To enumerate a few of the many cures effected by these waters;—A woman whose name is —— Crail, who had not walked for 15 or 20 years, is, by the assistance of these waters, restored to strength and activity: Another woman nearly in the same situation, with a white swelling, is considerably relieved in a short time: One —— Tuck, afflicted with the gravel, received immediate benefit; several persons labouring under scorbutic complaints have experienced perfect cures, and for the rheumatism, that painful and common disorder in this country, it is a speedy and sovereign remedy.

This discovery was made as follows:—Mrs. Clock and Mrs. Potter, who were taken prisoners by the Indians during the late war, were informed by some old savages, that on a branch of Chartiers creek, describing this place exactly, were some springs, which would cure wounds and sickness of all kinds, and that old age itself was considerably relieved by an external and internal use of them.

These springs are on Tom's-Run, a branch of Chartiers creek, about ten miles from Pittsburgh, and two from general Nevil's; the country is remarkably healthy, provisions cheap, and comfortable accommodations to be had in the neighbouring farmhouses; an indifferent bath is already prepared, and will be improved in a few days; from 40 to 100 people frequent these springs every day.

That this valuable dispensation of Providence may be generally known, a friend to humanity requests you to give this a place in your very useful paper.

*Washington county, August* 4, 1788.

## PHILADELPHIA, *September* 3.

We learn that the Indians at Niagara are so jealous and troublesome, that it renders the situation of the settlers there extremely uncomfortable and dangerous. Grain is plenty, but there is no market, for want of a tolerable cheap way of getting it down to a sea port.

We hear that the principal design of the proposed antifederal conference at Harrisburgh is to oppose direct taxation by the new government, and thereby to preserve the present funding system to Pennsylvania.

*Extract of a letter from London, June* 20.

"Among other proofs of my friendship for your son, I lately sketched for his improvement in eloquence, a speech which was delivered by Mr. Sheridan, in Westminster-Hall, at summing up the evidence on one of the charges against the great East-India criminal, Mr. Hastings—the finest composition that ever was uttered in this country. Of this oration, which was commenced before the lords on the third, and continued four different days, every body is eagerly talking. After Mr. Sheridan's pause on the second day, when the high court of parliament had adjourned from their magnificent tribunal, and the commons were assembled in their own chamber, I went to the gallery, and listened to the debate. In the course of it the following expressions fell from Mr. Burke, applausive of Mr. Sheridan's forensic efforts. "He has this day, Sir, surprised the thousands who hung with rapture on his accents, by such an array of talents, such an exhibition of capacity, such a display of powers, as are unparallelled in the annals of oratory; a display that reflected the highest honour upon himself—lustre upon letters—renown upon parliament—glory upon the country. Of all species of rhetoric, Mr. Speaker, of every kind of eloquence that has been witnessed or recorded, either in ancient or modern times; whatever the acuteness of the bar, the dignity of the senate, the solidity of the judgment seat, the sacred morality of the pulpit have hitherto furnished, nothing has surpassed, nothing has equalled, what we have this day heard in Westminster-Hall. No holy seer of religion, no sage, no statesman, no orator, no man of any literary description whatsoever, has excelled in the one instance the pure sentiments of morality, or equalled in the other that variety of knowledge, force of imagination, propriety and vivacity of allusion, beauty and elegance of diction, strength and style of expression, pathos and sublimity of conception, to which we have this day listened with so much ardor and admiration. Sir, from poetry up to eloquence, there is not a species of composition of which a complete and perfect specimen might not from that single speech be culled and collected."

## WINCHESTER, *September* 10.

From the justices of the court of Abbeville, now sitting, to the people living on Nolechucky, French Broad and Holstein.

WE have lately, through various channels, received information that the Cherokees on your side of the mountains have received many injuries, and suffered very great calamities, from some among you, who pretend to act by the authority of your government, or with the general approbation of the people in your settlements.

