

it will follow that the gentlemen I have de-
scribed, have formed a very false one.
If the former be considered as true friends
to liberty and equality, then a suspicion
would arise that the latter are not so; and
I sincerely wish that this may not be the
case. To "be righteous over much,"—
we are told by sacred authority, is no very
good symptom. But if we take a tran-
sient review of the French Revolution; we
shall be justified in saying the same thing of
those who are zealous over much. How
did the zeal of Mirabeau terminate? Of
Danton? Of Brissot? Of Dumourier?
Of Robespierre? In treachery. Nor is it
to be wondered at; for over-heated zeal-
ers are always under the influence of passion
and not of reason, and tho' who is never
can be governed by principle.
I have been led into these observations
by the conduct of a certain description of
persons who, for several years past, have
been extremely liberal of their abuse, and
even wanted in their vituperations of some
of our meritorious citizens. Last year and
the year before, Mr. Hamilton was the
chief object of their vengeance. But since
his character has been rescued from the
fangs of malicious falsehood, and due cre-
dit has been given by Congress to his ta-
lents and virtues, the tongue of slander
has been, to a certain degree gagged. The
President of the United States then came
in for his share of abuse. He ran the gaun-
tle on account of his wife and well-timed
Proclamation—and is not even to this day
excused for it. He is still under the lash—
but the strokes they give him are not di-
rect, they are side-blow, something after
the manner of an *lazo Jab*. Mr. Jay is
the game now that the foul-mouthed pack
are endeavoring to run down. He is intro-
duced into all companies and upon all occa-
sions, with epithets of obloquy—the no
charge of a specific or destructive nature is
publicly urged against him. What the malevolence of a black hearted crew may
fuggett in private, I know not; but from
men accustomed to "ambiguous spargere vo-
ces," he may expect no quarter. In order
to give the public a true and faithful his-
tory of this gentleman, I have transcrib-
ed from the work of the celebrated Brissot
his account of him—an account founded
on facts, and so far as it relates to his
public life, supported by documents which
may be now referred to in the office of the
Secretary of the United States.
As the account comes from Brissot, the
relation and patron of the noted Genet—
of that Genet who was the patron of the
Jacobins and Democrats here, concerning
whose propensity to calumny we have been
speaking, I trust due credence will be given
to it by them at least.
"From Horfeneck we passed to New
Rochelle, a colony founded the last century
by some French emigrants, which
appears not to have prospered. Perhaps
this appearance results from the last war;
for this place suffered much from the
neighborhood of the English, whose
head-quarters were at New-York. This
place, however, will always be celebrated
for having given birth to one of the most
distinguished men of the last revolution—
a republican remarkable for his firmness
and his coolness, a writer eminent for his
nervous style, and his close logic, Mr. Jay
at present minister of foreign affairs.
"The following anecdote will give an
idea of the firmness of this republican: at
a time of laying the foundation of the
peace in 1783, M. de Vergennes, adu-
ated by secret motives, wished to engage the
ambassadors of Congress to confine their
demands to the fisheries, and to renounce
the western territory; that is, the vast and
fertile country beyond the Alleghany
mountains. This Minister required particu-
larly, that the independence of America
should not be considered as the basis of
the peace; but, simply, that it should be
conditional. To succeed in this project,
it was necessary to gain over Jay and
Adams. Mr. Jay declared to M. de
Vergennes, that he would sooner lose his
life than sign such a treaty; that the Am-
ericans fought for independence; that
they never would lay down their arms, till
it should be fully consecrated; that the
Court of France had recognized it, and
that there would be a contradiction in her
conduct, if she should deviate from that
point. It was not difficult for Mr. Jay
to bring Mr. Adams to this determination;
and M. de Vergennes could never
shake his firmness.
"Consider here the strange concu-
rence of events. The American who
forced the Court of France, and gave
laws to the English minister, was the grand-
son of a French refugee of the last cen-
tury, who fled to New Rochelle. Thus the
descendant of a man, whom Louis the
XIV. had persecuted with a foolish rage,
imposed his decisions on the descendant of
that sovereign, in his own palace, a hun-
dred years after the banishment of the an-
cestor.
