

Canal Lottery-Office,
Near the BANK of the UNITED STATES,
October 1, 1795.

THE drawing of this Lottery began on Monday, the 28th ult. The sale of Tickets is continued by the subscriber, from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the above office, and by J. Roberdeau at the State House, warranted undrawn.

Prize Tickets will be received in payment, subject to the deduction expressed in the tickets—Price 12 dollars until further notice. Approved notes, with a good indorser, payable 10th December next, will be received in payment for Tickets amounting to one hundred dollars and upwards.

W. M. BLACKBURN, Agent.

Check-Book kept at the Office. Tickets examined & 1-100 each number, and registered at 25-100 each ticket.
N. B. No tickets sold during the hours of drawing. — S

Canal Lottery-Office
Near the BANK of the UNITED STATES,
September 23rd, 1795.

ATTENDANCE will be given at this Office from eight to one o'clock every day (except Sunday) for the sale of Tickets.

The price will be Eleven Dollars till the further order of the Company—and for all sums exceeding one hundred dollars, approved notes payable on or before the 20th day of December next will be taken in payment.

William Blackburn, Agent.

Canal Lottery.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a corrected Numerical Book of each day's drawing will be kept at the OFFICE, No. 149 Chestnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, where tickets may be registered and examined.—Also, prize tickets bought, or exchanged for others warranted undrawn during the continuance.

A Numerical Book is also opened of Washington Lottery, which commences in a few days.

N. B. New-Castle prize-tickets purchased at the above Office. Sept. 28.

Jacob Johnson and Co.
147, Market-Street, Philadelphia,
HAVE CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,
A very general assortment of
BOOKS & STATIONARY,
Which they offer on the lowest terms.

A liberal deduction will be made to Country Store keepers, whose orders will be thankfully received.

9th mo. 25th, 1795.

This Day is published,
BY ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 49, 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. 6tr.8f.

Le Breton,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Diplom of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris.

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.
Patent mineral Teeth, and human and ivory Teeth; Dentifrice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth, and preserving the teeth.—He also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

He lives in Chestnut-street, No. 122. cod. Sept. 19.

PORTRAITS.

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likeness taken, may have them done by applying to the Painter, at No. 122, corner of Union and Fourth-streets, where they can be referred to specimens.

Sept. 19. JAWL22

A STATED meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the Information and Assistance of Persons emigrating from Foreign Countries, will be held at the College in Fourth-street, at 7 o'clock on Wednesday Evening, the 7th October.

WM. TURNER, Secretary.

Members elected the 23d instant:
Messrs. James Willing; Ezekiel King; Nath. Thomas; Thos. W. Tallman, Philadelphia.

The Constitution is left for signature of the members elected, at the Office of Messrs. Wrigley & Berriman, No. 119, Chestnut-street.

DELAWARE BRIDGE.

THE Governors of the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey having respectively issued Letters Patent, agreeably to the directions of acts of the respective Legislatures, to incorporate a Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware, at the borough of Easton, by the name and style of "The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware, at the borough of Easton;" the undersigned, being the six persons first named in the said Letters Patent, do hereby, conformably to the provisions of the said acts,

GIVE NOTICE,

That they have appointed Saturday, the thirty-first day of October next, for the subscribers to the stock of the said Company to meet at the County-house, in the borough of Easton, at ten o'clock, A. M. then and there to proceed to organize the said Corporation—at which time and place the subscribers aforesaid shall choose, by a majority of votes by ballot, one President, six Managers, one Treasurer, and such other Officers as they shall think necessary to conduct the business of the said Company for one year, and until other Officers shall be chosen; and may make such by-laws, rules, orders and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the said States, as shall be necessary for the well ordering the affairs of the said Company.—Provided always, That no person shall have more than 20 votes, at any election, or in determining any question arising at such meeting, whatever number of shares he may be entitled to; and that each person shall be entitled to 10 votes for every share by him held under that number.

JOHN BARNETT,
JOHN M. TAYLOR,
JAMES HYNDSHAW,
THOMAS PAUL,
SAMUEL SITGREAVES,
MICHAEL HART.

Sept. 24, 1795.

