The Printer of the CENTINEL of the North-Western TERRITORY, in the Public.

HAVING arrived at Cincinnati, he has applied himself to that which has been the principal object of his removal to this country, the Publication of a New-Paper.

This country is in its infancy, and the inhabitants are daily exposed to an enemy who, hot content with taking away the lives of men in the field, have swept away whole families, and burnt their habitations. We are well aware that the want of a regular and certain trade or trade down the Mississippi deprives this country in a great measure of money at the present time. These are discouragements, nevertheless I am led to believe that the people of this country are disposed to promote science, and have the fullest assurance that the Press from its known utility will receive proper encouragement. And on my part am content with small gains, at the present, flattering myself that from attention to business, I shall preserve the good will of those who have already countenanced me in this undertaking, and secure the friendship of future population.

It is to be hoped that the CENTINEL will prove of great utility to the people of this Country, not only to inform them of what is going on in the settlement of the Atlantic in arms, and in arts of peace—but what more particularly concerns us, the different divisions of the States in the union, and especially of the North-Western Territory, at a distance from the seat of general government. It is a particular grievance, that the people have not been acquainted with the proceedings of the legislature of the union, in which they are so much interested, as any part of the United States. It is expected the CENTINEL will be a great measure remedy this mistake.

There are substantial advantages, which will result from the publication of this paper, but it will be a neglected minutiae to know to thousands particulars which make up the intelligence, though, in a general way, immediately interesting to the property of men, whether they be of a philosophical, political, historical or moral nature.

The EDITOR therefore feels his success on the merits of the publication, but as an inducement to the people of this country, he feels that he must observe that they will have an opportunity, by means of this paper, to take themselves and theirdigestions known abroad, if they have valuable talents to dispose of, it can be made known; if they have grievances to lay before the public; it can now be done. I hope therefore, all

Facsimile of first issue of the "Centinel of the North-Western Territory," the first newspaper published northwest of the Ohio River. Original in the library of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society. This reprint is made under the direction of the secretary of this Society, C. B. Gutbrieth.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, July 15.

Official account of the operations of the army in the Peninsula.

Head-Quarters, Herin; July 15.

The siege of Valenciennes is now pushed on vigorously; and in defiance of the efforts of the garrison to raise obstacles against it we lose but few men, because we no longer rely on bar works and attacks; since it is impossible for the enemy’s armies to come to relieving places; a circumstance which affords us every leisure to spare our men.

The night between the 6th and 7th has been employed inperfecting the batteries of the third parallel in establishing two new ones and in forming fresh communications. During the day we continue to enlarge the excavations. The heavy fire which the enemy incessantly kept up that night, from their cannon, mortars, and musketry, killed five officers and two hundred and fourteen; among whom we reckon count Hendon of the Imperial guard, who received a bad contusion on the leg.

In the afternoon on the 9th, the enemy directed a most extraordinary effort from the curtain near the gate of Mont, upon our batteries and communications, by means of a most lively discharge of cannon, mortars, and musketry, and the most skillful firing of our dismounting batteries silenced theirs. The night of the 9th they renewed the attempt, but with less success. The last twenty-four hours cost us five men killed, and 25 wounded. Among the latter is lieutenant Henry of the bombardiers.

The night between the 8th and 9th has been so zealous in pushing forward and completing the preceding works that two dismounted batteries of the third parallel, and one in the second, have been entirely smothered, and the communication brought to their requisite breadth.

PORTLAND, August 24.

On Monday left the Commerce, Capt. Philip Ulmer, with a party at the Island, the 8th of June; and brings intelligence that the Duke of York had been totally defeated in the neighbourhood of Clandon—and that three generals of the combined armies had been killed, and 5000 men. Capt. Ulmer brought English papers containing an account of the above defeat. A Scotch gentleman, present, in the Commerce law the papers; and adds, that the. THREE. HUNDRED. PAGES. that within five years there will not be a crowned head in Europe.

NEW YORK, September 4.