"Mr. Jay, was equally immovable by
all efforts of the English minister, whom
M. de Vergennes had gained to his party.
He proved to him, that it was the interest
of the English themselves, that the Am-
ericans should be independent, and not in
a situation which would render them de-
pendant on their ally. He converted him to
his sentiment; for his reasoning deter-
mined the court of St. James's. When
Mr. Jay passed through England to return
to America, Lord Shelbourne desired to
see him. Accused by the nation of hav-
ing granted too much to the Americans,
* The talents of Mr. Jay shone with
distinguished lustre in the convention of the
state of New-York for examining the new
Federal Constitution. Mr. Clinton, the
Governor at the head of the Antifederal-
ists, had just a great majority; but he could
not resist the logic of Mr. Jay and the con-
sequence of Mr. Hamilton.

be desired to know, in case he had per-
sisted not to accord to the Americans the
western territory, if they would have
continued the war? Mr. Jay answered,
that he believed it, and that he should
have advised it.
"PHILO-JAY."
UNITED STATES.
LANCASTER, Dec. 17.
By a letter from York-Town, we are
informed, that Brig. Gen. White of the
horse, and Major Dunham's troop of dra-
goons, with about 20 insurgents under their
escort, arrived in that town from the west-
ern expedition, on Monday evening; They
are expected to be in this borough to-day,
or to-morrow, on their way to Philadelphia.
KNOXVILLE, Nov. 29.
We feel ourselves compelled, notwithstanding
the pleasing prospects of peace, held
forth in our last, to state the following
account of murders, &c. by Indians;
but we would willingly hope they were
not committed by Cherokees:
On the 24th of October last, a party
of Indians fired upon John Leper and
another man, near the house of the
former, on the east fork of Red river,
Tennessee county. On the same day an-
other party of Indians killed and scalp-
ed Evan Watkins, within one hundred
yards of Col. Winchester's mill, in Sum-
ner county.
These two places are 70 miles distant
from each other. On the 25th of the
same month, a party of twelve fellows
were discovered crossing the road be-
tween Bledsoe's Lick and Shaver's Ca-
bins. On the following day Cornet Ev-
ans was fired upon between Bledsoe's
Lick and Colonel Winchester's by four
fellows; and on the 26th the spies dis-
covered a party of thirteen Indians cross-
ing Cumberland river, towards the set-
tlements, within five miles of Colonel
Winchester's.
These several parties appearing in
and about the settlements, nearly at the
same time, spread an unusual degree of
alarm among the inhabitants. Families
in general throughout the neighbour-
hood, shut themselves up in their sta-
tions, and all intercourse ceased for sev-
eral days, except by patrolling parties.
The people exclaimed, Congress could
not know their sufferings, and have the
feelings of men, or they would take
measure to give them effectual protec-
tion.
On the fifth instant, a party of fifty
Indians, on the waters of Red River,
Tennessee county, fell upon the families
of Col. Isaac Tipton, and his brother,
John Tipton, and killed and scalped
seven white persons, wounded a
negro wench, and took a white man,
three children, and a negro fellow pri-
soners. Pursuit was given by the neigh-
bouring militia, and the Indians dis-
covering their approach, tomahawked the
three children and scalped them, taking
off the whole skin of their heads. The
white man and negro fellow were either
killed, or carried off.—Our informant,
from Mero district, supposes these mur-
ders to have been committed by Creeks.
On the 12th inst. the Indians killed
John Covington, on his way from Red
Bank, on the Ohio to Muddy River,
Kentucky.
On Thursday afternoon a company of
travellers arrived in town from Mero
district. For the news from that quar-
ter, we refer our readers to the follow-
ing copy of a letter:
Clarksville, Tennessee county,
Nov. 12, 1794.
DEAR BROTHERS,
Yesterday I was a spectator to the
most tragical scene that ever I saw in
my life. The Indians made an attack
on Col. Sevier's station, killed Snyder,
his wife, one child, King's wife and
child, one of Col. Sevier's children, and
another wounded and scalped, which
must die. On hearing the guns, four
or five of us ran over: we found the
poor old Col. supporting his house with
his wife. It is impossible to describe
the scene to you. Mr. James, who
goes, and was an eye witness, can give
you the particulars. The crying of
women and children in town—the but-
tle and confederation of the people being
all women and children, but the few
who went over to Sevier's, was a scene
which cannot be described. This is a
stroke we have long expected, and from
every intelligence, we hourly expect this
place to be assailed by the enemy.—Col-
onel Sevier is now moving, and the
town will not stay longer than Mr.
James's return. My wife lies now on
her bed, so bad that it would be death
to move her. Thus we are situated.
