

At a numerous Meeting of Citizens, held last evening, in Harmony-street, the following Citizens were nominated, as suitable persons to fill the offices of Aldermen and Common-Council Men.

SAMUEL ISRAEL, Sec'y.

ALDERMEN.

Isaac Snowden; William Adcock; Isaac Howell; Andrew Guyer.

COMMON COUNCIL-MEN.

Eliza Gordon; Henry Kammerer; John Poudon; Hugh Ferguson; Godfrey Haga; John Barker; Jacob Lawfowler; Jacob Bright; John Dunlap; And. Kenney, Mer. Samuel M. Lane; William Rush; Robert Aitkin; Benj. F. Baeh; Haas Pennington; John Connelly; John Porter; James Sharfwood; Andrew Tybout; Thomas Leiper; David Jackson; Peter Kraft; Joseph Lownes; Mathew Lawler; Robert Ralston; Israel Israel; William M. Fadden; Leonard Jacoby; William Peltz; Abraham Shoemaker.

At a meeting held for the purpose, it was agreed to offer the following List of Citizens, as suitable persons to fill the offices of Aldermen and Common-Council Men, at the ensuing Election to-morrow.

Particular attention hath been paid to the places of their residence, so as to divide the city equally, and to select such characters as will attend punctually to the important duties of their appointment.

ALDERMEN.

Isaac Snowden | James Ash
Isaac Hazleburst | Priestley Blackiston

COMMON-COUNCIL-MEN.

David Jackson | Benj. Chow, jun.
James C. Fisher | Samuel M. Fox
Alex. Anderson | John Craig
Godfrey Haga | Joseph P. Norris
John Perot | Robert Ralston
Leonard Jacoby | Wm. Garrigues
Edw. Randolph | Francis West
Lawrence Seckel | Robert Wain
Henry Drinker | Francis Gurney
Michael Keppel | Samuel Coates
Thomas Ewing | John Connelly
Caleb North | Thomas Cumpston
J. Pennington, junr. | James Milligan
Samuel Meeklen | Benj. W. Morris
J. B. M'Kean | James Cox

IMPORTED,

And to be sold by

Jacob Parke,

No. 49, north side of Market, between Front and Second streets Philadelphia,

A General Assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, &c. &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Smiths' anvils, vices and files	Barlow, pen and other pocket knives
Sawmill, crosscut, hand and other saws	Razors
Carving chisels and gouges	Scissors
Carpenters' ditto	Needles
Plane irons	Ivory and bone combs
Drawing knives, and other edge tools	Best kirby fish hooks
Locks	Brass cabinet furniture
Hinges	Wagon boxes
Bolts and latches	Sheet brass
Nail sprigs, tacks and screws	Scalebeams
Frying pans	Splinter
Smoothing irons	Plated and tinned bridle bits and stirrups
Coffee-mills	Do. saddle nails
Candiedicks	Staples and plates
Snuffers	Worked furring webbs
Warming-pans	Diaper, girth and strain webbs
Table knives & forks	With most other kinds of Ironmongery,
Riding whips	Cutlery, Saddlery, Brass wares, &c.
4 mo. 14th.	cost 1/2

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

April 20, 1795.

Notice is hereby Given,

That agreeably to a bye law of the Stockholders, subscriptions will be opened at the company's office in Philadelphia, on the 24th day of May next, for one hundred additional shares of Capital stock in the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike road company. The sum to be demanded for each share will be three hundred dollars, and a sum equal to legal interest upon the several instalments called for from the original stockholders, to be calculated from the times the said instalments become severally due. One hundred dollars thereof to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder in three equal payments at 30, 60, and 90 days.

No person to be permitted to subscribe more than one share on the same day.

By order of the board,
WM. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.
April 14 cost 1/2

PUBLIC BALL.

Mr. M'DOUGALL's breaking-up Ball will be on Thursday evening next, at Oellers's Hotel.

Tickets to be had at No. 113 South Second street.

April 14 d3t

To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

Observing that my name is proposed in the newspapers, to be run at the Election to-morrow, as one of the Common Council for the City—I think it my duty to inform You that I cannot accept the appointment (if elected) on account of my other Engagements. I therefore request you will propose some other person to represent you in the room of Your Friend,

Samuel Coates.

April 13

For Hamburg,

The BRIG **ROSE,**
John Meany, master.

Now lying at Walnut street wharf, will sail in a few days, and has the greatest part of her cargo engaged. A few tons of freight will be taken, apply to

F. Coppinger,

No. 221, South Front near Pine street.

April 14 d

For Fredericksburgh in Virginia,

The BRIG **LITTLE SALLY,**
John Earl, master.

WILL sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, or to

Joseph Anthony & Son.

April 14 d6t

A Gardener wanted.

A person who understands the business of Kitchen Gardening, and can produce a good character, may have immediate employment—a single man would be preferred.