We are informed by Capt. Paillet, master of the Frip Carmagnole, that, while the combined forces were continuing the siege of Valenciennes, with redoubled ardor, Culline collected a numerous army, attacked them with great vigor, and entirely defeated them—The Duke of York was taken prisoner and conducted to Paris.

The same Captain, three days after he left Frie, fell in with a squadron belonging to the Republic, and was hailed by a frigate, he asked the Captain of the frigate, what news! the latter replied, ‘we are the masters of the sea.’ You will soon be the masters of the land,’ replied the American, who then told him the good news he had just communicated to the captain of the Carmagnole.

We learn by way of Bologna, that as Joseph, Prince of Lorraine, was advancing towards Kilk, a few leagues from Treves, at the head of a regiment of Hulles, a regiment of French dragoons, who had heard the intelligence, pursued him immediately with the resolution of seizing him. They fell upon the Hulles, cut out a great number of pieces, and the rear was either put to flight or made prisoners of war; Prince Joseph was among the latter.

Two vessels arrived from France in 32 days, have brought Paris news to the 8th of July.

At this period the National Convention had completed the constitution, decreed a meeting of a new National Convention on the 1st of September, and enjoined the executive council to continue the war with the greatest vigor; to suffer no part of the force of the republic—remains inactive, and to hear of no proposition of peace on the part of their enemies before the 1st of September. All the French citizens concerted with enthusiasm at the conclusion of this law.

The recruiting for the army went on as well as could be desired, and the sailors crowded from all parts on board the ships of the republic to support the honor of their flag. Commerce by law was suspended, and almost all the merchant vessels are converted into privateers; the prizes which they take are immolated and filed together, and the parts with abundance of property. The Genoese were frequently engaged at the beginning of the campaign, in which the French mariners have shown the greatest bravery in the different actions. Their enemies have done justice to their valor, but not to their number.
Extract of a letter from New-York, September 3.

"Captain Harvey arrived last night from London, in thirty-six days. He brings papers to the 23rd of July. Conde was taken last night London. The gunnery being dazed out—Valence's fleet holds out, and Francis Childs, who came passenger, says, the combined army cannot subdue long in its present situation, for want of supply and forage.

FRIDEBURG, October 1.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Richmond, dated Sept. 1st.

"The number of deaths I think daily increase, and instead of the disorder being in one street, it now spreads all over the city. Scarcé a street, alley or lane, but what are more or less afflicted, and there seems no end to it. Go through any part of this great city, and you will find it deserted, and the highway, and curious a street or alley, and you see not a soul to accompany them. If they do, it is at a distance, and something cautiously at their mouths and noisemakers at hand. Would it be supposed so great a man as Dr. Hutchinson, would be interfered with by a few friends, walking as above—it was the case, and many of equal note since, with much less parade. It is believed, upwards of fifty die some days, and many are of note. If one should die, a number don't exaggerate the account.

Sept. 18. It is currently reported and believed, that two died and were buried yesterday, and nearly as many as the day before. This morning as yesterday, is cool and fine, which gives hopes the disorder may abate.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9, 1793.

Many reports having been circulated with respect to the attack made by the savages upon a convoy of provisions, some little time ago, between Fort St. Clair, and Fort Jefferson, the following is an authentic account of that affair.

Lient. Lowrie, of the 2nd, and Ensign Boyd, of the 3rd infantry, with a command consisting of about ninety, non-commissioned officers and privates, having under their convoy twenty wagons loaded with grain and corn, and six others, were attacked between day-light and sun-rise, seven miles advanced of Fort St. Clair, on the morning of the 17th ult. These two gallant young gentlemen, with thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, bravely fell in action. It would appear that, after the fall of the officers, the party did not make much resistance, which was naturally to be expected.

The Indians killed or carried off about seventy horses, leaving the wagons and flour stranded in the road, and they were brought into the camp, five miles advanced of Fort Jefferson, on the 20th ult., with scarcely any other loss of damage, except what is before mentioned.