N. B. A few Shares of the Stock of the said Company may yet be subscribed for at the Counting-House of Lewis Hollingsworth & Son, 3d wharf below the bridge in Philadelphia—if the subscription shall not be full by the 15th of October next, the Book will then be transferred to Samuel Sitgreaves, Esq. Easton.

Canal Lottery Tickets
FOR SALE,
At No. 153 Chestnut-street,
Philad. Sept. 29, 1795.

From the French and American Gazette.
Extract from the sketch of the Prisons in Paris.

VERSES
To be handed to my Wife the day of my death.
By the Citizen la Chaussefriere.

FAREWELL, dear partner of my joys and cares,
Thy charms, thy virtues worth, by all rever'd,
To me by fifteen years of bliss eadear'd,
A tyrant's mandate from my bosom tears.

A shameless wretch, whose impious hand has made
The sword of justice (drawn for public good)
Like the assassin's dagger, stream with blood,
A traitor in the patriot's robe array'd!

My country! Oh, for thee I mourn indeed!
Abas'd, betray'd, I see thee kiss the chain!
I see thee worship those beneath whose reign
Thy sons, thy friends, thy dearest rights must bleed.

Yet, tho' unpunish'd long, the monsters rage,
Immortal is their crime; they die, and then
Avengeing truth, with adamantin pen,
Shall grave it deep on *Jahin's* eternal page.

The signal! hark! I hasten to be free,
Once more a short farewell, my tender wife!
Sure thou deserv'st not to be cur'd with life—
Farewell! in happier world I wait for thee.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.
To the CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES.

IN every free state are found great numbers of individuals, eminently qualified by abilities and inclination, to fill with honor, and even utility to themselves and country, the first places in the various departments of government; who, nevertheless, from the intrigues, ignorance, jealousy or caprice of their fellow citizens, are too often neglected in the distribution of offices.—This neglect gives frequent rise to political Clubs, Democratic Societies, Town Meetings, and sometimes to Insurrections and civil war. All this, in such a state of things, is very natural. Instinct will prevail. The dung hill cock, taught by powerful instinct to scratch the earth in search of food, will, though placed on a heap of grain, perform the same motions, before he will take a single corn.—So the Swine, taught by the same instinct to turn up the earth with his snout, in search of sustenance, will root amid the greatest plenty, though he get nothing by it, unless it be, to mix his food with dirt and excrements. The same may be observed, in effect, in many other animals. The animal man, is, in many instances, no less than others, subjected to the powerful, though blind direction of instinct.

This instinct, or powerful propensity of nature in individuals, to perform certain actions, is a principle far above the guidance of reason, or the controul of human laws.—Wherever, therefore, it tends in opposition to the general interest of a state, or to overturn the present established order of things, as settled by the will of the majority, superior force has been applied, as the only effectual remedy. If it happen that only a few individuals have been violently affected with this principle operating perversely, all nations have agreed to brand their conduct with the odious name of treason: and have applied the sure, though violent remedies of guillotine, racks, halts, axes, cleavers and guilottines. If its influence chance to extend to any considerable district of country, it obtains the name of Insurrection, or rebellion, according to the violence and extent of the opposition. In the last case, the whole apparatus of war is called in aid of the other remedies. The principal objection to these remedies, and all, is, that they always prove fatal to the patient, and oftentimes to those who prescribe or administer them. Some nations, indeed, from motives of humanity, or of policy, have in some instances, adopted a different method of treatment. They have instituted places of confinement where those individuals, who have discovered strong symptoms of such mischievous instincts, might be confined out of harm. Such was originally the famous institution of the Bastille of Paris, and of the Tower of London; and such, at present, in London, is the institution of Bethlem Hospital, vulgarly called Bedlam; and by some, erroneously supposed to be a place of confinement for lunatics and madmen. The directors of this last institution, when they discover a person to be under the irresistible impulse of those perverse & dangerous instincts, before they have broken out into overt acts, forthwith take him into custody, under the plausible pretence of his being mad or lunatic, and confine him to one of their cells for life. By this means, the accumulation of treason and its consequences are, in many instances, avoided.—And although some may prefer confinements for life, with the reputation of mad men, to racks, tortures and death, yet considered in the light of a preventative remedy, it is certainly a very cruel one.

