

Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq. of Hartford, Conn. is appointed an agent on the part of the United States, to attend said treaty. He is expected in this city, either this day or to-morrow.

The chiefs and headmen of the Ononda nation are now in this city. Several conferences have been held with them by the commissioners, Messrs. Schuyler, Cantine and Brooks. Nothing definitive has yet been concluded.

Shenondahio, the principal chief and counsellor of the Onondas, has been very ill since his arrival in this city: at the conference, on Friday, he was brought to the council-fire on a litter, but was too much indisposed to take any part in the deliberations. It is said, he is now on the recovery. Capt. John, another chief, is quite ill.

#### WINCHESTER, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, dated August 14.

"There has a general and (apparently) sincere peace just taken place between the Creeks and the United States; the former having declared, after having 5000 warriors well armed, and otherwise equipped for war, and upon the point of marching against the Chickasaws and the Cumberland people, that they will desist from any further hostilities, and are willing to take them by the hand as brothers."

Last week George Carroll, convicted of Petit Larceny, as mentioned in our last, was sentenced by the judges of the district court to receive 30 lashes for said offence, which were immediately afterwards administered to him by the proper officer.

By a letter from the Spanish governor Gayoso, dated St. Ferdinand, July 10, to Pyramingo the chief of the Chickasaws, which letter appears at full length in the Knoxville Gazette of the 28th ult. it is manifest, that the Spaniards have erected a fort at the Chickasaw Bluff, within the territory of the United States. Governor Gayoso wishes to have understood, that this garrison is established by permission of the Chickasaws, but the contrary is the fact, and it is evident that the Spaniards are intruders on the lands of the United States within the limits of the South-Western Territory.

\* The name of the garrison established by the Spaniards at the Chickasaw Bluff.

#### HALIFAX, (N. C.) September 7. WARRENTON.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Warren, held at the court-house in this town, on Saturday the 22d of August, for taking into consideration the Treaty lately passed upon by the Senate of the United States. Mr. WILLIAM FALKENER, was unanimously called to the chair.

On motion of Col. Wm. Johnson, seconded by Col. Wyatt Hawkins.

It was ordered, that the Treaty be read; which being done, the following Address was proposed to be transmitted to the President; and on motion (with but two dissenting voices) the Chairman was requested to forward the same by such conveyance as he might deem most respectful and proper.

#### To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

WE, the inhabitants of the county of Warren, in the State of North-Carolina, having assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, lately passed upon by the Senate—being desirous of evidencing our hearty concurrence with the almost unanimous sense of our fellow-citizens, who deem many parts of it injurious to the constitution, and most of it disadvantageous to the interests, and derogatory to the honour and dignity of the United States—most respectfully (for reasons we forbear to state, as it would only be reiterating what you have been generally addressed with) intimate—that it is our earnest wish you will refuse ratifying the same; by which, we humbly conceive you will evince that your attachment to the constitution of the United States is unalterable, and your zeal to promote the happiness and welfare of your constituents unabating and undiminished.

Signed by order of the meeting, held at the court-house in Warrenton, the 22d of August, 1795. Wm. FALKENER, Chairman.

Resolved, That the Ten Members of the Senate, who voted against the recommendation for a conditional ratification of the Treaty, deserve the thanks of this meeting, and merit the approbation of their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That S. T. Mason, by giving his fellow-citizens an opportunity of knowing the Treaty, exemplified a truly independent and patriotic conduct.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his steady, spirited and impartial conduct.

Signed by order,  
W. A. RICHARDS, Sec'y.

We hear from Newbern, that at a meeting of the inhabitants convened for the purpose of deciding upon the merits of the Treaty, a free and impartial discussion took place, when the friends of the Treaty obtained a complete victory over the Antis, and the meeting adjourned sine die, without entering into any Jacobinical resolves—relying on the wisdom and prudence of the constituted authorities, for a proper discharge of the duties assigned them.—Mr. Badger, it is said, did himself great credit on the occasion, by maintaining his opinion in support of the Treaty with a manly spirit and firmness.

#### CHARLESTON, September 3.

By a gentleman who left St. Mary's on Sunday last, we are informed, that Gen. Clarke had arrived at Temple, about 26 miles from St. Mary's, with 250 men; that there were previously at Temple about 60 men under arms, and it was said that the whole number expected to join in the expedition against Florida, would amount to about 1500 men.

A few days prior to his sailing, the Point-Petre Spanish prize came up to town, and the captain sent a sharp letter to the governor at St. Mary's, demanding to be informed, whether the United States intended declaring war against Spain.

### Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1795.

The Governor of this Commonwealth has issued a second Proclamation continuing the prohibition of intercourse, by land or water, between New-York and Norfolk, respectively, and this city—to continue one month from the 21st September, unless sooner revoked.