This place will, without any doubt, be
evacuated, in a day or two, unless suc-
cour is given by the people from the in-
terior parts.—Pray ask the influence of

Major Tatum Douglas, and all our
friends, with General Robertson, to
guard us, or at least help us safe away.
Adieu.
ANTHONY CRUTCHER.
Messrs. Thos. & Wm. Crutcher,
Nashville. }
Nashville, Nov. 1, 1794.
To the Printers of the Knoxville Ga-
zette.
Herewith you will receive a copy of a
letter, from the Baron of Carondelet
to the Cherokee nation, which I re-
quest you to publish, for the information
of your fellow-citizens. The original
was taken by a soldier, at the destruc-
tion of Nickajack, by Major Ore, on
the 13th of September last.
I am yours, &c.
JOHN GORDON.
Answer to the Talk of Ouletays and
and Teinker, chiefs of the Cherokee
nation.
Friends and Brothers.
The Governour of Pedacola has sent
me your talk, which I have received with
all the consideration and satisfaction it de-
serves. Be assured that it is engraved on
my heart; I love all the red men in gen-
eral, and only wish for their preservation
and happiness. The great king, my master
who protects all those who implore his
assistance, wishes that the Cherokee nation
should live in peace, and multiply on the
lands of its ancestors, like the stars of the
firmament. I have directed to him the
complaints of the whole nation: Open
your ears and be attentive to what he has
ordered me to say to all the Cherokees.
The war against the inhabitants of
the United States is of long standing,
consequently it is difficult to know whether
the Cherokees are in fault, or not;
but since the Cherokee nation on enter-
ing into treaty of alliance and friendship
with Spain, desired that the great king
should be a mediator between it and the
United States, for a dual and permanent
marking of limits, which should
leave no motive of dispute or enmity on
either side: The great king, conformable
to the 3d, 7th, and 8th article of the
treaty concluded at the Yazou, by
which it puts itself under his protection,
is at present occupied in the arrange-
ment of all its differences; and requires
the Cherokee and Creeks nations to
suspend all hostilities and remain on their
own lands, content with defending them-
selves, in case of being attacked there;
for a nation cannot from time to time
prevent evil disposed white men without
orders, from committing mischief on
some red men; but on complaint to the
chiefs of the white men, justice will be
rendered them; and it is only in case of
a refusal, that they are entitled to take
it themselves.
The great king desires that the na-
tion should live in peace with the in-
habitants of the United States. The
powder, balls, guns, clothes, vermilion,
bracelets, &c. which he gives to the na-
tion, are only the voluntary effect of his
goodness, and that it may not be jeal-
ous of others; the arms are for hunt-
ing, and the clothes to preserve them
from the cold. He makes an annual
present to the nations in amity with
him, as a mark of his remembrance, but
not to put them in a situation of main-
taining themselves without hunting, or
labour. Should an attempt be made to
deprive his friends of their lands, or
drive them from their villages, then the
great king will give them arms and am-
munition in abundance to defend them-
selves and make war; he will make it
with them to force their enemies to re-
store what they have usurped, and to
leave his allies in peace.
I will propose to the great king to
send Mr. Francis Belleire to the na-
tion, but I do not know him of whom
you speak, when you say you will not
have the American I have given you.
The great king is in friendship with
so many nations of red men, that it is
impossible to tell their number; as he
is the father of all, it becomes him to
distribute something to each nation; he
cannot therefore give to one alone all
that you demand. Next spring the
nation will receive another present, like
all the rest, but not before; for there is
no mention made, in the treaty, but of
one annual present.
I wish you a good journey, a good
hunt, and the observation of the treaty
which I have asked for you of Congress,
since the first of April, and until the
great king arranges all the differences
of the nation, which will be in a short
time. I cordially shake hands with you,
and bear in my heart the remembrance
of you and yours.
(Signed)
The BARON of CARONDELET.
New-Orleans, July 4, 1794.
GEORGE MEADE'S
COMPTING HOUSE is removed
to the South side of Walnut-Street
Wharf, one Door West from the Cor-
ner. Dec. 20.

By this Day's Mail.
NEW-YORK.
Thursday evening Dec. 13.
A gentleman of respectability arrived
from Boston, has favored us with the fol-
lowing important account, as told on the
Boston exchange; that a vessel arrived from
Portland about the 9th instant, in 16 days
from Martinique, the Captain of which is
a man of veracity, informed that on the
day preceding his departure he saw an
army of 10,000 French soldiers land: he
does not inform of the number of ships.
