"The deputy requested the influence of the society to back a petition for relief, which he was about to present to the national commissioners."

Dec. 12. Thionville is another Gibraltar; the Austrians constructed four large floating batteries which they let fall down the Moselle; when opposite the town, they were received by a hot fire, so well directed, that in a few minutes they were sent all to the bottom, and every man on board perished. It has cost the Austrians about five hundred men to get possession of a hill which commands the town. On this place they erected eight batteries, which the garrison sallied forth and destroyed.

Monday last arrived here, in the ship Ceres, captain Marsh, from Hamburgh, Mr. Blanchard, the celebrated aeronaut, with his aerostatic apparatus. The Ceres having sailed from Hamburgh on the first of October, brings nothing new.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Dunkirk, to his friend in New-Bedford, dated October the 5th, received per the brig Mary.

"As to public matters, some things are too horrible to relate, particularly the dreadful massacre in Paris. The abominable instrument that set this on foot, is a member of the national convention; and I am rejoiced to find that almost the whole assembly are disgusted at his being one of their body:—Great severity has been poured out upon him there, and many call for a decree of accusation against him; but others I apprehend fearing it will make too great a bustle, have put it by for the present. The desolations of war approach us! Lisle is besieged by 31,000 Austrians. It is a strong city, 48 miles from this: in still weather the report of their cannon are heard here. It is supposed, if no treachery takes place, to be able to withstand a siege of many months, opposed to an army of 600,000 men. The first instant, 6000 women and children were sent out of the town. The enemy have thrown into Lisle 500,000 lbs of iron—have erected 9 batteries of 6 guns each, carrying balls from 15 to 33 lbs. Lisle has sent them in return 57,000 cannon balls—have lost 130 men, and 100 houses burnt. The most horrid part of this siege is out of the common line of war. The Austrians oblige the neighbouring peasants to work on their trenches and fortification, erecting in the front and most exposed part of the army, where many of the poor creatures are killed by their own friends and fellow subjects. On the night of the second, 6000 fresh troops were thrown into the town, and in two days many more will be in its neighbourhood.

"All the fire engines are sent off from this town for that city, to assist in extinguishing the fire kindled by the red hot balls. It is daily expected that Spain and all Germany will declare war against France. The diet of Ratisbon is supposed to have concluded on this measure. Russia is marching her forces from Poland.

"Switzerland it is feared, will be added to the number, on account of the late inhuman massacre of a great many of their officers: and France has declared against the king of Sardinia, and has marched an army into his dominions: His army has fled before them, and many of the towns have opened their gates, and desired to be under the French government: But as they have declared against war for conquest, they propose only setting the people free their from king and for themselves to form a republic, or any other government, except a monarchy, they may choose. The answer of the municipality of Lisle, to the duke Albert of Saxony, when summoned to surrender the town, deserves to be preserved—We have sworn a few hours ago, to remain faithful to the republic; to defend with all our force and powers, freedom and equality, or to die at our post.—We are not perjurers—Spartans could not have answered better."

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia) November* 17.

We are informed that a party of white men from the frontiers of this state, has of late made an incursion to the Cherokee nation, burnt one of their towns, and killed three of their people:—That two of seven Indians of the aforesaid nation, who had been invited into the settlements to hold a friendly talk concerning the late murders by Indians, were killed at Ward's-mill, in Franklin county, and a squaw at the same time wounded. These transactions are, no doubt, considered by the doers of them as striking the balance on savage account, it is however assuming a great deal, (to leave humanity and policy out of the question) for individuals to take upon themselves to judge (and carry into execution that judgment) on matters which involve the general tranquillity.

RICHMOND, *December* 3.

On Monday last we mentioned, that eight Cherokees had arrived at Knoxville, to assure governor Blount of the pacific disposition of their nation—the gentleman who furnished us with a verbal account of the Indian movements which appeared in our paper on the above-mentioned day, assures us, that we so far erred in out detail, as their assurance of peace and friendship did not extend to the nation at large, but was confined merely to their own towns.

At the time of departure of the Warrior's Son from Estanaula, John Watts had so far recovered from the wounds which he had received in the attack on Buchanan's Station, as to be able to walk about with the assistance of a stick. We the rather notice this circumstance, as a report has got into circulation, that he had died of his wounds.

The Bloody Fellow had gone to Pensacola, to hold a talk with the Spanish governor; from whence he was expected to return fully bent on war against the citizens of these states.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 20.

Captain Ignacio Maurice Spiller, arrived at New-Orleans, on his travels for the Royal Society; in that character, was very favourably received by the governor of Louisiana and West-Florida, the baron of Caron de Let, who not only suffers him to travel through his government, but also means to give him every assistance, to pursue his career for the good of mankind.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, December the 11th.

The following communications were read yesterday:

War-Department, December 10th, 1792.

SIR,

IN obedience to the orders of the president of the United States, I have the honour to submit to the house of representatives, the copy of a letter from his excellency the governor of Georgia, dated the 20th of November last, with certain enclosures, relative to Indian affairs.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The SPEAKER, of the honourable house of representatives of the United States.

