

Price of Stocks.

Table with 2 columns: Price and Quantity. Includes entries for 6 per Cents, 9 per Cents, Deferred, Bank of the United States, Pennsylvania, North-America.

CINCINNATI.

THE Members of this Society are hereby notified, that their anniversary meeting for the purpose of electing Officers...

After the business is finished, the Society will adjourn to O'Eller's Hotel, in order to celebrate the birth day of the Freedom and Independence of the United States of America.

By Order of the Standing Committee, ROBERT PORTER, Secretary. June 29

On Wednesday & Saturday next, at Messrs. Ambrose & Co's, in Arch Street, between 8th and 9th streets, will be exhibited, many astonishing Feats of Activity.



1st. Several astonishing feats on the Slack Wire, performed without the assistance of a Balance Pole, by Mr. Saunders.

2d. The celebrated Equilibrist will display the Balancing in the newest manner with words Pipes, Plates, and Glasses. Also the performance of the Slack Rope Tumbling, and the whole to conclude with GROUND and LOFTY TUMBLING, by Mr. Saunders.

The Doors to be opened at 6, and to begin at half past 6 o'clock—Boxes 1-2 dollar, Pit, 1-4—tickets to be had at the ticket-office, at the place of performance. Nights of performance are Wednesdays and Saturdays. June 29 t&th

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, On Wednesday the 1st July, at 8 o'clock in the Evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House.

FOUR TENEMENTS, WITH the Lots thereto belonging, situate in Biddle's Alley, leading from Walnut-Street into Elbow Lane, and directly in the rear of the House now occupied by Hilary Baker, Esq. the whole is 60 Feet front on Biddle's Alley, and 16 Feet deep. Terms of payment will be made known at the time of Sale. John Comelly, Auctioneer. June 27 SJ

100 Barrels Tar. 750 Molasses Hooks, St. Domingo Molasses, and Syrup, Pitch, in ferrosales. FOR SALE BY GEORGE SIBBALD, No. 18 Penn Street. June 27 S

Wanted to Charter, For a port in Europe, A vessel which will carry about Two Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco. Enquire of E. DUTLICH & WACHSMUTH, South Second-Street, No. 164. Philadelphia, 29th June, 1795. S

A Few Hbds. of Old James River TOBACCO, For Sale by Mordecai Lewis. June 29. d1w.

MINIATURE PAINTING. At No. 93 South Eighth Street, WARRANTED Likenesses are taken at a reasonable price. Specimens of the Artill's abilities may be seen at Mr. Cooke's Store, corner of Third and Market Streets. June 17 d1st

THOMAS NOBLE, MONEY, LAND, & COMMISSION BROKER, No. 149 Chestnut Street, RETURNS grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has received since he commenced business.

Continues sales and purchases of real estates and public securities—transacts every species of money negotiations—discounts approved notes to any amount, &c. &c. Tickets in the CANAL and other Lotteries, may be had at the above office.

The WASHINGTON LOTTERY being now on the eve of drawing, a numerical book will be kept; from which the public will have the advantage of examining the fate of tickets, three days earlier than by the usual communication of incorrect printed slips, irregularly sent by post, and which arrives twice a week only. June 24 S

NEW-CASTLE PIER LOTTERY.

PRIZE Tickets in the above Lottery are paid at a fair discount, or exchanged for tickets in the Canal, Washington and Paterson Lotteries, at the Office No. 149 Chestnut St. Where approved Notes to any amount are also discounted. June 24

SAVANNAH, June 11.

Friday last, 58 of the headmen and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, among whom are the Mad Dog and the White Lieutenant, arrived here. They were accompanied from Beard's Bluff by James Seagrove, Esq. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Capt. ...

Alatamaha, opposite Fort-Telfair, Georgia, June 1st, 1795.

A TALK to the Governor of St. Augustine, East-Florida, from the Mad Dog and other Chiefs of the Upper and Lower Creeks, assembled here for the purpose of cultivating peace and good understanding between the citizens of the United States and the whole Creek Nation.

YOUR Excellency's talk, advising us to take the citizens of the United States by the hand, listen to their good talks, restrain our young people, and restore the horses and negroes plundered by bad men among us, is a talk which we much approve of, and hope, from the steps we have lately taken, to preserve a lasting peace with the Citizens of the United States, and our friends the Spaniards.

The Mad Dog, when in the Lower Towns, was informed, that you, or some of the people in your government, advises and encourages the red people to steal and commit other acts of hostilities on the frontiers of Georgia, who are the friends and citizens of the United States. White people in your government has joined Indians in stealing horses and disturbing the peaceable citizens of Georgia.

