk, the snow Happy Return, from London, and the schooner Sincerity from Jamaica.	

On Wednesday the 27th inst

At Seven o'clock in the Evening,

At the Coffee House,

Will be sold by Public Vendue

The SHIP

WASHINGTON,

Now Lying at Maffey's

Wharf.

SHE is a prime sailer, well found, burthen about 3000 barrels.

The Inventory may be seen at the Subscribers.

Footman & Co.

Auctioneers.

Aug. 23

WENT AWAY

From her Master on the 20th inst.

A Bound GIRL,

Named Susannah Bowman, about 17 years

of age, stout make, black hair, and dark complexion. She has abt. at the year to serve

Whomever takes her up and brings her home to her Master, in High Street, shall have one Dollar reward, but no charge.

JOHN KNORR.

Aug. 23