

Several gentlemen convened on business; it was mentioned among us that the President of the United States had fallen from his horse and had some indisposition ever since: one of the company observed that he had rather that any ten men in the United States should die than the President;—Another answered, I suppose you would except yourself! No Sir, replied the first, I would not except myself; my life is of little value, compared with his and I should not hesitate to be one of the ten if my death would continue a life so valuable to the community.

Ten thousand toasts accompanied by the voices of as many cannon on any celebrated day were, louds and nothing else, compared with this effusion of genuine patriotism—Blush all ye tyrants of every description that a citizen of Philadelphia has said more for an elective Chief Magistrate of a Republican Government than one of your vassals could be found to say or submit to for you.

July 31, 1794.

Courts of Nisi Prius will be held the ensuing Fall, by Chief Justice M^r. Kean and Judge Shippen, In York County on Monday 22d of September.

Lancaster County 29th September. Northampton County Wednesday 22d October.

By Judges Yates and Smith, In Dauphin County on Monday 6th October.

In Northumberland County on Monday 12th October.

In Mifflin County on Monday 20th October.

In Huntingdon on Thursday 23d October.

Mr. FENNO, If the following Anecdote should appear to your readers in general to contain as much *naïveté* as I think it does, they will be pleased with your inserting it.

ABOUT twenty years ago two physicians in New-York had a terrible dispute in the newspapers, which they continued so long that almost every body grew tired of it:—a Quack, who then lived in that city, wrote the following Epigram, which was published, and put an end to the dispute.

“Between S. and P. what means all this pother?
You als you, says one, and you als you, says t’other;
But, wits, hear the sentence which ev’ry one passes;
As sure as you’re born, you are both or you asses.”

From an English Paper.

Mr. Piinter, Your benevolence will not be averse to communicate to the public the following fact; through the channel of your paper:—My footman, in bringing up the urn for breakfast yesterday, fell with it on the stairs, and scalded both his hands and arms all over in a dreadful manner.

His mistress had happened to mention, in his hearing, but a few days before, the great benefit which she and I had repeatedly experienced from applying INK immediately to a burn. The moment the young man met with this accident, he flew to the ink bottle, and spread its contents wherever the scald extended. In about an hour after, the pain was gone; he was able to wait on dinner; and this morning he is perfectly well.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Mr. FENNO, THE late opposition to the Law in the attack on Gen. Nevill is perhaps too severely reprobated under an idea that the individuals who have thus transgressed were aware of the extent of their crime: This Sir, I may venture to assure you is far from being the truth, since it is well known that a very great portion of these lawless men have but lately arrived in the country from Ireland, that they are so extremely ignorant of the free principles which govern our Republic, that they have readily believed the reports which a few discontented and wicked men have disseminated among them;—viz. That the rich people in the lower Towns pay no taxes.—That two or three men have got all the power and almost all the money of the country into their hands, and that they are striving to obtain the little that may be yet in the hands of the poor, through the medium of the Excise which they are told a slight opposition will remove. This being a simple statement of facts, the next thing will be, to consider the remedy.

As it may be extremely difficult to

detect and to punish the villains who thus sow the seeds of discontent—it may be proper to attend to the soil where those obnoxious weeds are sown. Some method must be fallen into, by which, the ignorant Emigrants may be instructed in the nature and principles of our free government, before they are suffered to run wild in the woods; or if this cannot be effected all further importation of ignorant and vicious men without industry or any other useful qualification whatever ought to be restrained by government, and none should be suffered to land but such as should bring vouchers for their social qualities: for us to continue to import annually to our country, a set of men, who, instead of improving the lands, become petty tyrants—who, either through ignorance or vice, may be led to overturn all Law and order, till one of their own leaders, under pretence of *setting things to rights*, may place himself at the head of affairs, and govern us as he pleases, may one day make us the ridicule of all the world, if we are not on our guard in *future*.

With respect to the present question, I do not believe that in the instance, the merits of the law are the only object—but I ask, Will you my countrymen, support the laws, as they are *openly* enacted by the *free suffrages* of your *free representatives*—freely chosen by yourselves—or will you be governed by a few ignorant and idle fresh imported foreigners set on by madmen, who, under feigned names, admit each other, not by free suffrage, but by *dark and secret* ballot into a *dark and secret* conclave from whence they avail themselves of the glorious freedom of the press to send forth as much of their venom as they dare to publish; the rest they intrust to *secret* corresponding committees.

I demand of you, which do you prefer? On your choice depends mine, for I am attached to no particular soil. I can say with the immortal Franklin—“Where liberty dwells, there is my country.”

Yours, &c.
PEREGRINE PEACEABLE.

By this Day's Mail.

MARTINSBURG, JULY, 28.

Important Intelligence.

Last evening arrived here two gentlemen from Lexington, Kentucky, which they left the 14th instant, and who favoured us with the following interesting intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville, to his friend in Lexington, dated July 4, 1794.