We have to request of your Excellency, that when your Indians, Siminolies or others pay you a visit, that you will give them good advice with respect to the citizens of the United States, and charge them not to commit hostile acts on the frontiers of Georgia, by stealing of horses or disturbing the peaceable citizens.

Your talk to the heads of the nation, informing them that the Mad Dog had gave away all the Indian land on the west side of the Oconee, is a convincing proof of your encouraging the red people to commit hostilities. The Mad Dog has never sold or gave any land to the governor of Georgia, on the contrary, his business was to preserve peace for his nation, and is now here with the chiefs of the nation on the same business, and the chiefs are of opinion, that you never received any information respecting the sale of lands by the Mad Dog, but that your talk, informing the chiefs of the pretended sale, was calculated to confuse our nation, and the chiefs expect, than on their return your excellency will send no more talks respecting the sale of lands, with a view of confusing our nation.

Your Excellency in your talk, recommends the restoring of property plundered, to the citizens of the United States; the negroes and horses we are restoring as fast as we can, but your citizens are putting it out of our subjects, and giving us a great deal of trouble; not long since, your express-man and Interpreter, John Hambly, while in our nation with your talks, had two horses belonging to the people in Georgia, who live in St. Mary's, and were just stole from there and sold to him; which, we the chiefs desire, the governor of St. Augustine, to order the said John Hambly to send immediately back to the station at Colerain, and all other horses your subjects have got, that have been stole from that quarter.

The Mad Dog and chiefs, also request your Excellency to send strict order to a station, we hear you have six or seven miles from the Cowford, on this side of St. John's, directing them, in future, not to corrupt our young people, by encouraging them to commit hostilities on the frontiers of Georgia; for, if after this, any depredations should be committed from that quarter, we shall blame your government for it, as we are fully informed, that not long ago, three of your white subjects was with some of our red people at the burning a house, and cutting off the hair from the head of a white woman on Turtle River. Such depredations as these, your Excellency must certainly know, will bring ruin and destruction on us, as you tell us in your talk; and we, the chiefs, are not insensible of it. We hope your Excellency will lose no time in ordering those white men in your government, and the red men, that may visit you from time to time, to refrain from committing hostilities on the inhabitants, and citizens of the United States.—If your Excellency does

not stop these bad white men in your government, we the chiefs shall be obliged to take such steps as we think necessary. But as we do not wish to offend your Excellency, we hope you will not give us the trouble, but convince us that you are, what you always call yourself, the Father and Friend of the Red People. (Signed) THE MAD DOG. RICHD. THOMAS. Clerk for Chiefs.

Test. TIMO. BARNARD, D. A. U. S. and Sworn Interpreter.

AGRICULTURE ENCOURAGED.

The Society instituted in the State of New York, for promoting agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, do offer Premiums on the following Subjects, to wit:

- 1. FOR the best collection, in an herbarium, of the native grasses of the United States, and of all Foreign grasses that have been already naturalized, both in blossom and seed, together with their names, their particular qualities, and the soil on which they grow; to be exhibited on or before the first day of January 1797, a gold medal.
2. For the best description, accompanied with specimens, of the several insects injurious to Apple trees, and the best method of destroying them, or preventing their ravages; to be exhibited on or before the first day of January, 1797—a gold medal.
3. For the greatest quantity of paper, not less than twenty reams, made in any paper mill in the United States from any material, cheaper than those at present used for that purpose; the paper to be of equal goodness; to be exhibited on or before the first day of January, 1797—a premium of twenty dollars.
4. For the first peck of American wild rice, growing on the sides of lakes Michigan, Superior, or any of the upper lakes, in a condition fit for sowing—a premium of twenty dollars.
For the second peck—fifteen dollars.
For the third peck—ten dollars.
To be delivered on or before the first day of January, 1797.
It is to be understood, that no one person shall of right claim more than one of these premiums; and that specimens of the rice plant, in its different states, especially in blossom and full seed are expected to accompany the grain.
5. For the first specimen of the substance used by the Indians to colour porcupine quills scarlet, in quantity sufficient to ascertain its quality by experiment, with an account of its natural history and mode of preparation: to be produced on or before the first day of January, 1797 a premium of twenty dollars.
6. For the greatest quantity of carrots, in bushels, raised on one acre of land, within the state of New-York, by any one farmer; with an account of the kind of carrot, and the mode of cultivation; to be reported before the first day of January, 1797—a premium of thirty dollars.
For the second greatest quantity on one acre—twenty dollars.
For the third greatest quantity on one acre—fifteen dollars.
7. For the greatest quantity of cabbage by weight, raised on two acres of land, within the state of New York, by any one farmer; to be reported before the first day of January, 1797—a premium of thirty dollars.
8. For the greatest quantity of potatoes in bushels, raised by any one farmer in the state of New York, on six acres of land; to be reported on or before the first day of January, 1797—a premium of thirty dollars.
For the greatest quantity, raised in like manner, on four acres of land—twenty dollars.
For the greatest quantity, raised in like manner, on two acres—fifteen dollars.
9. For the greatest weight, not less two pounds avoirdupois, of raw silk, made by any one person of family, in the state of New-York; to be exhibited on or before the first of January 1797—a premium of twenty dollars.
For the next greater weight, made in like manner, and not less than one pound and a half—fifteen dollars.
For the next greatest weight, made in like manner, and not less than one pound—ten dollars.
10. For the greatest weight of wool raised from twenty sheep, by one farmer upon a fenced farm, in the state of New-York; to be reported on or before the first day of January, 1797—a premium of twenty dollars.
For the next greatest weight, produced as above—fifteen dollars.
For the third greatest weight—ten dollars.
11. For the most excellent live fence or hedge, made in the state of New-York, from the thorn, locust, or any other native plant, tree or shrub, full