State-House, Augusta 10th November, 1792.

SIR,

With respect to some late outrage committed on the Cherokees, I have to transmit the following certified documents, viz. 1st. A proclamation, 2d. A talk to head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation, 3d. The executive order of the 25th instant, to the law department, 4th. A communication to major Gaither.

From all which it will evidently appear, that there can be no doubt of the mal-conduct of certain citizens of this state, who have murdered some friendly Indians, and committed other depredations.

You will perceive that the necessary steps have been taken to bring to justice those offenders, as well as to preserve a continuation of amity.

I have to remark, that from the very short crops of grain last season, no period has ever been more unfavourable for war than the present, and this, among other considerations, ought to be of great weight to preserve peace, with the neighbouring tribes: Should my endeavours prove unsuccessful on the score of peace, it will be necessary to be prepared, and for this purpose I have to call for the establishments of magazines, of provisions, without which it will not be possible to keep that number of militia in the field; which will be necessary to give confidence to the frontier settlers to keep their ground, should even, war be avoided.

From what I can learn, this violence on the part of the offenders has proceeded from the circumstances of four whites having been killed, horses stolen, and other depredations committed by the Cherokees: whatever palliating point of view this may be considered in, it cannot interfere to prevent the offenders from abiding the execution of the laws.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
(Signed) EDWARD TELFAIR.

Secretary at War.

Augusta, November 17.

By his excellency EDWARD TELFAIR, governor and commander in chief in and over the state aforesaid.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been officially represented to me, that certain armed men on the western frontier of this state, did of late fire upon and kill several amicable Indians of the Cherokee nation: And whereas by an act passed the 20th June, 1774, in the (then province, now) state of Georgia, it is amongst other things enacted, "that to murder any free Indian in amity, is by the law of the land as penal, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as to murder any white," and "that by the law of the land, any person rescuing any prisoners so committed, is guilty of felony." And whereas such unwarrantable proceedings are not only a daring violation of law, but must if unnoticed, involve many innocent persons in all the horrors of Indian warfare, and as it is highly necessary that such attrocious offenders should receive the punishment due their offences: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, strictly charging and enjoining all officers civil and military within this state, to use their best endeavours to apprehend, and bring to justice such offenders; and they are hereby further enjoined and required strenuously to exert themselves in preventing the like lawless and outrageous procedure in future.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the said state, at the state-house in Augusta, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two; and in the seventeenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

EDWARD TELFAIR.

By his excellency's command,
JOHN MILTON, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

State-House, Augusta 14th November, 1792.

To the HEAD MEN and WARRIORS of the CHEROKEE NATION,

The TALK of the GOVERNOR of GEORGIA.

BROTHERS,

EVER since the people of the king over the great water, were driven from our land, your people and the white people of this country have lived, until a few months ago, in peace and friendship; no blood was spilt on either side;—trade, mutual intercourse and good will to each other did prevail, and it ever has been my great desire, that we should continue in friendship with each other, while the trees grow, and the waters run; But, now the bright chain is become dim, and some of its links broken, whilst you with all your good people must lament the unhappy fate of those who have fallen by the madmen on both sides.

Then, brothers, let us not charge each other with the acts of out madmen; and, since we cannot bring life back, let each of us, punish those mad people who have spilt the blood of the innocent; and so open the path between us once more, brighten again the chain of friendship, and fasten all its links together, and no longer suffer the dark cloud to cover the little mountain that stands between us:—Let the hatchet be buried, and the big sword shall remain in rust; we will then again take each other high by the arm, and fast by the hand; we shall sit under the same tree, the smoke of our pipes shall make one cloud, and we will taste of the same cup.

Brothers consider well this talk, it is the talk of peace, and will be sent to the great and beloved warrior of all the white towns that he may know what the bad men on both sides have done.

EDWARD TELFAIR.

By his excellency's command,
Attest, J. MERIWETHER, Sec'ry, E. D.
WM. URQUHART, Sec'ry, E. D.

State-House, Augusta, November 15, 1792.

ORDERED, That a copy of the depositions relative to the burning of a Cherokee town, and killing some Indians of that tribe, enclosed in general Clarke's letter of the 14th instant, he transmitted to the department of attorney-general, and that they proceed thereon, agreeably to law; and that the judges be severally served with a copy of this order.

(Attest) J. MERIWETHER, Sec'ry, E. D.

Governor TELFAIR to major HENRY GAITHER.

State-House, Augusta, 14th November, 1792.

SIR,

I have just received two depositions which contain information of such moment, that I find it indispensable for you to call out a considerable reinforcement of horse to range on that part of the western frontier from Fort Matthews to the Tugelo river: my information is of no less import, than that a body of fifty nine armed men, did, in a lawless manner, go into the Cherookee nation, burn a town, and kill three Indians; and that two others, of the same nation, have also been killed, within the settlements in Franklin county. Those outrages having been lately committed, there is reason to apprehend that some sudden and early attack is meditating by the Indians, against the settlers in that quarter.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
EDWARD TELFAIR.

