

Price of STOCKS:

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes items like 'per Cents', 'Deferred', 'Shares Bank of the United States', 'Pennsylvania', 'North-America', 'Insurance Co. North America', 'Pennsylvania'.

This Day is Published, Price One Eighth of a Dollar, And to be sold by NEALE & KAMERERS jun. No. 24, North Third-street,

TREATY

Of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, BETWEEN His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, By their President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CONDITIONALLY RATIFIED on the part of the United States, at Philadelphia, June 24, 1795.

A LETTER from Mr. JEFFERSON to Mr. HAMMOND, Alluded to in the seventh article of said Treaty.

The above edition is handsomely printed, on good type and paper. A reasonable allowance will be made to those who take them by the dozen.

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 Street

NOTICE.

FINDING myself unable from tedious indisposition, to effect a settlement of my affairs, I have appointed Robert Henderson my true and lawful attorney, to adjust and finally settle all matters where I am indebted, to pay all debts due by me, and to receive all monies due to me, either by bond, note or otherwise.

WHARTON & LEWIS, HAVE removed their INSURANCE OFFICE and STORE to No. 115 South Front street, Where they have for Sale, Coffee, Old Bill Madeira Wine, Souchong Tea, Sail Canvas &c.

Sales at Auction.

At the Merchants' Coffee House, on Saturday Evening next, the 18th instant, at 8 o'clock, will positively be sold to the Highest Bidder, That very valuable Property well known as the Estate of the Mr. Hugh Davey, deceased, situate in Passyunk township, in Philadelphia county, adjoining lands of Mrs. Sims, thence late the property of Mr. Joseph Penrose, and thence held by Mr. Peter Turner, deceased.

On Monday, the 20th of July instant, at the Coffee-house in Second Street, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following unimproved Lots in the City of Philadelphia,

- Lot 7, containing 10 feet in breadth on Barron street, and 91 feet 3 inches in depth, bounded on the East by an alley 10 feet wide, leading to Cedar or South street, on the South by lot 8, on the West by Barron street, and on the North by a lot belonging to John Hurst.
Lot 8, adjoining lot 7, and of the same breadth and depth.
Lot 9, fronting on Cedar or South street, between Second and Barron streets, 18 feet 7 inches in breadth, and 88 feet in depth, bounded on the East by an alley 10 feet wide, on the South by Cedar street, on the West by lot 10, and on the North by an alley 10 feet wide.
Lot 10, adjoining lot 9, 18 feet in breadth and 88 feet in depth.
Lot 11, containing 16 feet 11 inches in breadth, and 96 feet in depth, bounded on the East by Barron street, on the South by a lot belonging to T. Miles, on the West by an alley 10 feet wide, and on the North by a lot in the possession of Alexander Smith.
The above lots have each the privilege of an alley 10 feet wide.
Lot 18, fronting on Barron street, 30 feet in breadth, and 100 feet in depth, bounded on the East by the back parts of the lots fronting on Second street, on the South by a lot belonging to John Hurst, on the West by Barron street, and on the North by the back parts of the lots fronting on Lombard street.
Lot 20, fronting on Cedar street, 30 1/2 feet in breadth, and 134 feet in depth, bounded on the East by 1/2 West street, on the South by Cedar street, and on the West by Thirteenth street from Delaware.
Lot 24, fronting on Cedar street, 30 1/2 feet in breadth, and 134 feet in depth, bounded on the East by a lot belonging to John Hurst, on the South by Cedar street, and on the West by Broad street.
Lot 26, fronting on Cedar street, 29 1/2 feet in breadth, and 134 feet in depth, bounded on the East by Eighth street, on the South by Cedar street, and on the West by Seventh street from Schuylkill.
Lot 27, fronting on Cedar street, 30 1/2 feet in breadth, and 134 feet in depth, bounded on the East by Seventh street, on the South by Cedar street, and on the West by Sixth street from Schuylkill.
Lot 28, fronting on Cedar street, 30 1/2 feet in breadth, and 134 feet in depth, bounded on the East by Sixth street, on the South by Cedar street, and on the West by Fifth street from Schuylkill.
Lot 30, fronting on Cedar street, 30 1/2 feet in breadth, and 134 feet in depth, bounded on the East by Fourth street, on the South by Cedar street, and on the West by Third street from Schuylkill.
Lot 31, fronting on Cedar street, 29 1/2 feet in breadth, and 134 feet in depth, bounded on the East by Third street, on the South by Cedar street, and on the West by Second street from Schuylkill.
Lot 32, fronting on Cedar street, 30 1/2 feet in breadth, and 134 feet in depth, bounded on the East by Second street, on the South by Cedar street, and on the West by Schuylkill from Front street.
The purchase money paid by installments; one third in four months from the day of sale, one third in eight months, and the remainder in twelve months. For the first installment, approved notes will be accepted, on payment of which a good title will be made to the purchaser, and a mortgage of the lot or lots purchased, taken as security for the remainder of the purchase money—each installment to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the day of sale until paid. Possession will be given immediately. FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