three years old, and not less than one hundred yards long; to be viewed three years old from the time of planting it—a gold medal.
12. For the best blanket, known by the name of Indian blanket, made by any person or family, inhabitants of the state of New York, from sheep wool, raised within the state—a premium of thirty dollars.
The blanket must be one and a half yards wide, and two and a half in length wove without a seam, and exhibited before the first of January, 1797.
14. For the best blanket, known by the name of rose blanket, conforming to the rules laid down in Indian blankets, except the blanket to be two yards wide—a premium of forty dollars. To be exhibited as before.
14. For the best piece of woollen cloth, in imitation of duffield, not less than twenty yards long, and six quarters wide, the colour deep blue, red or butternut conforming, in all respects to the 12th—a premium of one hundred dollars.
15. For the best piece of coating, twenty yards long, and six quarters wide, the colour mixed grey, London brown or deep blue, conforming to the 14th; a premium of one hundred dollars.
Premiums No 1, 2, 4 and 5, must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of January, 1797, with a label, sealed and numbered on them, and a letter containing the name and place of abode of the person presenting, sealed with the same and marked with the same number, which letter will not be opened till after the adjudication.
Premiums No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Small specimens of the above premiums must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of January, 1797, with a particular description of the whole process, labeled and marked, accompanied with a letter sealed with the same seal, and containing the same mark, inclosing certificates of two reputable neighbors, attesting the fact, and an affirmation or oath before a magistrate, that the person presenting the article has conformed in every particular to the rules laid down in the above premiums.
Premiums, No. 3, 12, 13, 14, 15.—The articles in these premiums must be sent to the secretary of the society, on or before the first day of January 1797, with a label, seal and number, and a letter containing a similar seal and number, must be lodged with the secretary, to ascertain the manufacturer of the different articles, after adjudication. This letter must contain an affidavit or affirmation made before a magistrate, that the goods were manufactured by the person presenting them, and that he is an inhabitant of the state of New-York, and that the wool was raised within the state; and also a certificate of the weaver and fuller who performed those parts of the work, except as respects No. 3, which must be corroborated by the certificate of two reputable citizens, as to the kind of material of which the paper was made, and the affirmation or oath, as before mentioned, of the head manufacturer or chief workman of the mill where it was made, that paper was manufactured there.
The various articles, specimens and documents, handed in for premiums, will as soon as received, be laid by the secretary before the Board, appointed for that purpose by the society, and, as soon as they can determine to whom the premiums belong, the money or medals will be paid immediately. The articles delivered in, will be delivered back to the proprietors, except No. 1, 2, 4, and 5.
Published by order of the Society, SAMUEL MITCHELL Sec'y. New-York, June 11, 1795.