Actuated by the purest principles of disinterested benevolence, and an ardent desire to promote the happiness of every class of my fellow citizens, I have anxiously revolved in my mind a variety of plans for rendering a full indulgence of these evils, grained instincts and propensities, not only harmless in society, but a source of the highest gratification to the hitherto unfortunate individuals, who have fallen under their restless influence. I have at length succeeded, and it is with unpeakable satisfaction, that I announce to the public a discovery of so much importance to the rights of humanity—a discovery which I can assure my fellow citizens, is far more deserving the patronage of government, than any new invention for catching mice, or even the noble invention of the steam jack, by which the labors of the cook have been so much facilitated, and that worthy race of animals, the turnspits freed from a vile and cruel servitude. In this age of liberty, when the equal rights of man are so fully understood, I shall not fear to acknowledge, that I took the first hint of my plan from an institution formerly adopted in Connecticut; by that class of citizens whom modern politeness has denominated people of colour; nor can I for a moment suspect, that any objection will be made on that account, by that liberal class of citizens for whose benefit it is principally intended.

Not to hold an anxious public any longer in suspense, I shall give the following, as the outlines of the plan; relying, with confidence, that the pens

and talents of the Honestus, Decius and Cato, the flaming eloquence of a Jarvis, a Cooper and a Livingston, assisted by the critical abilities of a Judge R*****, will zealously unite in perfecting and carrying it into execution, with all convenient speed.

OUTLINES of the PLAN.

1st. All those persons who find themselves under the dominion of any of those perverse instincts and propensities, which compel them to think, speak, and act, on political subjects, in opposition to the sentiments and true interests of the majority of their fellow citizens; all those who find, that by their talents they were destined to figure in seats of legislation, or to fill with honor, at least to themselves, any of the most important places in government, but have never been able to gain the confidence of their fellow citizens, shall immediately enter their names and qualifications in a register, to be established in every town for that purpose.

2d. They shall, from their own class, in such way and manner as shall be prescribed, elect a President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives, who shall meet annually, at the same time with the Congress of the United States, or oftener if need be, Rooms shall be fitted for their reception, at least five miles distant from the seat of the present Congress, left in the laudable paroxysms of patriotic zeal, their vociferous eloquence should disturb the calm deliberations of the National Legislature.

3d. When they meet, they shall be styled the Jacobinical Congress of America and shall, in imitation of the Federal Congress, have power to appoint all necessary Officers in the several departments of State. They shall, both in and out of session, together with all their Officers, be privileged from arrests, particularly for *Brissot Detu.* They shall have a right to deliberate, to act, and to publish their proceedings on all the measures of government; and shall have the sole and exclusive power of regulating managing, and applying the Excise on Whiskey. It is to be provided, however, that they shall not finally pass upon any measure, until they shall have the opinions of their constituents in the meetings of the several towns always beginning with the town of BOSTON.

4th. The accounts in the several Departments shall be kept in lives and their treasury shall be supplied with one hundred and fifty millions of genuine French assignats; for the purpose of procuring which, and defraying the expence of agency, ten barrels of flour shall on account of the United States, be immediately shipped for France.

To carry the measures of this important body into execution, with satisfaction to themselves, and with safety to the Federal Government, will require no small degree of attention. However, to prove its practicability, I will point out two or three instances by way of example. War, no doubt will be a favourite measure. Should they declare war, suppose with Great Britain, M. Blanchard, the famous Aeronaut, shall be employed to furnish 10,000 automaton figures, as big as the common man, to be drawn up in order of battle. These shall be provided for that purpose, on a plain to be provided for that purpose. Double the number of Jacobinical troops shall be raised, armed, disciplined, and led to the attack. But to prevent any sinister accidents, from a sudden panic, which might seize our band of heroes in the moment of attack, M. Blanchard shall secure the point of every sword and bayonet in the British army with a cob; and shall further give assurance that not one of their guns is loaded, or provided with a flint.—Thus appointed, and with these advantages, we may reasonably suppose that our brave troops will soon gain a complete as well as bloodless victory over the satellites of despotism.

