



For Charter,

The Snow

WILLIAM, Samuel Snow, master.

A very staunch good vessel, burthen 1900 barrels.

For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Son.

Nov. 18 dat

Now landing at Chebnut

street wharf, from the ship Rising Sun, Captain Olney, just arrived from St. Petersburg,

Ruffia Hemp,

And Sail Duck of excellent quality, Ravens Duck and Ruffia Sheetings Cordage and Bar Iron,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Anthony & Son,

WHO OFFER

the above ship for sale.

Nov. 19 dat

Old American Company.

THEATRE—CEDAR STREET.

For the Benefit of Mrs. King Mr. Durang, and Mr. Barwick.

THIS EVENING,

Nov. 19.

Will be presented,

A Celebrated COMEDY, never performed here, called the

Country Girl.

Performed many seasons in London with continued applause.

End of act 2d. a hornpipe by Mr. Durang.

End of act 3d. "Four and twenty fiddlers," by Mr. Barwick.

End of act 4th "When I took my departure from Dublin," by Mr. King.

End of the Play, a Comic Dance by Mr. Miller, called the

Lilliputian Metamorphosis.

To which will be added,

A Grand Pantomime, in two acts, called the

Birth of Harlequin

OR,

The Witches Frolic.

In act 1st, A Witches Dance.

In act 2d, M. nuete de la Cour by Monf. Quenet and Madame Gardie, the whole to conclude with a Dance in Grottesque characters.

Places in the Boxes may be had at the Box Office, from ten to one every day (Sundays excepted) and on days of performance from three to five P. M. where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Bradford's book-store, No. 8, South Front street, and at Mr. Carr's music-store.

The doors will be opened at half after five, and the curtain drawn up precisely at half after six o'clock.

BOX, one Dollar—PITT, three quarters—GALLERY, half a dollar.

For the Benefit of Mr. Ashton and Madame Gardie.

The Public are respectfully informed that Mr. Ashton, who on a former night was advertised for a benefit, with Mr. Woods, did not, owing to very bad weather, receive such emolument as could entitle it to the name of benefit: he has therefore purchased a share of Madame Gardie's night, and solicits the patronage of the citizens in general.

On FRIDAY EVENING,

November 21.

The Play of the "Jealous Wife," for the benefit of Mr. Ashton and Madame Gardie, is changed (by particular desire of several ladies and gentlemen) to a COMEDY (never performed here but once) called

Love's Frailties;

OR,

Precept against Practice.

Written by the Author of the Road to Ruin, and received with unbounded applause.

Between the 3d and 4th Act, an Eulogium on the marriage state by Mr. Ashton.

After the Play a favorite Ballet Dance called

The Bird Catcher.

In the course of the Ballet, Monf. Quenet will dance a Pas Seul and a Pas de Deux with Madame Gardie.

Between the Ballet and Pantomime, (by particular desire) an Eulogium on Free Masonry, in the character of a Royal Arch Mason, by Mr. Ashton.

To which will be added a New Pantomime, as performed at the Theatre des Maitres at Paris with unbounded applause, called

Harlequin Pastry Cook.

In the course of the Pantomime, Madame Gardie will sing a French song, called Le Mot Vaut Mieux que la Chose, et la Chose Vaut Mieux que le Mot.

From the New-Jersey Journal.

Mr. Kollock, Observing, in your last, an article of intelligence respecting an outrage committed on the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr. Elmer of Turkey; left some improper impression: should be made upon the minds of those ignorant of the circumstances of the case, you are requested to insert.

That, some time since, the Rev. Mr. Elmer was regularly dismissed, in answer to his own request, from his congregation; that there were two parties in the congregation, and two sets of trustees, or persons claiming right to possession of the parsonage: In this parsonage house the Rev. Mr. Elmer lived; each party had its views in possessing themselves of this parsonage. Whilst Mr. Elmer continued to possess the property, one party was satisfied, but the other party wishing to possess the parsonage, either for the purpose of strengthening their own interests, for the purpose of repairs, or otherwise to use it for the general interests of the congregation, presumed to dismantle the house by taking off the doors and shutters, expecting that the house becoming thus untenable, would be left, and thus become open to their own possession. All acquainted with the circumstances know, that the struggle is on the subject of property, and that no personal insult to Mr. Elmer, as a private gentleman, or as a minister, was designed.