In the twilight of Saturday evening the 17th ult., a party of about forty or fifty Indians made an attack upon White's station, ten miles north of this place. When they were discovered, two men, a woman and three children, were outside of the station, one of the men and two of the children were killed, the others could not gain their cabins but fled to some others on the opposite bank of Mill-Creek, about ten miles distant. The Indians ran instantly into the station, which was only secured by a raid between two ranges of cabins for a distance of 200 yards, and the men and cabins were evacuated, and only two men left to defend the station—both they fired, at each shot an Indian fell, the others picked up the dead bodies, and in great trepidation retreated, one of the men fired a second time as they were going off, and wounded another. Two dead have been found since at no great distance, and a rise gun of considerable value beside one of them, which was probably him, who was wounded in the retreat. It is conjectured they had returned back to their settlements, as none have since been discovered on our frontier.

We learn that the army are preparing to go to their winter quarters on the South-west branch of the Miami, six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson—while the ground of encampment is already laid off, in the form of a rhombus, three hundred yards long, on a commanding situation.

The mounted volunteers under Gen. Scott, are to return home, the convalescents, and such as are dismounted, by the road. They are, on the second fall, with ten davizations. They were, on their return, an exhibition, and by a circuitous route come in, but what is particularly intended, or what could they take, has not yet transpired.

AWAKE, fellow Bards! awake from your slumber, Give the people a scrap of poetic lumber, Never mind it a rush through, Critics are angry, And d—y your left Odes as low, flat, or wavy Vainly they shrowd, Pope and Thomson to hinder From courting the muse, like true Peter Fingers. Since the like of what? Poet will certainly follow, Why mayn't you too, and I, beg the smiles of Apollo.

ANECDOCTE.

Milton was asked by a friend, whether he would instruct his daughter in the different languages! To which he replied, "no, for one is sufficient for a woman."

Subscribers to this Paper, will please to call at the office for it, as there has been a subscription-paper mislaid, and the names of a number of subscribers not yet known to the Printer.

Subscriptions for this paper will be received in Columbia, by John Armstrong Esquire; North-Bend, by Aaron Cadwall Esquire; Colerain, by Capt. John Dunlap, and in New-Port, by Capt. John Bartle.

W. MAXWELLS
Cincinnati, November 9, 1793.
WHY should our wishes mis their aim? Why does our love of wealth, and fame, With jarring pursuits clash.
My friends 'tis strange, self love, that rules The bulk of men, should make them fools, Their pockets drain of cash.

"The mystic cause I did explore, My neighbors failings counted o'er, And blamed their want of thought; My occupation I despis'd New schemes, and calling fraud devis'd And found them all but nought.

Tu Cincinnati they'd my course, With flight in hand, without a horse, 'Twas galling to my mind! Till on the banks of Ohio's flood, We near a chinky cabin stood For selling grog design'd.

Behind his bar the cheerful holl, Had for him down, his books to post First took a morning dram Thrice the blotted leaf he turn'd, The want of money still he murn'd, The license fees did damn.

The profits of a barrel told, If paid for, but as soon as told Would court him full ten pounds, But hallow'd by five hundred throat's One half not worth so many greats, 'T would scarcely be tea crows.

The gripping jugs who whisky drink, And for the fame, have ready shank Too rarely is are dry, One glass a piece will serve they'll say, And home, it's rare home will go away Nor will a second try:

But jolly seals who love to dip Deep in a bowl of punch or dip, Malt have a cup on score, As what is the tavern's curse! Fit men but seldom hold the purse, Or money's worth in store.

Happy the grog man near the fort When soldiers with their money spare, And give it for a song: But oh! the cruel late campaign Has call'd away this jolly train, I hope they'll not stay long.

Thus fagely spoke the man of grog, My gross toot was quite agree, While he tip off a glass, Sure then I cry'd I could but know, When times again, would turn out no Light should my hours pass.