A VERY convenient House, neatly finished, in Fifth Street, between Market and Arch Street. The front is 26 feet, and the depth of the Lot 100 feet, including a Yard and Garden. For terms apply to the Printer. July 25.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

ONE of the people from whom the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, has been already improperly withheld, having had a light of it through the patriotic interference of a Senator, and the guardian of all our rights, the press of our dearly beloved B. F. Bache, tho' at a distance can't keep his hands off that fellow John Jay.—I am sorry that I was not at Philadelphia to join in the pleasure of burning him in Effigy with my enlightened countrymen, who have seen this d—d treaty and know all about it. Why John, you certainly were asleep when you made it, you have given away the dearest privileges of your dear country, when the English would have given every thing up to you if you had been bold to ask it: For with all their large fleets and big armies, they were afraid of us, and a good reason they had, did you but see how we raised the militia last fall.—You certainly mistook our situation Mr. Plenip, we did not send you to England to recognize the obligation and payment of our just debts to British creditors, as contemplated by the definitive treaty of peace between that country and us.—We sent you there to get money from those lads, for our merchants and others who have sustained losses during the course of the last war, by reason of illegal captures, and I don't know how the D—l you came to introduce the complaints of his Majesty's subjects about debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted before the peace, and still remaining due to them from the citizens of this country, unless you did it to preserve the old system of reciprocity in treaties. And now friend John, I have heard some of our people find fault with your treaty for want of reciprocity, but I differ from them in this particular, for altho it is apprehended that the payment of bona fide debts contracted before the peace, may bring in the important state of Delaware to pay up arrearages of quit rent due to the proprietors, and the Virginians to pay for the clothes they used to wear, I am sure the claims of our merchants will bring all back again.—Why I remember altho I lived in a remote part of the country, to have heard of those great losses, and certainly our merchants must have lost three times as much as the British creditors, for I have heard four times as much noise about it.—There is one thing true, and give the D—l his due, we were in a bad way when we went you to England John, the British had been hardy enough to interfere with us in carrying on an contraband trade with their open enemies, and had insulted the importance of the republican flag by taking vessel and all into New-Province. This however was not much, we might have gone over in canoes, and brought those Islanders to terms, but some of our folks had kicked up a bobbery about whiskey, that seemed a little unpromising to the general government at that time.—But with all this, Mr. Jay, you are to blame, in not demanding an exclusive right to the trade of the British West-India Islands, because altho the British have been at some expence about them, they lay nearer to us. I would have had it at least, "That the United States consent that it shall and may be lawful during the time hereinafter limited, for the subjects of his Britannic Majesty to carry to any of their own West-India Islands in their own vessels not being above 70 tons burthen, any goods or merchandise being of the growth of the mother country, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said Islands from the said United States in their vessels, and that the said British vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage duties or charges than shall be payable by American vessels in the said ports." This is the way to open the article, and you put your foot in it when you penned it the other way.—Altho you have secured a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and true and sincere friendship between his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America, and between the respective countries, cities and towns, and people of every degree; and altho you have procured the British government to pledge themselves to our merchants for indemnification of losses occasioned by illegal captures and condemnation in the late war, and to make compleat engagements to relinquish the northern posts you have lost the West-Indies. As to what is said about being prohibited from exporting Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa or Cotton, from the United States, I don't care a farthing about it, for if you have given up the command of the British West-India Islands, these things must go along with it.