For the Gazette of the United States. MR. EDITOR, IT is not at all times that persons in a public line are entitled to praise; and it very frequently happens, that when they most deserve it (or rather when they have most laboured to obtain it) the reward is but partially bestowed. However, a discerning public will never suffer real merit, tho' obscured, to pass without its just tribute of praise. I only intend, after thus premising, to make a few remarks on the performance at the New-Theatre last Friday evening. The comedy of the Farm House was not intended, I suppose, to display much talent; for altho' contentment may be, in general, the inmate, yet, rustic entertainment and manners suit not the gay and sprightly turn of city life. That the performers did justice to their parts, must be admitted; especially Mrs. Francis and Mr. Chalmers; and the comedy went off tolerably well. Mr. Demarque deserves great credit for his excellent performance on the Violoncello; especially when it is considered, that, altho' he has played in the first bands in Europe, it was the first time he faced an audience on the stage; and the natural timidity excited on these occasions, frequently gives rise to an insipidity of performance, or sometimes a total incapacity of exertion; but Mr. Demarque overcame, by a steady and cool recollection, all the horrors of a first appearance; and, by his judicious variations of the Finale, in Inkle and Yarico, not only evinced his taste in

composition, but also his skill in play. Mrs. Demarque had but little to do, but that little was done well, as whatever she has to do always is: and it is recommended to her, to follow up that model, but exertive, mode of conduct; she has always exhibited; and a generous public will not be backward in bestowing that reward which silent, tho' active merit, always deserves.

A SPECTATOR.

The following is the article in the Aurora which occasioned the strictures of P. Porcupine in Saturday's Gazette.

A noble subject has offered for the display of "Peter Porcupine's (alias Timothy Hedgehog's) talents, at abuse, misrepresentation, falsehood and defamation. Warren Hastings, Esq. has been tried and acquitted by the British House of Lords, on several charges, of which the House of Commons has unadvisedly accused him of being guilty. Here is a fine opportunity for expatiating on the wisdom, justice, magnanimity and virtue of the British government, that generously acquitted a man, who was proved to have been only guilty of the murder of a few thousands of his fellow creatures; of the robbery, pillage and destruction of the natives of India, who possessed wealth enough to attract his notice; of starving some hundred thousands of human beings to death to gratify his avarice; of depopulating the shores of India, and rendering that once flourishing country, a wilderness for beasts of prey to roam through, with a few more deeds of the like insignificance. Timothy Hedgehog may find this well worth his attention, in future panegyrics on the British government, particularly if he intends writing a third part of the "BONA TO GNAW." He will also discover in the characters and conduct of Lords Thurlow and Mansfield, ample matter for admiration and praise. For they could prostitute truth, honour, justice and principles, with as little hesitation or remorse as Timothy himself.

But here comes the bright and glorious example of British justice and humanity—JOSEPH GERALD, who had been tried and found guilty by a honest bench of judges and an independent jury; of the base, the abominable, and horrid and the infamous crime (remember these beautiful epithets as descriptive of that act, are culled from the second part of the "Bone") of advising for a reform in parliament, received no other punishment than a close confinement in prison for several months, from whence he was lately taken by some ruffians, who tore him from his only companion in that dreary abode, an infant daughter, and ironed and sent him to Portsmouth, in order that he might be transported to Botany Bay.

Timothy Hedgehog may display his great abilities in eulogiums on the tender and humane proceedings of a British administration, that inflicts such light and trivial punishment on a man who has presumptuously and sacrilegiously dared to entertain an opinion that the government of Great Britain was not perfection itself. The "Witch of Endor" will no doubt instantly republish in the Grub-Street Gazette, the composition of Timothy in praise of his native country. I would however advise the old hag to first put it in rhyme "Dear Spin Metre" will easily do it up into lines and fours, and it will serve in lieu of a Birth Day Ode: If verified to the tune of God save great George, it may perhaps answer full better. Any thing that serves to praise Great Britain, or to defame France, will be anxiously fought after by one, and cultivated with avidity by the other.

LONDON.

The use of an index is, one would think, to refer the reader to any particular passage he may wish to refer to. In law books, which ought to be at least clear, we sometimes find curious references, not to the object of enquiry, but to something of so dissimilar a nature, that a plain unlettered man would suppose the index-maker and author had been playing at cross purposes, and stumbled on coincidences that were whimsically ridiculous. Two or three instances from Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, may serve as specimens of the rest. We find under the article

Middlesex, vide London. Pickpocket, vide Clergy. Prisoner, vide Gouler.

Query. Do these come under the class of Law fictions, or do they arise from the glorious uncertainty of the Law?

LETTER sent to the King of Poland at Grodno, signed by the major part of the Polish Nobles, Magistrates and Burgers of Warsaw.

"MOST GRAVEIOUS KING, "The departure of your Majesty, our most gracious Sovereign, and your removal from this capital has made the greatest impression on the minds of the people, because every inhabitant of this city could easily foresee, that if we lost for some time your Majesty's person the justest of Kings, the best of fathers would at the same be wrested from him. Sire, it was we who witnessed the tears that have been shed; we may therefore justly be the interpreters of the woe we felt. Providence has certainly afflicted us all with sorrow for a time, but it left us hopes, that by the will of the Almighty, we shall one day see your ma-