Any Printer, having inserted the communication alluded to, is requested to notice this explanation.

UNITED STATES.

SOUTH WESTERN TERRITORY.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 11.

On the 3<sup>rd</sup> ult. the Governor promulgated the session of the General Assembly to the first Monday in October 1795; then to commence at this place. Many valuable laws were passed, and the greatest unanimity and good understanding prevailed between the Governor and the other two branches of the Legislature.

On the 2<sup>th</sup> ult. arrived here Miss Alice Thompson and Mrs. Caffray; of Nashville, by way of Rock Landing, in Georgia, from a captivity of upwards of two years with the Creeks, who inform, that notwithstanding Mr. Seagrave's repeated assurances of the peaceful determinations of that nation, that they refused to deliver to him sundry citizens of the United States, prisoners among them, in particular, the child of the latter, Miss Wilson, taken about two years ago, from near Bledsoe's Lick, young Brown, the son of Mrs. Brown, near Nashville, and young Mayfield, the son of Mr. Mayfield, near the same place. They also inform, that the child of Alexander, taken from near this place, in Sept. 1793, when the rest of the family were massacred, was killed by a Creek warrior, by the stroke of a tomahawk, three days after his arrival in the nation. Miss Thompson, soon after arriving in the nation, was purchased from her captors for 800 wt. of deer leather, equal to 166 dollars and 66 2/3 cents, by a white trader, who treated her with humanity; but Mrs. Caffray was treated as a slave, and frequently scratched and torn with Gar-teeth, by way of punishment, and made to hoe corn, beat meal, and to perform other duties of slavery, and when released, obliged to leave her child behind.

Can Algerine Slavery be more horrid!

Report says, that Double Head, one of the Respectable Cherokee chiefs, who visited Philadelphia last Summer, on his return, boasted, "That he had shed as much human blood as he could swim in."—He has killed only citizens of the United States.

Murders and depredations committed by Indians, in the district of Mero, continued; an account of which was this day received by an express from Gen. Robertson.

September 12.—Roberts, a girl, killed and scalped on Red-River, Tennessee county.

14. Thomas Refon and Wife, killed and scalped on Red River, Tennessee County, and their House plundered.

The same day, a party of Cherokees fell in with John Henly, as he passed down the Ohio, near the mouth, and robbed him of one thousand dollars in cash, and many valuable articles of merchandise.

15.—Chambers, killed and scalped and Joseph Davis wounded, within 12 miles of Nashville.

October 1. Thomas Bledsoe, son of Col. Anthony Bledsoe, killed and scalped near the house of the late Col Isaac Bledsoe, whose father, brother uncle &

confin, have all suffered under the tomahawk and scalping knife.

It is possible that Congress can longer remain blind and deaf to the sufferings and cries of the people of this Territory.

Extracts from the Journal of the House of Representatives.

Territory of the States of America south of the river Ohio.

THE MEMORIAL

OF THE Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

To the Congress of the United States of America.

IT appearing from the proceedings of your late session, upon the memorial of the people of the Territory, that both the Senate and House of Representatives agreed in the propriety and necessity of extending effectual protection to the exposed frontiers of this country, though they differed in the mode, we are induced to hope the subject will again be taken up at an early day of the approaching session, and that unanimity, as to the mode will take place.

WE have now to inform you, that since the date of that Memorial (February 26th) the Creeks and Cherokees have not ceased to kill the citizens of the United States, resident in this Territory, nor pillage the country, but have continued to do both as usual, with an unremitting hand; in proof of which we refer you to the annexed list of murders and thefts committed since that period.

WE are truly sensible that the motives of government in forming treaties with those two nations, and in giving them large presents and annuities, were not the love of Indians, but with the hope that such proofs of friendship would produce a return of it, on their part towards the citizens of the United States, and that thereby a real peace and good understanding would be established between the parties. But, alas! we by dreadful, woeful experience, know it has had the contrary effect.— Instead of viewing such conduct on the part of the United States as an evidence of friendship towards them, they have considered it as an evidence of fear, or as a tribute paid to their superior prowess in war; and, thus viewing it, it has served only to encourage them to kill additional numbers of your exposed fellow-citizens. Fear, not love, is the only means by which Indians can be governed, and until they in turn are made to feel the horrors of war, they will not know the value of peace, nor observe the treaties they may form with the United States.