Here we don't pretend to make Molasses, Sugar, or to raise Coffee, Cocoa or Cotton, for exportation, of the first four articles we have none, (an humble attempt to make Sugar excepted) and that of the last, I stand informed, we don't raise enough to darn our stockings, and that of a very bad quality.—I had like to forget one circumstance that might possibly happen, the French may reclaim their West-India trade before this article expires, by its own limitation, and either through brotherly love to us, or in mere malice to the British, might offer to give us an equal advantage in the trade, they have had so many hard knocks about the acceptance of which, (if any body thinks they would make the offer) this article would seem to foreclose for a time. I would submit to my fellow-citizens, whether possible and remote advantages should outweigh our solid and immediate interests, and whether we should barter the last for the first. By the treaty his Majesty is to withdraw all his troops and garrisons from ports and places within the boundary line assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, before the 1st day of June 1796, in lieu of what? A promise to do that justice to British creditors which we have hitherto withheld. By this we procure an extent of territory in peace, which will give us an ascendancy over both the strength and trade of the Indians. A circumstance of the first importance to this country in case of a continental war, which is the only one we are able to carry on with effect, or that the interest of this country could involve us in.

I would have my fellow-citizens to view the appreciation of the back lands belonging to government, consequent upon the delivery of the posts, and that we lay aside the heavy opposition we met with from the Indians on that frontier in the course of our contest with Great Britain, and which otherwise would avail us upon the like occasion. I would have my fellow-citizens to cast their eyes to a descent on that country by the French, which time may bring about, and which might involve us in some disagreeable negotiations with our dear brethren that might tend to disfraternize us. If our people that burnt the Effigy of Mr. Jay, would but let the treaty be confirmed, we should experience those permanent advantages before one case would occur under the 12th article, to which they might apply their metaphysical touchstone. The cession of territory by the definitive treaty of peace to the United States was a matter of some surprize at that day, but the British have agreed not only to give up their garrisons within it, but to do justice to our merchants for losses in the late war, and to let us partially into their West-India trade. I ask, could we do better on our own bottom, or have we better expectations from any other nation in Europe? We had experienced some of the effects of the want of this treaty with Britain, and if we liked them so well, I am surprized at Mr. Jay's mission, a circumstance of very general approbation. However Mr. Jay, I am not done with you, hold up your hand, about the manner of appointing commissioners to adjust the several claims contemplated in the treaty; you have left the affair entirely to chance, why the British have just as good a chance to get the odd commissioner as we have, which is another blameworthy part of your conduct.—However, I

think we'll handle your treaty in such a manner, as to get quit of it, and then we'll lend some truly patriotic fellow over to make a treaty to please us all. A FARMER. Dauphin County, July 10, 1795.

To whom it most concerns. GREAT variety of opinions about religion, mode of worship, and administration of ordinances, have long obtained in the world; and it is probable they will obtain for some considerable time yet to come: that is, to the end, or nearly to the end, of the sixth millennial age of the world. For then cometh the fullness of time, when all shall speak the same thing, and be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment.

As the business has been hitherto managed, these different opinions have not done much for the benefit of man, nor the praise of his wisdom. And yet, the natural and proper use to be made of them, is to learn from them reciprocally, patience, forbearance, and all those friendly and liberal sentiments, which dignify man, and promote his happiness.

Under the pretence of healing all these maladies, several attempts have been made to ridicule religion, so, as to leave it without advocates or professors. And, lately, attempts have been made to banish it, and all worship of the deity, out of the world: but this promises not well. It has the appearance of those remedies, that are worse than the disease against which they are prescribed.

If a religion founded on mercy, and in strong, emphatic terms, enjoining upon all its professors charity and peace and brotherly love—if such a religion should fill in persuading men to live in amity with men, it is not probable that such a great and happy effect can be produced by such banishment.

On the contrary, when every man becomes a law to himself; and every man's mind the standard of his faith and rule of practice; much is to be feared that anarchy will ensue; that power will prevail against justice; self-interest against honesty & truth; and that innocence, purified and persecuted, will nowhere find a place of safety or of shelter.