Advices have been received here, that Rigaud, being at Leogane, and his followers reduced to about 60 men, it was more than probable he would surrender to the British Commander in Chief the whole quarter over which he commands. It appears, that upon intelligence having been received at Port-au-Prince that the Spanish troops had been driven from Grand Bois and Mirebalais, by the Brigands, Gen. Montalembert marched with a choice party of troops from Port-au-Prince, and drove the Brigands from Grand Bois, where he established a garrison. He then had marched towards Mirebalais, with a design to drive out the Brigands, of which there was great expectation of success.

The above appears to be confirmed by accounts published in the Courier Francois of the 18th inst. which state, that Rigaud had returned, by a flag of truce, the chariot and horses of Gen. Williamson, which had been captured, also some pipes of Madeira—and from these circumstances, and that of the Commandant of Leogane's shooting himself, after an ineffectual attempt to disarm the battalion of Provence, they conclude that Rigaud means to deliver up Leogane.

#### Extract of a Letter from New-York, Sept. 21.

"We have had three very cold days, but are sorry to add, the Fever has not abated—indeed the sudden change was fatal to all who were sick, and several new cases have occurred. The city is much deserted."

#### Extract of a letter from New-Jersey, Sept. 15.

"I see you have a great deal of treaty-scribbling—but what kind of Democrats have we in the United States that will not submit to the majority. The people of this part of the country did not like the complexion of the treaty, principally because it was with Great Britain—but when they saw it was advised by the Senate to ratify it, like true republicans they submitted to the majority of their legislators, and are satisfied all is right. You have seen none of their names to remonstrances or resolutions; and had the Jacobins preceded a little further, and the President had called for aid every man in this quarter would have taken his gun in support of the Constitution and Government, to quell any faction whatever: And indeed some began to brighten their old barrels, and sharpen their flints for the purpose. We join no political torpedoes, but when we speak it will be by order of Government, and that in volleys that will tell."

#### Arrivals at the Port of Philadelphia.

Ship John, Jennings, Havre de Grace, 67 days  
Brig Fame, Baker, Leguira 19

Capt. Jennings sailed from Havre on 11th of July—he left there about 150 sail of American vessels; among them are Ship Glasgow, Williams—Brigs Jefferson, Morris, Sophia, Crandon, and Gaave, Wills, all of this port.

A dismantled ship called the George of Baltimore from European port was seen in the river yesterday. The Neptune, Capt. White, for Wiscasset was to sail from Havre July 15.

### S T O C K S.

Six per Cent.	- - - - -	197	Int.
Three per Cent.	- - - - -	117 1/2	off.
Deferred Six per Cent.	- - - - -	143	
BANK			
United States.	- - - - -	34	pr. Cent.
North America.	- - - - -	50	
Pennsylvania.	- - - - -	32	
INSURANCE COMPANY			
North America.	- - - - -	40	per cent.
Pennsylvania, [Int. off.]	- - - - -	7 1/2	pr. cent.

#### FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES,

#### MR. FENNO,

ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY is a work of such extraordinary merit, that it cannot be too strongly recommended to the perusal of the citizens of the United States. And as it has now been advertised for publication by subscription, you are requested to give the following character a place in your useful paper. It was written by the judicious and elegant Mr. Bennet, author of "Letters to a Young Lady on useful and interesting subjects."

"Rollin's Ancient History is a treasure to young people. This man was one of the most excellent preceptors that the world ever saw. It was his ambition to unite the scholar and the christian. He labours to promote religious improvement, by every incident he relates. He holds forth Providence, as continually superintending the government of the universe, and its finger as directing all the movements of the system; and when he has related a number of surprising vicissitudes and events, he takes his pupil up "to an high mountain, from whence he shews him all the kingdoms of the world, and all the glories of them," to be continually under the controul and direction of Heaven, and not collectively to possess half the lustre of the excellence of one pious disposition.

"Under the pen of this most christian writer, every vulgar metal is purified from its alloy. Every founding action is divested of its bombast, and traced to its real source. Splendor has no dignity, if unassociated with virtue. Ambition is painted as a fury that destroys. Heroism is represented as murder in disguise. The laurels of an Alexander are wrested from his brow. Caesar is stripped of his fictitious plumage. They are both described as vultures, preying on their species, who were born to be only the scourges of humanity, and a terror to the world.

"This man deserves universal veneration. His pupils should have raised a monument to his memory, and posterity have rendered that monument immortal. Learning and religion should be grouped over his tomb, mingling their united tears for the loss of his virtues.