Pray H. — Y. K. pray tell me when Those jovial fools will come again, With three months pay, or two; But in the stream to spill with glee I'd roll a keg to the fort side And keep a tavern too.

Mr. Printer,

Perhaps it would be going too far, to dispute the authority of our Legislature, to lay taxes for the due administration of justice, and for purposes tending to the good order of society in general. But it will not be contended that these laws ought to bear hard on the inoffensive citizens more than others, having the same protection from government.

There are two species of service, which every person in society owes to the government, the one from his person to repel the attack of the common enemy — the other, from his property, to defray all necessary expenses, which might have effect to defend and secure to him his profession of whatever kind.

The first of these services being intended to protect the persons of each individual, operates equally on all — the life of each individual being equally precious: but for the contribution exacted by government out of our property being intended for the preservation or protection of the real that property, ought to be in proportion to the quantity protected.

We will suppose that, A has 100 dollars worth of merchandise that B holds 1000 dollars in lands which different property is under the equal protection of government, it then follows, that as A has ten times more protected than B, that his contribution to the public service is to be in the same proportion. This will lead to some observations on the law requiring the traders in this Territory and the tavern keepers to take out licenses previous to their entering on their different vocations, and for which license sixteen dollars must be paid, as is suggested for county expenses; these two classes of professions are taxed to the total exclusion of all others, cannot easily be known unless we suppose them to be less virtuous than their fellow citizens, or less useful to the community.

It cannot be supposed that the legislature are disposed to make this law perpetual, and yet no limitation is in the act, it appears to have been calculated merely to have the landed interest from paying taxes; and this is not all; when one of the greatest landowners in the government was, and still is one of the legislature. Human nature is the same in all countries, and felt interest is never taken away by any office: man is man, and he will do what conduces to his private emoluments, whether he be priest, judge, or king. If taxes are necessary under this government, and that a power is vested in the legislature, the people ought to be taxed in proportion to their property.

If we will let the great landholders go exempt from taxes, they will keep their lands until their avarice is satisfied in the sale of them; on the contrary, if their property be taxed with that of the trader, and poor tavern keeper, they will be obliged to sell their great tracts in small parcels to fill people as will make immediate settlements, and who will be more terrible to the savage enemies of this country, than all the three dollar soldiers that can be collected from the Continent.

The money collected from these two professions does not go all to the treasury, for a sixteenth part goes to commissioners, for whom there is no more use, than a barber would have for a stone hammer to knock the punks off his customers face, before he applies the razor. The county treasurer's receipt would be as good for fifteen dollars to the merchant, &c. as it would be for fifteen to the commissioner; and sixteenth part of the tax saved to the country, but when it is not well known whether a law can be popularly received, it then becomes necessary to make peace with those people who seem to be hostile to give opposition.

It may easily be foreseen from the little regard the judges of the general court has paid to this Territory, that had not our governor come at this time as the harbinger of peace, every little magistrate might assume the importance of a demi-god; the county courts would have supreme jurisdiction, and they were to that person who would have authority; for rectitude of conduct would be laughed at, and a host of attachments with their cursed offspring interrogatories, and vexatious in the sullen muck of tyrannical British legal authorities, to bear the stings to the dreary recollections of a jail, or keep that peace which he had never broke.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY in the Town of Pittsburgh the co operative Water and Market, &c. by

A. ADGATE and Co.

Manufactured and kept for sale a confidant supply of all kinds of Casson and Wood cards, either by the box or single pair, at the same prices as at their factory in the city of Philadelphia. Also machine, latties, clock, printers and jack cards: where likewise will be kept for sale, a neat and fashionable assortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries of all kinds, of a superior quality, at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1793.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, (on Friday the 11th ult.) a little above the North-Bend on the river, or on shore at the North-Bend, a Parchment Pocket-Book, containing a number of valuable papers of no use to any person but the owner, whoever finds, and returns it to the Subscriber shall have the above reward.

Job Gard,
Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1793.