If, while under the terror of most tremendous threatenings, and the encouragement of most endearing promises, reason can be led captive by the passions, how shall it possibly be able to maintain its post, when those barriers shall be broken down and removed? Folly may promise and vice allure; but virtue and truth make a very different report; and their report must be, in the final issue, established.

For preventing that coldness, which is too often unhappily found among professors of different denominations; and those contentions which have pelted the world and irritated minds, that should ever glow with mercy and benevolence; surely, surely some better method than either of the above, might be adopted.

The following hints may possibly be improved to good advantage. Let all clergymen of every denomination, professing christianity, meet annually at some appointed place within their state, and there pass together a few days in preaching and praying; and in a free and friendly manner conversing (but not disputing) about religion, and the most probable methods of promoting it and good morals.

From these meetings, deputies to be chosen to meet deputies of other states, at appointed times throughout the Union. Also, let ministers, of different denominations, preach, occasionally, in each others parishes; and communicate together freely and without distinction. In the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper it appears shameful, (perhaps it is worse) to stand upon a difference of profession so as not to join with any decent and regular people, in that great solemnity, in which all christians should unite, without respect to professions, that are not fundamentally and essentially erroneous.

The promotion of christian charity and brotherly love, all denominations should always have in view. It is a point, which they should all labor, might and main, to establish. From such establishment more happiness would flow than words can express or the heart conceive.

You that have heads to digest, and minds willing to adopt such a scheme, think of these hints, and improve them into a practical plan, that christians of all denominations may live in harmony and peace: be courteous, having compassion one of another; and love as brethren.

From the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE. FRIDAY, June 19. Oakfuskeys, Upper Creeks, April 3, 1795.

A TALK from the Chiefs of the Upper and Lower Creeks, here assembled, to his Excellency William Blount, Esquire, Governor of the Western Territory.

We, the Chiefs of the Upper and Lower Creeks, here assembled, inform his Excellency Governor Blount, and all his subjects in the Western Territory, that we are here met and convened, with a full resolution to make a firm and lasting peace with the whole of the subjects of the United States; and that we are at this time set about the business of collecting the horses, white prisoners and negroes, and all other property in our land, belonging to the subjects of the United States, whether from Cumberland, Kentucky, or any other part of the Western Territory, which according to the present demand of James Seagrove, Esquire, agent to the Creek nation, we the chiefs of the nation mean to set off in a few days with, down to Georgia, at the place appointed to meet our beloved man, James Seagrove, esquire, and deliver to him all the said property and white prisoners; at which time, we, the chiefs of this nation, have concluded to direct our beloved man, James Seagrove, esquire, to forward the property belonging to the Western Territory to that quarter; and at the same time, we, the chiefs, intend to request our beloved man, James Seagrove, esquire, to write fully our friendly intentions to all the several Governors of the Western Territories.—We the chiefs met here, inform Governor Blount, and all his officers and subjects, that they may put full confidence in what we say, and that we from this time are determined to bury the hatchet, guns, and all other sharp weapons, and take all the white people by the hand like brothers, and never to spill each others blood any more. We the chiefs of the Creek nation, therefore inform his Excellency Governor Blount, and all the inhabitants, that they may in future, on receipt of this, work on their farms without the least fear or dread, hunt their stocks, and pass from place to place without the least apprehension of danger or molestation.

We have to add, that we have this day received a talk from the agent of Indian affairs from the United States, in the Cherokee, which we take in friendship, and agree one and all to pay attention to. As we had finished all our talks in favour of peace with the United States this day; therefore hope the agent of Indian affairs in the Cherokee, will forward these our talks with dispatch to his Excellency Governor Blount and Brigadier General Robertson, and to all other officers and subjects of the Western Territory. We certify, that the above talk was wrote in our presence, at the request of the Chiefs of the Upper and Lower Creeks. his JOSEPH X CORNELL, Deputy mark. Agent Indian Affairs, Upper Creeks. TIMOTHY BARNARD, Deputy Agent Indian Affairs U. S. Lower Creeks. P. S. We have received one prisoner boy, named George Brown, son to a Mrs. Brown, formerly a prisoner in this nation. Witness, RICHARD THOMAS, Clerk to the Chiefs of the Upper Creeks.