In discharge of the duty we owe our constituents, and ourselves, we have made to you this memorial, confiding, that you, in discharge of that which you owe to your's and yourselves, will take measures to punish those two faithless and blood-thirsty nations, the Creeks and Cherokees, according to the usage and custom of nations, and to secure the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, resident in this Territory. Done at Knoxville, in the Legislative Council, September 15, 1794.

(Signed)

GRIFFITH RUTHERFORD,

P. L. C.

C. ROULSTON, C. L. C.

Done at Knoxville, in the House of Representatives, September 15, 1794.

(Signed)

DAVID WILSON, S. H. R.

By order,

B. HARREN, C. H. R.

A list of the names of persons killed, murdered, and captured since the 26th of February, 1794.

March 9. Samuel Martin killed on a path leading from Henry's station to his father's house.

James Ferguson killed on a path leading from David Craig's to John Craig's station.

12. Four men killed on the Kentucky road and one wounded.

Four men killed in Tennessee county, the particular day and names not known.

18. John Wood, wounded with four balls, about sun rise, on a path leading to the house of William Ruffel.

20. Charles Bratton, killed and scalped near the house of Major White, in Sumner county.

On the 21st, near the house of Secretary Smith, Anthony Bledsoe, the son of the late Col. Anthony Bledsoe; and Anthony Bledsoe, son of the late Col. Isaac Bledsoe, were both killed by Indians and scalped (their fathers were

both killed by Indians, one in his house, the other in his field.) The same party of Indians captured a valuable negro fellow belonging to Secretary Smith.

In March, the day not precisely known, Double Head, a chief of the Cherokees, killed the family of one Wilson, consisting of women and children, believed to be eight in number, on the Rolling Fork of Salt River, in Kentucky, except one boy; which boy is now in Double Head's possession, who declares, he will not give him up. Many other persons have been killed on the southern frontiers of Kentucky, of whom no correct account has been obtained.

April 1. Thomas Sharp Spencer, killed on the road leading from Knoxville to Nashville, near the Crab Orchard, by Double Head, and James Walker wounded.

2. William Green, a federal soldier, killed at Fort Grainger (the block-house at the mouth of the Holston, so called.)

James R. Robertson, son of Gen. Robertson, and John Grimes, his nephew, killed on the Cumberland river, the day not precisely known.

6. The mother of Peter and Henry Livingston and two children, killed near Mocafoe Gap, and a negro taken prisoner.

19. Travellers from Kentucky inform, that three persons were killed by Indians on the Kentucky road, near Middleton's station.

21. Casteel, his wife, and four children, were killed in his own house, at the dawn of day, within 7 miles of Knoxville.—At the same time a neighbouring child, who happened to be at his house, was dangerously wounded.

James M'Cown, killed at the house of Widow Hays, ten miles from Nashville. Mrs. Hays's husband had been killed a few months before.

May 16. One of the spies, on duty, was wounded on Bledsoe's Creek: and on the same day, on Station Camp Creek, in the midst of a thick settlement, a party of Indians fired on Mr. Strawder and his son, at work within one hundred yards of his own house, killed and scalped the former—The former fled to his house, the Indians pursued, and wounded his wife as she opened the door to let him in.

June 11. The wife of Mr. Gear was scalped by Indians, within four miles of Nashville, on her way to church.

Hugh Webb and Joseph M'Adams, of Sumner county were fired upon near the Dreepring Spring, on the public road, on their way from the salt works, with salt for their families; the former was killed, and the latter badly wounded with three balls.

Robert M'Roy, killed in pursuit of the Indians who scalped Mrs. Gear.

Stephen Jones, killed on the southern frontiers of Jefferson county.

William Scott, John Pittigrew, James Pittigrew; Mr. Tate, Mr. Young, and another man, three women and three children, were killed on the Tennessee, on board of a boat bound to the Natchez, and two negroes taken prisoners.

July 3. Isaac Mayfield was killed within four miles of Nashville.

9. Major Wincheller, killed and scalped 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.

24. John Ish was killed and scalped in his field eighteen miles below Knoxville, on the south bank of the Holston.

August 12. A party of Indians attacked the Bull Run block house, 16 miles from Knoxville, and were repulsed.

13. The Indians, on the Cumberland road, near the Crab Orchard, killed Paul Cunningham, Daniel Hitchcock, William Flannagan, and Stephen Renfroe, and wounded Abraham Byrd.