Apply at No. 30, Market street.

April 14 d5t

Newcastle Pier Lottery.

The returns of the drawing arrive daily at the OFFICE, No. 149, Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets—Where a correct Numerical Book is kept; also, the slips of each day's drawing regularly filed.—Information given where a few remaining tickets may be had, warranted undrawn. *Low prizes assured.*

The Twenty-third day's Drawing is arrived.

Washington Lottery.

The public are informed by authority, that this Lottery will positively commence at the close of Newcastle Lottery. Information given where tickets may be purchased, value 8 dollars each. Also, a few quarter tickets in the above lottery, signed by Samuel Blodget, which will entitle the holder to one fourth of the prize drawn to its number.

April 14 d

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

APRIL 15,

Will be Presented,

A COMEDY, (never performed here,) Called THE

BEAUX STRATAGEM.

Aimwell, Mr. Green.

Archer, Mr. Chalmers.

Sullen, Mr. Whitlock.

Sir Charles Freeman, Mr. Cleveland.

Foigard, Mr. Marshall.

Gibbett, Mr. Francis.

Hounslow, Mr. Solomons.

Bagshot, Mr. Darley, jun.

Boniface, Mr. Darley.

Serub, Mr. Morris.

Lady Bountiful, Mrs. Rowson.

Dorinda, Mrs. Francis.

Mrs. Sullen, Mrs. Whitlock.

Gipsey, Miss Willems.

Cherry, Mrs. Cleveland.

To which will be added,

(The last time this Season,) a

MUSICAL DRAMA, in two Acts,

Called THE

Children in the Wood.

Sir Rowland, Mr. Green.

Lord Alford, Mr. Marshall.

Walter, Mr. Harwood.

Apathy, Mr. Francis.

Gabriel, Mr. Moreton.

Oliver, Mr. Darley, jun.

Ruffian, Mr. Bliffett.

Helen, Mrs. Solomons.

Josephine, Mrs. Marshall.

Winifred, Mrs. Rowson.

Boy, Master Parker.

Girl, Miss Solomons.

A LIMNER from Europe.

WHO has acquired a certain celebrity in the art of taking faithful and agreeable Likenesses, in several parts of the world, where he has resided, is desirous of making a tender of the exercise of his abilities (in that line) to the public of this flourishing city, where the eras of the arts is set in motion by the enlightened part of its inhabitants, of whose protection and encouragement he humbly claims a small share.

Specimens of his skill in painting may be seen at his room, No. 93, South Eighth street, between Walnut and Spruce Streets at Mr. Henry Andrew Heins's.

N. B. His prices are very moderate and he warrants Likenesses.

April 3

d15t

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Jan. 7.

Letter from the Commander in Chief of the army of the North, to the Representative of the people Bellegarde.

Head-Quarters at Bois-le-Duc, December 29, Citizen Representative,

The Committee of Public Safety gave directions to prosecute the campaign by taking Grave, the Isle of Bommel, and the completion of the blockade of Breda. I have now to announce, that by the most singular good fortune, the whole has been accomplished in one day. We are indebted to the rigour of the season for supplying the means of clearing the barrier, behind which the enemy were entrenched, by freezing the rivers Waal and Meuse for a considerable extent, over which it would have been impossible for us to construct bridges for want of boats. We seized the moment at which the ice was sufficiently strong to allow us to pass without danger to the troops; and on the morning of the 27th, notwithstanding the excessive cold, our army attacked the enemy for an extent of about twelve leagues, from Nimegueu to beyond the river Necker, and were as usual, victorious in every quarter.

The right wing, extending from Nimegueu to Fort St. Andre, was employed in watching the movements of the enemy, while the center made themselves masters of the Isle of Bommel, and Langtraat, and the left forced the lines of Breda; the passage of the Meuse before the Isle of Bommel, was effected in three columns under the command of general Daendels and citizen Sochifier, brigadier-general: citizens Crafs and Mercier, commanders of battalions of the brigade of Lombards. The first received a slight wound.

The dispositions were so well made and executed, that notwithstanding the formidable entrenchments with which the enemy had fortified the ditches and villages, the troops passed the Meuse, took possession of the different batteries of Bommel and of Fort St. Andre, with that rapidity and courage of which the army has afforded such numerous proofs; and without having along with them a single piece of cannon, they took sixty from the enemy, several horses, a quantity of baggage, and about 600 prisoners. The number of prisoners would have been much more considerable, if the troops who were to make the attack at Fort St. Andre, had been able to come up at the hour appointed. The enemy effected their retreat from the fort, leaving, however, behind them, all their artillery.