"If you have not leisure to peruse his writings, yet be careful to read *other history*, with this view, and it will lead you to God. It will teach you no longer to be dazzled with grandeur, because grandeur fades away. It will shew you, that vices have demolished the mightiest empires, and swept the finest cities "with the becom of destruction." It will convince you, that every thing on earth is a shadow, and that neither men nor nations "continue in one stay." It will assure you, that "tho'

clouds and darkness may be about the throne of God, yet righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his seat." It will instruct you, that every action is "weighed in its balance;" that, however, seemingly, disregarded for a time, vice and virtue will have their just proportion of punishment or reward, and that nothing but religion will be able to triumph, amidst the crush of elements, of matter, and the world."

### BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

#### Report of Saturday.

That twenty persons have died of the present epidemic, since their report of last evening, of which number, 3 have died at Bellevue, and 2 at New-York hospital.

#### Report of last Evening.

That since their report of last evening seven persons have died in this city and four at Belle Vue of the present epidemic.

By order of the Committee,  
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

#### Sunday Evening, Sept. 20, 1795.

Died on Saturday, JAMES WATSON, jun. merchant of this city.

#### Arrived at this Port.

Brig Samuel, Stillman, Port-au-Prince  
Sophia, Minor, Wasington  
Friendship, Hubbard, Wilmington  
Palco, Kight, Norfolk

#### CONTINUATION OF

### Latest Foreign Advices,

Received by the ship Betsey, Captain Moore, in 51 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, July 23.

#### BOTANY BAY.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in the Botany Bay corps, who failed in the same ship with Messrs. Palmer, Muir, Skirving, and Margarot, dated Port Jackson, Dec. 14, '94:

"We arrived safe here on the 29th of October, after a passage of six months. I immediately waited on the Lieut. Governor Major Grose, and delivered my credentials. Mrs. — and I were invited to dine with him and Mrs. Grose; and I received the utmost attention and friendship has been shewn ever since we arrived. The major is very attentive to his officers and men, and does every thing in his power to make us all comfortable and happy, as well as the other people in the settlement. He has been of infinite service to it, by encouraging agriculture and industry.

We arrived at Jageiro on the 4th of July, where we staid a month. I dare say you have heard of the disagreeable affair on board the Surprise—Messrs. Palmer and Skirving were accused of a plot to carry the ship to France, and were put in close confinement. Since our arrival here, Major Grose has released them, as from what has yet appeared they had no hand in the plot.

"Major Grose sails to-morrow for England.—He is much regretted by all the people, and most particularly by his officers.

"Messrs. Palmer, Skirving, Muir, and Margarot live near one another. Mr. Palmer has met with very great friendship here, from the recommendations he had to different gentlemen. He has got a present of a country house and garden, with two acres of land. He has purchased a farm of 150 acres of land, and is going to commence farmer. He is very happy; so is Mr. Skirving; much happier than they expected. As to Messrs. Muir and Margarot, I see them but seldom.

"I have a farm of 100 acres of good land; it lies between Sydney Cove and Paramata. In a few days I begin to cut down the trees and burn off. I expect to have a small crop of Indian corn and wheat next season. Wheat is 10s. a bushel, Indian corn 5s. The crop of wheat this season is very good, and all got into barn in good order.—You will, no doubt, be surprized to hear that there is no less than 7000 acres of ground in cultivation. There is a great number of settlers between this and Paramata. My farm lies on the side of the river that goes to it.

"The following articles fell at present as under: An acre of potatoes 20l—A horse 100l—A cow 80l—A calf of a fortnight old 30l—A goat 12l—A sheep 7l—Fowls 4s. each—Fresh pork 9d per lb.

"Fish is plenty, but very dear. What we purchase, such as fowls, fish, &c. we pay for in liquor. Goats and sheep are our principal stock.

"Mrs. — and I were pretty well all the passage, considering the treatment we and the other passengers met with, which was very shameful. We had little or nothing all the voyage but salt beef and pork, and a Savage to sit at the head of the table. As soon as he saw us happy, he was sure to put some plan in execution to make us unhappy with one another. I hope he will suffer for it, as well as for other matters that occurred during the voyage."

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Thomas Fyffe Palmer, dated Sydney Cove, Dec. 14th, 1794.