“On the morning of the 30th ult. the escort of the convoy under Major M^r. Mahan were attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery, by upwards of one thousand, some say about fifteen hundred Indians, who also assaulted that Fort in every direction, but were repulsed with great slaughter; they again renewed the attack, but at a more respectable distance, keeping a very heavy and constant fire all that day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the first instant, but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, with loss and disgrace from the very field where they had on a former occasion been proud and victorious.

“We lost 21 men killed, and had 29 men wounded during the action; among the former, we have to lament the death of the gallant Major M^r. Mahan, the brave Capt. Hartthorne, Lieut. Craig, and Cornet Torry; amongst the latter the intrepid Captain Taylor of Dragoons, and Lieut. Drake of the infantry.

“In the course of the action upwards of two hundred horses were killed or taken; but certain it is, a considerable number were in possession of the enemy, loaded with *dead Indians*.

“It does not appear that the enemy could possibly have received any information of this escort; their object was to carry Fort Recovery by a coup de main—Major Wells, who has since reconnoitred the ground the Indians occupied on the day and night preceeding the action, is decidedly of the opinion, that the enemy had double the number of warriors in the assault on the 30th ult. that they

had in the action of the 4th of November, 1791.

The above-mentioned gentlemen inform, that the first detachment of General Scott's volunteer militia marched the 11th inst. the second the 14th, and the third were to march the 16th, to join General Wayne.

By a traveller who passed through this town on Saturday morning, and who left the Crab Orchard the 11th inst. we were informed, that General Scott had completed his body of 2000 volunteer horsemen in Kentucky, before he left it, and that they were to set out on the 10th to join General Wayne at Greenville. There had been no recent action with the Indians as has been currently reported here for some days past.

FREDERICKSBURGH, July 24. Extract of a letter from an officer in the Western army, to his friend in this town, dated Diagoon Encampment, June 26.

“The British have advanced from Detroit in the Miami of the Lake as far as Roche de Bout, distant from our head-quarters about 75 miles; where they have erected a fort, and have four pieces of artillery mounted. On our side exertions are making for an active campaign; our regular force may be estimated at 1700, fit for duty; in addition to this, we shall have upwards of 2000 mounted volunteers from Kentucky.”

RICHMOND, July 28.

The elegant corps of artillery and light infantry, commanded by Captains Quarrior and Richardson, returned on Saturday from the expedition on which they set out last Monday.—We hear they did not reach the field of action, as the enemy were quelled by the gallantry and dispatch of the troop of horse of this city, who attended General Marshall, the Commander in Chief of the several corps deputed on this expedition.—It would give us pleasure if we could gratify our readers with the particulars of this affair, which appears to have been interesting and important in the highest degree, if we may judge from the celerity with which the troops of this city, Petersburg, Norfolk, &c. &c. were dispatched to the scene of danger. We trust however that the object is attained without the loss of any of our brave and active fellow-citizens, as we presume a treaty must have been concluded with the enemy or the troops would not have been counter-manded.

Last evening arrived in town from Smithfield, Captain Hicks and his Troop, of Cavalry, accompanied by General Marshall.

ALEXANDRIA, July 29.

The late attempt to fit out a privateer at Smithfield (on James River) merits the pointed disapprobation of every good citizen of Virginia. Privateering at best, that is, an individual of one nation seizing the property of an individual of another who never injured him, though they are subjects of powers that are at war, cannot be called by any better name than *licensed robbery*: much less should it be countenanced when in open violation of the existing laws and the declared sense of the government and people at large. It is true the British have unprovoked and without the least plausible pretext, seized our vessels and interrupted and injured our commerce; but we are not to redress the grievance by practising the same reprehensible conduct; nor is it the method an *injured* individual should pursue to obtain retribution, as the property of the innocent is as likely to fall into his hands as that of the guilty. It would be ridiculous in a man who had a horse stolen to plead a right to take his neighbour's—the cases are not dissimilar.

“On the 4th of June Mr. Lewis Hipkins, of the Little Falls of Potowmack, was unfortunately bitten by a mad dog; on the 24th inst. symptoms of the canine disease appeared, which terminated his existence on the night of the 28th. Independent of the melancholy circumstances of his death, the loss of so good and useful a citizen is a subject of public regret.”

NEW-YORK, August 1.

The following paragraphs are taken from a *Montego Bay* paper of the 28th June, received yesterday:

We hear that the Rose frigate is to go to the coast of America.

Monday last arrived here the American brig Gratitude, Clark, from Philadelphia.

It is reported that the post of Charboniere, which overlooked the plain of Port-au-Prince, and commanded the road

leading thence to Jackmel, was taken a few days ago by a detachment from our troops, who are thus secured from any assault on the part of the insurgents.

The brigands totally failed in their late assault on Tiburon. After their defeat they fled to a camp at a considerable distance, were attacked there, and nearly all cut to pieces.

The last arrivals have furnished this market with nearly 4000 barrels of flour.