While the head men from Highwassie were coming to meet in a conference to which they were invited, a party from your settlements went round and murdered seven of the Indians, who were peaceably working in their corn-field;—nine also were murdered at Chilhowee—thirty have been slaughtered on the Tenesee, and one made a prisoner;—the inhabitants of Chota and five other towns have been forced, by the outrages committed on them, to abandon their settlements and their crops of corn, and fly to this side of the mountains for peace and protection:—A friendly letter was written to them, requesting them to return and live again at their towns, and also to send in a runner, with a white flag, which they were told was sacred by the law of nations. A few days after this, a party from among you came to Cittico, and there murdered two Indians—men who had remained in their houses:—The party then proceeded to Chilhowee, and raised a white flag; on which the Old Tassel, Old Abraham, his son, and the Leech, Indian chiefs remarkable for their good offices and fidelity, in the darkest situation of our affairs, raised a flag on their part, and came out; they came under the protection of a flag of truce, a protection inviolable even amongst the most barbarous people, and in the character of ambassadors, a character held sacred by the law and custom of nations, and by the consent of mankind in every age: But under this character, and with the sacred protection of a flag, they were attacked and murdered.

Your bosoms will no doubt burn with resentment at the recital of those unprovoked injuries, as ours did when we received the information—information which we are grieved to find too well authenticated. The objects of these murders and massacres were an harmless and peaceable, and almost defenceless people, circumstances which give them a just claim to the compassion of every humane and noble mind, and it is unworthy American valour and heroism which bled in the cause of liberty, and defended it when attacked by the most formidable power, to kill and plunder a few naked unarmed savages, who wish for nothing but to possess their lands and kill their venison in peace:—They are also a free and independent nation, to whom the protection of the United States has been granted, for their freedom and possessions, by the most solemn treaties; and they are our allies and friends, friends who adhered to us in the darkest season of our affairs, when the other Indian tribes, and even a great part of this nation united against us, to aid the British in their attempts to lay the yoke of slavery on our necks:—These people have also constantly testified the most friendly disposition towards your settlements, and when attacks have been meditated, or expeditions set on foot against you by the Creeks, have given you timely warning of the danger.

Far be it from us to imagine that their wanton and inhuman injuries to the peaceable and faithful allies, their unmanly attack upon unarmed and unsuspecting savages, their violations of treaties, infractions of the law of nations and rights of men, and wanton outrages on the feelings of humanity, have been perpetrated by the order, with the approbation, or even knowledge of the whole people whom we now address; you feel no less warmly than we do the indignation and horror which such conduct ought to inspire in generous and noble minds; but all people have bad men among them, therefore it is highly incumbent, that the virtuous and considerate part of the community watch over the actions of the undeserving, to prevent them from involving their country in calamities, to gratify their own base and unworthy passions.

By a strict search you may find out the persons who come within the above description, and you are bound by every tie of justice and honour, duty and sound policy, to restrain such as they are from similar conduct in future: This is what the Indians themselves have done, in lately sentencing to death one of their people, who was concerned in killing a white man belonging to this state.

We therefore being citizens of the United States with yourselves anticipate the evils that must necessarily flow from the impropriety of passing unnoticed such misconduct in a few individuals, acting from the meanest and basest motives, and which, as far as is known to us, appears to be totally unprovoked on the part of the Cherokees, and which may tend to defeat the treaty now on foot between the Creeks and Georgians, under the auspices of congress; and which, from the just and peaceable disposition of the Indian chiefs, give us reason to hope for the most happy effects.

We flatter ourselves this letter will have its due effect, in preventing such disorders for the future, as we can assure you on our parts it proceeds from our sincere affection towards you, and a wish to restore peace and harmony to all parties.

We have the honour to be,
Very respectfully, &c.

JOHN BOWIE,
CHARLES GOODWIN,
R. A. RAPLEY,
R. G. HARPER,
Wm. SHAW,
A. C. JONES,
PATRICK CALHOUN,
ANDREW PICKENS,
ROBERT ANDERSON,
WILLIAM BASKIN,
A. HAMILTON,
JAMES LINCOLN.

*Abbeville county, South-Carolina, July* 9, 1788.

On Friday, the 8th of August last, a party of armed men, consisting of thirty-one, under the command of captain John Fain, left Holstein station, on Nine Mile creek, and crossed the river Tenesee, about eight or nine miles distant, in order to gather apples in the vicinity of an Indian town called Cittico, lately abandoned by the Cherokees; the Indians suffered them to pass the river unmolested, and immediately, unperceived by our people, took possession of the ford they had crossed, likewise another at a small distance above; by this time some of our people were in the orchard, and some on the trees gathering fruit, when they were suddenly attacked by a body of the savages, on all quarters; this sudden and unexpected alarm threw them into the utmost confusion, so that every man, who did not immediately fall, endeavoured to make a retreat; but the savages being in possession of the fording places, a number took the river, and whilst endeavouring to escape by swimming, several were killed and wounded; the latter were pursued, and most of them fell a sacrifice to savage barbarity.