Major HENRY GAITHER, commandant of the Federal troops, Georgia.

WEDNESDAY, December 12.

A report of the secretary of war, was read, made in obedience to the order of the house, which required a statement of the conjectural items which compose the estimate of expences necessary for the support of the war department for the year 1793. Ordered, that this subject be referred to the committee of the whole on the secretary of the treasury's estimate of appropriations for 1793.

A petition from Moses Young, secretary to Mr. Laurens, &c. read and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

A petition from sundry holders of loan-office certificates, issued in 1777 and 1778 to carry on the war, the interest whereon was made payable in specie—praying relief, &c.—read, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid on the table, a set of resolutions, for opening loans on the debts of the respective states, so soon as they shall be finally settled by the commissioners—ordered, that these resolutions be referred to a committee of the whole on the first Monday in January next: viz.

That a loan to the amount of the balances which, upon a final settlement of accounts, shall be found due from the United States, to the individual states, be opened at the treasury of the United States, and at the loan-offices in the respective states, to commence within months after the said balances shall be reported at the treasury, and to continue open for the term of months, from the time of its commencement.

That the sums to be subscribed to such loans be payable in the principal, or interest of the certificates or notes issued by any such of the said states, as, upon the final settlement of accounts, shall have a balance due to them, from the United States, and which shall have been liquidated to specie value prior to the day of last.

That every subscriber to the said loan shall be entitled, to certificates, according to the sum subscribed, of the like tenor and description, in the like proportions, and upon the like terms, as are specified, and directed by the 15th and 16th sections of the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," except that interest on such of the certificates subscribed to the said loan, as bear interest, shall be computed to the last day of the year 1792, inclusively, and that interest shall not begin to accrue upon any of the certificates which shall be issued in lieu thereof, till the 1st day of January 1794.

That in all cases, where the sum subscribed in the evidences of the debt of any state, shall exceed the balance due to such state, the same shall be reduced (in equal proportions) to the sum actually due to such state.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the appropriations for 1793. Mr. Dayton in the chair. The report with the items of expences which came in from the secretary, taken up and deliberated upon a considerable time—a motion to strike out the sum of dollars for the contingences, was debated, and a blank left to be filled up hereafter—for the committee's rising in order to report—committee for their report on the subject revived, and a motion to rise, report progress, leave to sit again, passed in the affirmative.

The speaker having resumed the chair, brought in a report on the petition of the consul from the United States at Cadiz, for the duties on a cargo which he was obliged to pay in a foreign vessel, &c. The report favourable to the petitioner.

Mr. Boudinot called up a report which was made by a committee in the last session, on the petition of certain persons in Newark, state of New-Jersey, praying to be reimbursed for damages sustained by the destruction of the public buildings, &c. Referred to a committee of the whole for next day next.

Order of the day—Committee of the whole, Mr. Dayton in the chair, on the bill for regulating the fees demandable on admiralty proceedings in the district courts of the United States; and on the bill for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants service. Several amendments were made, and the committee rose and reported progress, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

IMPROVED PR
OF THE
City of Washing
To be SOLD, at
PRINTING-OF
Price, three Quarters of a

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday in January next, it being the late dwelling plantation of VACH SON, deceased, on the north side of PART of the PERSONAL PROP said deceased, consisting of cattle, household furniture, &c. The terms known on the day of sale, by
ELISABETH ROBINSON, A
N. B. All persons having claims a estate are requested to exhibit them, pr ticated, by that day, and those indebte desired to make payment as soon as poss they will be sued for the same, by

At the subscriber's dwelling house, in near Hollowing Point, will be offer on Monday the 14th of January, 179 SUNDRY negroes, horses, cattle, sh household furniture, on six or nine on giving bond and security, if required
JANE GRAY, Adm
GEORGE GRAY, d
10 2/6

SETH SWEET
Boot and Shoe Manufac
RESPECTFULLY informs the pu and his friends in particular, that to the house lately occupied by Mr. STE next door but one to where he formerl he intends carrying on his business in branches, in the neatest and most fashi and on the lowest terms, as he has la fresh supply of Morocco leather of di suitable for ladies slippers, boot legs of the best quality, and is determined business with the greatest punctuality He returns his sincere thanks to his f tomers for the encouragement he has al since his commencement in business; attention and punctuality to merit the who please to favour him with their com
He has also for sale
New-England sole leather, bend so assortment of shoemakers tools, gentlem plain boot buckles, shoe ditto, best bla brushes for cleaning boots and shoes, c soap, butter, and rosin. Orders for any mentioned articles will be thankfully duly attended to.
N. B. Two or three JOURNEYM diately wanted; application to be made

Six Cents Rewar
RAN away, on Sunday the secon cember, an apprentice boy HOWARD, a mulatto, about five feet thick woolly hair; his dress unknown. bring back the said apprentice shall re reward, and no charges will be paid, b
JO

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCE nine o'clock in the morning unt in the afternoon, on each day, durin the General Assembly, in the committe
By order,
November 16, 1792. JON.