General Osten, who was entrusted with the attack of Langtraat, completely succeeded, although he had with him only two battalions, the first and second of the 176th half brigade, and the fifth of the chasseurs infantry. They carried the forts and entrenchments of Derveren, Kapel and Waspick, with incredible ardor; took 30 pieces of cannon, a quantity of ammunition, baggage and some prisoners. This attack was so much the more brilliant, as it was entirely executed upon the ice of the inundations.

General Borneau, who, at the same time, attacked the lines of Breda, was equally successful. He took from the enemy 18 pieces of artillery, a pair of colours, and the military chest of a regiment, with about 200 horses.

General Lemaire, who formed the attack of the left, was ordered to take the lines in the rear, by directing his operations against the posts of Oudenbolk and Sevenbergen, of which he obtained possession. He took about 600 prisoners, two pieces of cannon, a pair of colours, a quantity of baggage, and about 100 horses. We have gained in all, by the operations of this fortunate day, about 120 pieces of artillery, 1,600 prisoners, a pair of colors, and 300 horses.

This victory was followed by the taking of Grave, which, on the same day, capitulated to General Salm, who allowed the garrison to march out with the honors of war, but upon condition that they should afterwards be carried into France as prisoners. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the terrible fire kept up, for nearly a month, on our troops, who formed the blockade, and the bombardment, we had only thirteen men killed and wounded.

We found in the districts of Bommel and Langtraat, a considerable quantity of forage, of which we had begun to be in want. We are now completely masters of the course of the Meuse, the navigation of which is indispensable to supplying our army with provisions, on account of the impossibility of procuring provisions by land carriage.

After bestowing a merited eulogium upon all the troops, I must render particular justice to all the generals who commanded. They all contributed to the success of the day, by their talents

and courage. Generals Moreau and Sauviac, had a share in forming the dispositions of the plan of attack: the latter forgot in the heat of action, as he has forgotten during the whole of the campaign, that he had lost the use of one of his legs: he ordered himself to be conducted to the Isle of Bommel, and seconded the ardor and courage of his companions in arms.

Health and fraternity.

PICHEGRU.

The committee of legislation presented the list of the new Judges and Jurors of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Saladin reported from the commission of twenty-one, appointed to enquire, whether or not there was ground for a decree of accusation against Collet D'Herbois, Billaud Varennes, Barriere and Vadier, that the commission had not received the necessary papers from the committee of public safety.

Andre Dumont said, that the committee had directed him to collect the papers for the commission; that a difficulty having arisen with respect to communicating the secret orders of the old committees of government, this had occasioned some delay; but that the committee of public safety having decided that the secret orders should be communicated to the commission, the papers would soon be read.

Cambon observed that since the Convention had ordered a report to be made on the means of diminishing the quantity of assignats in circulation, a rumor had been circulated that it was intended to do this by declaring a great part of the assignats waste paper. He moved that the Convention should contradict this rumor by a formal decree, which after some debate was passed.

On the 4th the committee of Public Safety communicated a letter from Porcher, commissioner in the department of Loiret and the neighboring departments, stating, that since the suppression of the maximum the markets were much more plentifully supplied than before, with but a very small rise in the price of corn. "I heard" added he, "the day before my departure from Orleans, provisions and other commodities, which it was almost impossible to obtain before, cried publicly in the streets at a lower price than that of the maximum."

Breard, Marec, and Chazel, were elected into the committee of public safety, in the room of Merlin of Douai, Delmas, and Fourcroy, who went out by rotation.

Claudel, Vardon, Rovere, and Gaffroy, were elected into the committee of general safety, in the room of Bourdon of Oise, Montmayon, Morille, and Mathieu, who went out by rotation.

On the 5th the committees of public instruction, finance, and public security, in a long report, stated various instances of the acquirements made by the deaf and dumb, and proposed the plan of a decree, which was adopted, for continuing and improving the establishments for persons in this unfortunate situation.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DECEMBER 29.

Armonville obtained liberty of speech in order to answer the denunciation of Claudel, who had some days since declared at the Tribune, that the incendiary speech pronounced by Billaud Varennes at the Jacobins, had made such an impression on the head of the deputy Armonville that passing across the Thuilleries he began to cry out "we must still have a million of heads; not less than a million."

Armonville, "On the same day, you suspended the fittings of one of the popular societies of Paris (the Jacobins): I happened to pass by a group of individuals assembled in the Thuilleries; I saw no citizens in wooden shoes among them; none of them wore the honorable mark of industry; they were all of those men, who hid themselves in the moment of danger and now when the Republic is every where triumphant present themselves as saviours of France, fight battles in Coffee houses make civic sacrifices at splendid tables, condemn the measures the republic was faved by, draw out lists of prescriptions and hum continually in the ears of those energetical patriots, who are used to break tigers and crush lions but scorn to raise their arm against a swarm of vile insects. The orator who harranged the group represented all the Jacobins as rogues, blood-drinkers and plunderers of the Republic; and his worthy auditor answered at each sentence: "down with the Jacobins."—Down exclaimed I, with all rogues wherever they may be found. These words have given offence they furrowed and forced me to explain. I told them that I called rogues all the intriguers and dilapidators, all engrossers of provisions and merchandizes, all those men who speculate on public misery and feed on the groans of the poor and that if their number amounted to a whole million, they were all unworthy of being Republicans. Then they broke out in menaces, told those who passed by, I had demanded a million of heads and

accompanied me to the committee of general security; this is the truth: I leave it to the chiefs of the columniators to invent fables, and overwhelm the patriots with bale invectives.