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By this Day's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 14. Capt. Bushby, of the brig Dispatch, arrived yesterday from Port au Prince, informs us, that the brigades, about 5 weeks since, had erected a fort opposite to the town of Port au Prince, and commenced a cannonade, which did little injury; and that the British opened their batteries at fort Billosten against them, the shot from which, knocked down the Republican flag staff, demolished their works, and finally obliged them to retreat.

Capt. B. says, that provisions are plenty, several American vessels lately arrived there. Salt beef and pork selling at from ten to twelve dollars per barrel.

On Friday last at Hackinsack, N. J. the top of the church was struck with thunder, and shivered the one side of the steeple down a considerable distance: during the same shower one or two hams were consumed on the opposite side of the river. A cow belonging to a Mr. Young was killed at the same time.

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name and Destination. Includes: Ship Composition, Upman, Melaga; Schooner Elizabeth, Ferguson, Edenton, N. C.; Sloop Polly, Shaw, Norfolk; Resolution, See, Wilmington; Brig Brothers, Vincent, Malaga; George, Hubbard, Montserrat; Dispatch, Bushby, Port au Prince; Sch. Active Davis, do; Sarah & Rebecca, Snow Hill; Sloop Susanah, Lewis, Norfolk; Peggy, Porcell, Charles River.

PROVIDENCE, July 10.

Monday last arrived the ship George Washington of this port, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Donnison, after a passage of six months and three days from Canton, richly laden with the productions and manufactures of the Eastern world. Capt. Donnison on his homeward bound passage, in lat. 70, E. long. 20, S. in the night of the 19th of February, met with a severe gale of wind, which lasted 12 hours, during which the rudder broke off near the rudder post, which threw the ship on her beam-ends; her topmasts were carried away, all her sails stripped from the masts, &c. and it was nine hours before the rudder was replaced. It took two days to clear the wreck; when, by the help of two log-chains that happened to be on board, which were got round the lower part of the rudder, and other sails being bent, the ship bore away for the Isle of France, where she arrived the 19th of March, and where Capt. Donnison received the most prompt and ready assistance from that most friendly nation, the French, which enabled him in 17 days again to proceed to sea, with a new rudder, spars, &c.—It is hoped that her cargo has not suffered much damage, tho' it was so much shifted on one side of the ship, as to give her about a freak list, and obliged Capt. Donnison to fill 20 hogheads with water, and flow on the other side, to put her nearly upright. If the cargo should prove clear of damage, the impost duties thereon will amount to 100,000 dollars, all to be paid by her owners. It is worthy of remark, that Capt. Donnison, in a voyage of 18 months, with 50 men in his crew, has lost but one; he was a Portuguese, taken on board at Madeira, and was killed by a fall from the main yard.

Capt. Howland, in a ship from Baltimore, arrived at the Isle of France in distress, while Capt. Donnison was there, having suffered in the same gale.

Capt. Sigourney, in a brig from Boston, failed two days before Capt. Donnison, from the Isle of France. Capt. Caldwell, in the ship Liberty, bound for Philadelphia, also failed 4 days before him.

Tuesday evening arrived the ship Hope, Capt. Low, from Manila, laden with sugars, &c. &c. Captain William Page, in the brigantine Henry, arrived since our last in thirty three days from Brazil.

By Capt. Page we learn, that on the 20th and 21st of May another violent commotion took place in the French National Convention, and which was not quelled until a large number of the Jacobin leaders of the riot were sacrificed by the National Guards.

ALBANY, July 3. The 12th article of the treaty with England, which allows the United States a free intercourse with their West-India Islands in vessels of 70 tons or under, is a privilege which that nation permits to no other country—even to Portugal, with whom for many years they have been on the most liberal terms of commercial friendship—but that we should preclude ourselves from shipping to Europe the productions of the West-Indies, is a circumstance which a correspondent supposes, the situation of the two countries, does not warrant our assenting to.

BOSTON July 10. TO THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON. YOU are called upon this day as a Town, to give, your opinion respecting the Treaty with Great Britain. I confess myself one among the number of those who are dissatisfied with the Treaty; but I altogether condemn the measure of discussing the subject in Town Meeting, for two reasons—one because the Citizens assembled in such meetings cannot so well judge upon commercial subjects, as those who are immediately interested