"If you did not know me to be incapable of adulation to any man, my principle would be suspicious, if I were to express to you, Sir, the genuine feelings of my heart. My obligations to you are more than I can express, not only for your attention to my sufferings when in England, but much more so for your letter of credit to . . . and the other recommendations which you were so good and so humane as to write in my behalf. It is to them chiefly, perhaps that I owe my life; to them it is, at least, that I am indebted for the confidence under which I supported myself against an accusation of the most horrible nature, and which at first excited indignation in every feeling mind! Can you believe it possible, that a man, hitherto of character unspotted, and who cannot accuse himself of an unworthy thought, should be accused now of exciting mutiny on board the Surprise, and the deliberate murder of the innocent? But so it has been, and I have, in consequence, suffered a six months confinement, more severe than I thought it possible for me to bear; with all the vexation, insult, calumny, and disgrace that a furious despot

could heap on an oppressed individual.—Your letters, however, and the earnestness in which you spoke of me, added weight to a character mentioned with respect and affection by others, but who were not so well known and esteemed in this country as yourself, wiped away the impression made by my accuser, and did accuse before the Governor, and shortly again accuse at the bar of justice — and will prove him incontestibly to be the contriver and fabricator of this self fame plot of mutiny and murder, the guilt of which he has so fully endeavored to fasten upon me. My case will be shortly published, and by the earliest opportunity I shall send a copy to you, from which you will learn an example of atrocity I believe hitherto unknown in the annals of civilized society.

"This climate is healthy, and agrees well with me; If I except an effect it seems, at present, to have on my eyes, which are sore that I can scarce see—I am told it is not uncommon. The soil near the coast is bad; but inland it appears as rich as the pastures in England. As far as I can form an opinion, the colony will soon be enabled to supply itself; much owing to the wise policy of Major Grose, in allotting certain portions of land to individuals, who are permitted to reap and enjoy the fruit of their own industry.

"From the kindness of your friend Mr. —, who has done not only all possible justice to your recommendation, but been daring enough to take by the hand—cordially—a man accused of murder.—I am indebted for a small cottage and four acres of land; but this has been the least part of his attention to me—I never can repay my obligations to him, and indeed, to acknowledge the truth, even from those higher in authority, and who have it more in their power to render my banishment comfortable, or the reverse—every request has been granted me, and every civility and kind office has been done me that I could in reason expect or require."

#### ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) Sept. 17.

#### Sporting Intelligence.

The great Sweepstakes of Six Hundred Guineas, was run for on Tuesday the 8th day of September, at Leed's town, Virginia, and was won by Mr. L. Washington's Mare Virginia Nell, bearing Mr. Taylor's horse Diomedes and Mr. Butler's mare Camilla, without a touch of the whip running in hand. The course was very deep and trying, notwithstanding the four miles were run in 8 minutes and 31 seconds.—Mr. Washington refused five hundred pounds for his mare, cash in hand.

N. B. The mare, Virginia Nell, can beat any horse, mare or gelding in America, for five hundred, one four mile heat over Oxen-Hill-Ground, pay or play.

### SOCIETY

For the Advice & Assistance of Emigrants. A SPECIAL meeting of this Society will be held at the College in Fourth-street, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

WILLIAM Y. BIRCH, Chairman of the Committee.

Sept. 22. This Day is published, BY ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 40, South Second-street, [PRICE ONE DOLLAR 12 1/2 CENTS.]

Anarrative of the British Embassy to China, In the years 1792, 1793, and 1794. Containing the various circumstances of the embassy, with accounts of customs and manners of the Chinese, and a description of the country, towns, cities, &c. BY ENEAS ANDERSON, Then in the service of his excellency Earl Macartney, K. B. Ambassador from the king of Great-Britain to the Emperor of China.

Sept. 22. 6t &c&c.

### FOR SALE, BY JOHN CRAIG,

No. 12, Dock Street,

10 Pipes of

### The very best Madeira WINE,

90 quarter casks of Sherry wine, Brittol window glats of different sizes, A quantity of best Havannah segars in boxes, A few casks of sugar, 4 boxes of yard wide Irish linens, 4 bales of do. canvass, 5 bales of red, white, and yellow flannels;

And the SHIP PORTSMOUTH,

BURTHEN 2000 barrels, now lying at Mr. Thadde's wharf, in Southwark. Philadelphia, Sept. 22. \$.

### For SALE, or CHARTER,

THE SHIP

### HARMONY,

Exra Sewell, master,

BURTHEN three hundred and thirty-four tons, Philadelphia built, of live oak and cedar, sails well, and may be sent to sea at a small expence.—For terms apply to Andrews & Meredith,

Sept. 22. \$ No. 86, South Wkarves.

### For SALE,

The Schooner

### MAHALY,

BURTHEN thirty-four tons, and sails remarkably fast. For terms apply to James Gamble, or

Sept. 22. \$ No. 86, South wharves.

### Fresh TEAS,

Of superior quality, viz.

Imperial, or Gunpowder

Hylon Gomee,

1st quality Hylon,

2d. do. do.

Young Hylon,

Hylon Skin, and

Souchong.

A few Boxes of each, for sale at

No. 19, Third Street, South.

Dec 10. co&c

### TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a mulatto girl, of about 16 years old, who has between five and six years to serve, and who is capable of the duties of a chambermaid or a plain cook. Enquire of the Printer. Aug 6 1795