He contradicts the account of the arrival
of British ships at Martinique, but that
two British line of battle ships and three
frigates, were spoken going into Barba-
does.
New-York Diary.
ARRIVED.
Ship Jay, Dyer, Newport
Brig Jersey, Gardner, Amsterdam
Poilly, ———, Bolton
Schooner Charlotte, Hamilton, Charle-
[ton
do.
Sloop Hiram, Earl, do.
IT having been mentioned that Capt.
Lewis, of the sloop Goddets of Liber-
ty, had been fifteen sail of French men
of war standing in for the Chesapeake;
induces him to publish the following
extract from his log-book, in order to
contradict that erroneous account:—
Dec. 6, at half past 8 A. M. saw a
fleet consisting of 13 sail of large ships,
two of which fleet chased us three
hours, when, finding it in vain, left off
the chase, and stood by the wind to the
east; saw them in lat. 35, 30, N. long.
64, 30, W.
BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.
Arrived yesterday the ship Chesa-
peake, Captain Wise, 63 days from
Hamburgh. Left there, together with
a great number of other American ves-
sels, the names of which are not remem-
bered, the ships Cincinnati, De Butts,
Baltimore, and Juliana, Willink, ditto.
The Harriot, Captain Norman, of this
port, arrived in the Elbe on the 13th
of October, and the ship Eliza, Capt.
Hunter, belonging to Charleston, from
Flushing, was spoken with beating up
the river to Hamburgh. The ship
Aurora, Suter, Philadelphia, sailed 3
weeks, and the ship Jane, M'Pherson,
do. sailed two weeks before the Chesa-
peake. On the 28th ult. in lat. 35,
50, long. 59, fell in with a Jamaica
fleet of 31 sail; but could learn no
particulars, nor even the length of time
they had been out. Lat. 35, 49, long.
69, spoke a ship from Charleston, bound
to London; all well.
On the 13th instant, off the capes of
the Chesapeake, Captain Wise was
boarded by the lieutenant of the Brit-
ish frigate Cleopatra, who behaved
very politely—but on the succeeding day,
was boarded by another by which he
was treated in quite a different manner.
Captain Wise has obligingly present-
ed us with two Hamburgh papers of
the 7th of October—the contents of
which, if interesting to our readers,
shall with pleasure, as soon as translat-
ed, be laid before them.
The Letter Bag of the brig
Houlbrook for London, will be taken
from the Post-Office on THIS DAY
20th instant, at five o'clock, P. M.
For Sale or Charter,
The SHIP
MARGARET,
Robert Robertson,
MASTER.
She is in compleat repair, and of about
3200 barrels burthen.
Jesse & Robert Wain.
Dec. 29
This Day is Published,
AN
Authentic History
OF THE
Revolution in Geneva:
Price 12 1-2 Cents.
The writer of the above introduces the follow-
ing highly interesting remark—
"Such a detail will be neither void of
interest nor utility to your prudent coun-
tymen. May they reflect on it with at-
tention, and learn by the disastrous exam-
ple of the most democratical state that ex-
ists on the continent of Europe, the ex-
treme danger of foreign influence; and a-
bove all, how rapid and inevitable it is to
transgress the feeble interval which sepa-
rates the abuse of liberty from its ruin!"
Sold by Thomas Dobson, No. 41, Second
street, John Ormrod, Chestnut street, by
M. Carey, Market street, and by the Ed-
itor hereof.
December 11
Insurance Company of the
State of Pennsylvania.
NOTICE is hereby given, that, agree-
ably to law, an election for thirteen direc-
tors to serve for one year, will be held at
the office of the Company, on Monday the
12th day of January next.
Dec. 19. cod 15

Moreau de St. Mery, & Co.
No. 84, South Front Street, corner of
Walnut.
RESPECTFULLY inform the public
that they have just opened their Store of
**FRENCH, ENGLISH, GER-
MAN and LATIN BOOKS,**
of STATIONARY of every kind, EN-
GRAVINGS, MATHEMATICAL IN-
STRUMENTS, MAPS, CHARTS, &c. &c.