We hear that the legislature of the state of Vermont intend sending delegates to congress, agreeably to a request of that body. They also propose calling a convention immediately, for the purpose of considering the new constitution.

## ANNAPOLIS, *September* 18.

By the ship Willing Tom, captain Jeffery, arrived at Baltimore, we have received London prints to the 15th of July, from which the following is extracted:—

## VIENNA, *June* 21.

The Aulic council of war has given orders for the erection of 5000 *chevaux de frise*, and they are now forwarding with all possible expedition.

We hear from Gratz, that general Langlois arrived there the sixth instant, and was making the necessary preparations to proceed to Trieste; where we are happy to understand that several vessels have anchored laden with corn, which the pope has furnished for the use of the Imperial forces.

Our last accounts published by authority state, that on the sixth inst. the Turks attempted an irruption upon our frontiers in Sclavonia, but were forced to make a precipitate retreat; that our volunteers, in passing by the convent of Petcovieze, in Servia, finding a body of Turks posted there, drove them to seek a new settlement; and that on the 4th, the volunteers under the compte de Wartensleben, took from the Turks of Vrasar ten oxen and one hundred and fifty sheep, as also on the sixth, 33 oxen from the Turks of Semendria.

## BUDA, *June* 4.

One thousand quintals of gunpowder were sent from hence last week to the grand army, and a similar quantity, with six hundred quintals of salt-petre, is also to be forwarded thither next week, when it is expected that the different *corps de reserve* now stationed here will receive orders to join the army.

## TEMESWAR, *June* 6.

Letters from Caransebes mention, that no less than 20,000 Turks are arrived at Widin, and that a party thereof had even advanced to Kladova. From the steps that have been taken, our enemies are sure to have a warm reception, let them appear where they will; and for this purpose a camp is already formed in the vicinity of Rubin.

## ROME, *June* 10.

The pontifical galleys have taken one of the Barbary vessels; and news arriving at Civita Vecchia that two galliots had appeared off Fiumara, and given chace to two barks employed in the coral-trade, two galleys have been dispatched after them. The 29th ult. they came up with them, and followed one up towards the coast of the island of Corsica, where she was captured. Her crew consisted of twenty men, who were all made slaves; and presently after she went to the bottom. The other galliot had the good fortune to escape, notwithstanding a brisk cannonade from the fortress of Civita Vecchia.

## FRANKFORT, *June* 24.

The emperor having received intelligence that the grand vizier had detached several considerable bodies of troops towards the Bannat and Croatia, has judged it expedient to march 40,000 men thither from the camp at Semlin, as also to assist the prince de Litchtenstein with a reinforcement of 20,000. About 20,000 men are still to remain at Semlin, in order to guard that place, as well as the dyke of Boschania; and a corps of observation is to be formed, consisting of 40,000, ready at all times to act as necessity may require.

## LONDON, *July* 15.

The provisionary treaty of defence between Great-Britain and Prussia, must operate against France as a two edged sword; at the same moment that it establishes the prince of Orange as complete sovereign over the states, it forms an almost insurmountable bar to any attempt of France upon the continent.

The treaties so politically and well-formed between Great-Britain, Prussia and the United States, are to be strengthened by intermarriages.

Treaties are in general considered very lightly, and it is as true an observation as it is common, that treaties are no longer held sacred than they continue to accord with interest. The treaties now entered into with Prussia and Holland, may therefore be considered as particularly binding on all parties, for it is the strong policy and interest of Great-Britain, Prussia and Holland, to break the power of France, or at least to check it; for it has long been increasing, and is now in a fair situation to be speedily diminished.

A letter from a gentleman in Paris says, that official information was received there, dated the 7th of last month, from Grenoble which stated tranquillity to have been restored, and the probability is that steps were since taken to secure its continuance. The official account alluded to made no mention of any