Monday, the 16th instant, his honor the Lieutenant Governor having granted permission to the French Royalists to testify their joy at the late successes in St. Domingo; *Te Deum Laudamus* in thanksgiving for the capture of Port-au-Prince, was performed here with all possible pomp and solemnity.

The Reverend Rector and the Vestry of Kingston were pleased on this occasion to facilitate the performance, by permitting it to be celebrated in the Parish Church.

The astonishing concourse of French and English who were present, proved that they felt an equal interest in the success of his Majesty's arms.

M. the Abbe Blacet, who officiated, pronounced a homily, which we regret was not sufficiently heard:—The sentiments therein expressed were such as ought to actuate every heart; union, oblivion of injuries, gratitude to their benefactors, and fidelity to their protectors.

The ceremony was closed with “*God save the King*,” sung by Madam Dubourg, accompanied by the organ and military music.—The chorus shewed how heartily the French united their voices with the English, when they pray for the King.

We learn that Timothy Pickering, Esq. is to hold a treaty with the Six-Nations of Indians, the 8th day of next September.

Extract of a letter from Le Beuf, dated June 25.

The Commissioners remain here inactive, as far as relates to the *Presqu'Isle* business, owing to the improper interference of the federal executive. The President may have acted from the best motives, but the measure has proved very injurious to this state, and the United States in general.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The brig Seven Brothers, from Barbadoes; Gratitude, Capt. Clark, in 22 days from Jamaica; and the schooner Delaware, Capt. Davis, in 30 days from ditto, are arrived at the Fort: The brig Isabella and Ann, Capt. Hampton, from the West-Indies, sent into Wilmington—he saw a French frigate of 28 guns steering for New-York, but his signal not being answered from the British 74, which lay at Sandy-Hook, she put off to sea again; he afterwards saw her board a pilot-boat off the Delaware Capes.

A Bermudian privateer shewing 10 guns, but has only 8 iron, is cruising off our Capes.

The British 64 which lay in the Road, and the two Liverpool ships, from this port proceeded to sea yesterday morning.

Capt. Hicks left at New Orleans the brig —, capt. Miller, of Philadelphia. The Georgia Packet, Stephenson, failed from this port, a few days before he left that place.

Arrivals at Savannah.

Ship Four Sisters, Jones, Liverpool
Brig Mary, Saunders, Jamaica

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
Principles and Observations
APPLIED TO THE
MANUFACTURE AND INSPECTION
OF

Pot and Pearl Ashes.

By DAVID TOWNSEND,
Inspector of Pot and Pearl-Ashes for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Published according to Act of Congress. These observations relate to an extensive business; and are designed, in the plainest manner, to convey profitable information to those interested in it, who have not leisure or opportunity to search for the principles therein contained, in the writings of professional Chemists.
Aug. 2

Was left on the 10th

July, along side of the sloop Sally, one barrel of Lined OIL, containing 27 gallons; no marks. The owner may have it again by applying to William Paul, No. 361, north Front Street, paying charges for the same.
July 22

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 100,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent on the Prizes—this Lottery is of 38,000 Tickets, in which are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society of Philadelphia Uteful Manufactures, have resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agree to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, R. King, Herman Le Roy, James Watt, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, a Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York. Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew M. Connel and Andrew B. yard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Joshua Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

Prize of	20,000 Dollars is	20,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	2,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
100	100	10,000
300	50	15,000
1000	20	20,000
2000	15	30,000
3000	12	36,000
8100	10	81,000

14,539 Prizes. 262,000
23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000
Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may trust, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Pateron, January 1, 1794.
On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. to&sf
The Lottery published by the Society for establishing useful manufactures, will commence drawing the first Tuesday in November next—

Philadelphia, July 7, 1794

Whereas James M^r. Gargle

of Cluettentam Township in Montgomery County in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by his Bill exhibited to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the said County set forth that sundry Title deeds by which he holds a certain Messuage & sixty-four acres of Land in the said Township, were greatly injured and effaced by accident; and prayed that examination of witnesses might be taken in order, that their testimony for his title to the said Farm should be perpetuated, Whereupon, on motion of William M. Smith, Esquire, of Counsel for the said James M^r. Gargle, it was considered by the said Judges in the said Court, that the prayer of the said Bill of right ought to be granted, and George Campbell and John Donaldson, Esquires, were appointed Commissioners to take the said examination, to whom a Commission under form of Law hath been issued.

Public Notice

is hereby given, that the said Commissioners have appointed Wednesday, the 30th day of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to meet at the house of the said William M. Smith, the fourth-east corner of Chestnut and Fifth-Streets in the City of Philadelphia, to take the said examinations.

JAMES M^r. GARGLE
[Lawyer]

July 11.
To the Electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS being the last year of the present Sheriff's time in office, I take the liberty to offer myself a Candidate, and solicit your votes and interests in my favour, to place me on the return at the next general Election, as his successor for said office; in doing which, you will confer an obligation that will be gratefully remembered, by

Your most obedient,
and humble servant,
JOHN BAKER.
[Lawyer]