14. William Blackburn, one of the federal soldiers, and David F. Dearmond, one of the militia on duty, were fired on by about 15 Indians, the former killed, and the latter wounded, slightly, near Fort Grainger, twenty two miles from Knoxville.

On the 20th Allen Nablem, a lad of twelve years of age, was killed by Indians, four miles from Nashville, on the plantation which his father had been killed about six years ago.

Robert Brigance, was killed by Indians, on a public road near Sumner court house. His horse was also shot dead.

September 6. A negro woman, the property of Peter Turnay, was taken by Indians near Sumner court-house.

On the 16th, a woman, on Red River, near Major Sharp's, was killed by Indians.—The same day, a party of Indians fired upon five men near Mr. Andrew Jackson's, on the fourth side of Cumberland river, killed one man and wounded two: amongst the latter is Mr. John Bolley. The same party burned the houses of John Donelson and the widow Hays.

On the 18th, Walker was captured by Indians on the frontiers of Hawkins, as he was passing from his own house to that of a neighbor.

Gabriel Simpson, killed within six miles of Nashville, in the early part of July, on the plantation on which his father was killed.

Killed, 71  
Wounded, 12  
Captives, 17  
Total 100

IN COUNCIL, Sept. 26th, 1794.

Resolved, That the persons killed and wounded, by Indians, the knowledge of which has reached this General Assembly, since the date of their memorial to Congress of the 15th inst. be added to the list of killed and wounded and annexed to that memorial.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

September 5th, 1794.

RESOLVED, That the Governor be authorized and requested to cause a new census of the people to be made on the last Saturday in the month of July, 1795, in the same manner as the census was made by his order in the year 1791, to the end that representation may with certainty be apportioned to population in the respective election districts or counties.

September 29.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Territory be requested to direct, that when the census is taken next July, the sense of the people may at the same be enquired into how far it may be their wish for admission into the Union as a State.

NEWBURYPORT, (Mass.) Nov. 5. MILITIA.

October 28, 1794.

The 5th Regiment, 2d Brigade, addition, commanded by Col. James Bricket, paraded on Haver hill plain, were reviewed by Col. Bricket, and inspected by Major Coffin, after which the officers of the Regiments invited the officers of other Regiments, then present, to retire with them to Lieut. Bradley's Inn, where they partook of a handsome collation, and nothing could exceed the pleasure and satisfaction which every one appeared to enjoy on the occasion. After this entertainment, they were escorted to the parade, by Capt. Oigood's troop; the manoeuvres & firings, greatly to the satisfaction of numerous spectators; the day ended without any accident.

PHILADELPHIA,

NOVEMBER 19.

Elihu Plunney the ingenious Editor of the "Columbian Mercury"—a paper lately published in Canaan, State of New-York—having determined to remove his office to COOPERSTOWN, Otsego county, concludes a valedictory address on the occasion in the following words—"Those who are governed more by impulse than reason, may perhaps blame the Editor for those strong features of federalism with which his paper has been marked, but the censures of such men will never intimidate him: he will ever cherish the true patriots whose principles tend to connect the Peace and Happiness, with the Honor and Dignity of our Country. Having spent his youth in the cause of Freedom, with such success that he can now participate with his fellow-citizens in the blessings of a free government—guarded by a constitution, which has excited the admiration and envy of surrounding Nations, he will hardly be persuaded to barter felicity and protection for dearly earned, and so well secured, for the guilty confusion and perilous jeopardy of Anarchial and temporizing Clubs.

Withing health, happiness and Common Sense to every class of Americans, and hoping that Truth and Reason may take place of Obstinacy and Error, the Editor of the Columbian Mercury respectfully takes his leave, and for the present quits the Stage as an

EDITOR

Head quarters, Union (Befon's) Town, Nov. 2, 1794.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE army will resume its march on the morning of the 4th, at the hour of eight, when a signal gun will be fired. They will advance in two columns composed of the respective wings. The right column will take the route by Lodge's, to Budd's ferry, under the command of his Excellency Governor Miffin, who will please to take the most convenient situation in the vicinity of that place for the accommodation of the troops, and wait further orders. The left column will proceed on the route to Peteron's, on the east side of Parkinson's ferry, under the orders of major general Morgan: they will march by the left in the following manner:—Light corps; cavalry; artillery; Virginia brigade; Maryland brigade; the baggage to follow each corps, and the public stores of every kind, in the rear