"Claudel, I now call upon thee, to declare here in the face of the Convention whether thou art my denunciator or whether there exists in the committee of general security a single proof contrary to what I just now acknowledged."

Claudel wanted to answer but he was interrupted and the Convention passed to the order of the day.

From the Georgia Gazette.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

FOR want of opportunity to approach thee I am confined to this public conveyance to trust a public concern of great moment in the eyes of thousands. I trust thy most public and greatest of stations is accompanied with piety towards that law which the wonderful Counsellor has in understanding wrote in all men's hearts.—Alas! it is drowned by a deluge of laws these 44 centuries invented by men's reason.

The law written in the heart lays to all men "Long for nothing but God." The obeying of this law (as Moses shewed in the ten commandments) is a sure preservative against the ten capital crimes, the tenth and last whereof is coveting thy neighbor's wife, man servant, maid servant, ox, ass, or any thing that is his.

The Northern Hemisphere contains the greatest part of this peninsula, properly Euphratia, impiously called America, after an arrogant European, * is inhabited ever since one century after the Deluge by a people originally called Dehutes, descending from one of the ten sons of Aikenas, great grand son by Gomer to Noah.—These Dehutes are now improperly called Indians.

The four European Nations, English, French, Spaniards, and Portuguese, like four rivers flowing from East to West, have in the prophetic style of Isaiah XVIII. overflowed; uphratia, (no more recoverable) spoiled the land for the Aborigines, who with partial generosity and partial weakness, submitted to this practice by Moses marked as the tenth capital crime, which, for want of obedience to the law written in the heart, is not only committed the six and a quarter centuries, but this year 1795, by mens reason invented law, made virtue, and by this virtue the Jafoo lands, chiefly possessed by the Cherokee nation, (driven from their original habitation between Savannah and Tansee rivers to a distance 300 miles west) is bought and selling, without enquiring whether this feathered, pecked, and mated out, yea people trodden down, can or cannot do without it, or are willing to dispose of their most ancient possession.

This Jafoo land is said to be an acquisition by a surrender of the nation to the Crown of Great Britain. No surrender at that distance ever existed, except it be one tract of 700 acres of land the Upper Cherokee Nation ceded forever to support a garrison in a fort, as anno 1774, in the history adjoined to my general surveys of part of this peninsula, I have personally delivered into the very hands of George III. the present King of England, and to the Earl of Dartmouth, at that time Secretary of State for the American department, the original whereof is in his possession.

The Upper Cherokee Nation, by the ad vice of their Uka, at that time one called Old Hope, and the Principals of that Nation, consisting of about 10,000 persons, 2000 whereof were warriors and gunmen, who, when abroad at war, or in autumn on their hunting, their old men, women and babes, at home, were exposed to the barbarous hatchet of the Janecs, their inveterate, withal daftardly enemies, solicited in the year 1746, James Glen the Governor of South Carolina, to have a fort built and garrisoned at the westernmost extremity of their settlements, at the Old Town Taskegee, that their defences might have a place to resort to. This request was annually repeated, and as often they had occasion to send a talk to the Government.

In 1755 I was invited by said Governor to fortify Charleston, whose whole defence the great hurricane in 1752 had washed away. The fortification I had in anno 1756 in great forwardness. At this time the Cherokees renewed their ten years application; proposals were made to me for undertaking that service; the Nation had of

* Prince Mattock ap Own, 1170, discovered the northern part of Euphratia on the northern hemisphere. A German noble, Martin Boehm, in 1482, discovered in the fourth hemisphere the east coast of Euphratia from river La Plata to the great creek that divides from Patagonia the island called Terra del Feugo, which gives the most southermost cape to this globe. Christopher Columbus, who discovered, anno, 1492, the southermost extent of Euphratia on the north hemisphere, as far as the river Oroneko. The two Cabots, John and Sebastian, who discovered, anno 1494, the middle east coast on the north hemisphere. (All men of honor and modesty abhorred the presumption of giving in their names even to the parts of their own discovery.) But that Vesputus Americanus, the last and least of these his worthy predecessors, saw no more than the coast from Oroneko to La Plata rivers, had arrogance to the dishonor of his predecessors discoveries, and pollutes the whole immense peninsula, the fourth and greatest part of the earth with his name.