They possess many curious and rare works,
a very handsome collection of drawings of
perspective view of the Island of St. Do-
mingo, &c. engraved plan of the same. —
They receive subscriptions for the
FRENCH GAZETTE published at NEW-
YORK in which is very exactly found the
news of the West-Indies, and also for the
LEVEL OF EUROPE and the **UNITED
STATES.**
MOREAU DE ST. MERY and CO. will
not enter into tedious detail. They have
entered into this Business (with which they
intend to connect A PRINTING OFFICE
and BOOK-BINDING) through an earnest
wish of suiting the taste for knowledge,
study and arts to universally diffused over
the vast extent of the United States, and
that they will zealously study to accomplish
this end and to approve themselves worthy
the confidence of the public by punctually
executing the orders they may be honour'd
with.
They purchase French books.
Moreau de St. Mery & Co.
No. 84, coté Sud, au coin de Front et de
Walnut Streets.
ONT l'honneur d'informer respectueuse-
ment le Public qu'ils ont ouvert leur maga-
zin de Livres Français, Anglois, Allemands
et Latins, d'objets, de Papeterie de toute
nature, de Gravures, d'instrumens de Ma-
thématiques, de Cartes Géographiques, &c.
&c. Ils ont plusieurs ouvrages rares, des
dessins de vues perspectives de différens
lieux de la colonie de St. Domingue, et de
plans géométriques de la même île. On trouve
également chez eux la Gazette Française pub-
liée à New-York, et qui donne exactement les
nouvelles coloniales, ainsi qu'à la feuille
du Niveau de l'Europe et de l'Amérique
Septentrionale.
MOREAU DE ST. MERY et CO. ne font
ici aucune énumération, mais ils disent que
leur établissement, auquel ils se proposent
de réunir une IMPRIMERIE, les RELIURES
et l'abonnement choisi de musique, &c. est des-
tiné à propager les connaissances dont le
gout est si universellement répandu dans
cette vaste partie du continent. Ils ont
promette qu'en se perfectionnant s'occu-
peront sans relâche de rendre de plus en plus
justifier la confiance dont ils seront honorés.
Ils achètent aussi des livres Français.
NEW THEATRE.
On MONDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 22.
Will be Presented,
Performed but once, a New COMEDY,
with Alterations, in three acts, written
by Mrs. Rowson, interspersed with songs
called
Slaves in Algiers,
OR,
A Struggle for Freedom.
The Music composed by Mr. Reinagle.
Muley Moloch, Mr. Green
Constant, Mr. Whitlock
Sebastian, Mr. Bates
Ben Hassan, Mr. Francis
Mustapha, Mr. Darley jun.
Sadi, Master Warrill
Selim, Mr. Blissitt
Zoriana, Mrs. Warrell
Femah, Mrs. Marshall
Selima, Mrs. Cleveland
American Captives.
Frederick, Mr. Moreton
Henry, Mr. Cleveland
Augustus, Master T. Warrill
Rebecca, Mrs. Whitlock
Olivia, Mrs. Rowson
Slaves, Messrs. Warrell, Wain-
row, Gibbons, Price, &c.
To which will be added,
A COMEDY, in two acts, written by
the Author of the School for Scandal,
called
The Critic;
OR
A Tragedy Rehears'd.
Dangle, Mr. Bates
Sneer, Mr. Moreton
Sir Pretful Plagiary, Mr. Harwood
Sig. Pasticcio Rittrnello, Mr. Marshall
Interpreter, Mr. Blissitt
Prompter, Mr. Rowson
Puff, Mr. Chalmers
Mrs. Dangle, Mrs. Francis
Italian Girls, Mrs. Oldmixon, Miss
Broadhurst
Characters of the Tragedy.
Lord Burligh, Mr. Bates
Gov. of Tibury Fort, Mr. Darley
Earl of Leicester, Mr. Cleveland
Sir Walter Raleigh, Mr. Green
Sir Christopher Hatton, Mr. Francis
Master of the Horie, Mr. Warrell
Don Ferollo Whiskerandos, Mr. Harwood
First Niece, Mrs. Cleveland
Second Niece, Miss Rowson
Confident, Mrs. Rowson
Tilburina, Mrs. Shaw
To conclude with a
Grand Attack on Tibury Fort
And Destruction of the Armada.
Box one Dollar—Plus 1/2 of a Dollar—and
Gallery 1/2 a dollar.
The doors will be opened at 4 after six
and the performance begin at 4 after six
o'clock.
Tickets and places for the Boxes to be
taken of Mr. WELLS, at the Theatre,
from TEN o'clock, and on days of perfor-
mance from THREE o'clock.