After Britain shall in this way have been sufficiently humbled; probably our Jacobin rulers will condescend to give her peace on their own terms. We cannot suppose, however, that they will deign to send an ambassador to that haughty power, or indeed, to trust the negotiation, for a moment, out of their own hands. The King of Great Britain shall therefore be directed to send with plenipotentiary powers, to treat, conclude, and finally ratify, one of his most noted politicians in Bedlam, who, on his arrival, shall be introduced to our Jacobinical Congress, in full session. There they shall discuss, with such plenipotentiary, every article of the proposed treaty, shall have the sole right of dictating in every instance, and of disposing of the two important auxiliaries, "will" and "shall," in such way and manner, that the whole may be expressed with the most exact diplomatic chaffity.

The National Convention of France shall also be requested to send, as an ambassador to the same body, a zealous partizan of Robespierre, if any in that country have escaped the Guillotine. If none there can be found, they shall reappoint Monsieur Genet, who shall employ his time in making red caps, and sewing together pieces of silk, of different colours, for the purpose of decorating the Hall of our new Congress, *a la mode de Paris.*

I will briefly give an example of carrying the criminal code into execution. They shall have authority to proceed against any person resident in the United States. If the person accused shall not have entered his name in any of the Jacobinical registers, he shall be brought forward in a waxen image made to the life; and in this manner, shall be tried, sentenced, and executed. To enable them to execute their sentences, in a manner truly Jacobinical, a Guillotine of the most approved construction shall be procured from France; and to give the business a nearer resemblance to a real execution, a bladder of blood shall be concealed in the neck of every culprit.—They shall execute in effigy only, unless the culprit shall have been registered in their class; and in such case they shall be allowed to chop off no more than 150 real heads in the course of a year.

Thus, my fellow citizens, in pure love and good will have I given you a sketch of that plan, which is destined to raise its author to the pinnacle of fame, and our country to the highest point of political happiness.

FROM THE ARTS.
C A T O.—No. XVI.

The 9th article stipulates that such British subjects as now hold lands in the territory of the U. States, shall continue to hold them according to the tenure and manner of their respective estates, and may sell, grant or devise them as if they were natives, and renders this stipulation mutual. Tho' this article may not be extensively dangerous, yet it merits attention, as it appears to infringe the constitutional independence of the respective states.—Congress alone have the power to naturalize, but neither Congress or any member of the federal government, appear to me to have any right to declare the tenure by which lands shall be holden in the territories of the individual states, without naturalization. This is an act of sovereignty which is confined to the state legislatures, and which they have not ceded to Congress, about which therefore I am led to doubt the right of the President and Senate to treat. "Powers not delegated to the United States, being expressly reserved to the States or the people thereof." Is this right of the states abridged by the power of the President and Senate to make treaties? are not their powers to treat confined to such objects as the constitution entrusts to the federal government? had they stipulated that the Governor of New York should always be a native of Britain, or that British subjects should, on their arrival, be members of the city corporation or freedom of the city? we should, I believe, have pronounced this article void, as an intrusion upon the rights of the state, and an assumption of powers not vested in the parties treating. Is it less so to declare the terms on which individuals shall hold lands in the territories of the respective states? to give rights to strangers which citizens cannot enjoy, the rights of landholders without the burthen. The right of holding real property without being bound to defend it; the right to be protected in the possession of that property by states to whom they owe no allegiance, and against whom they may even make war without incurring a forfeiture.

Happy British subjects! As merehants you may enjoy in every part of our country all the privileges of our fellow citizens. As creditors, you are entitled to recover your debts, without being compelled to submit to the forms of suits, or the usual rules of evidence. As officers, you are to command our respectful homage. As landholders you are to possess our lands in peace, while the burden of defending them devolves on us; your former equals, your present vassals. The produce of our soil is to be diverted from every other port but yours—Our seamen are to fight your battles, but to be treated as pirates if they appear in arms against you. Our statesmen condescended to be your apologists, and our Legislatures are bound in future to do no act which may affect your interests!—While Congress only are intrusted with the power of declaring the rules of naturalization, each one state by making the terms too easy, should intrude citizens upon others. Can it be constitutional for the President and Senate to exercise the more dangerous power of investing the lands of the respective states in foreigners who shall not be compelled to defend them? If the right exists as to British subjects who now hold lands, it may be extended on some future occasion to all who may hereafter chuse to purchase. It is true the article does not go that length, but the principle that justifies it as far as it has gone, will apply equally to every extension of it. It may not be improper to remind those who view this article with indifference of the quantity of land held in Georgia by companies whose avowed object it is to sell it in Europe. If I am rightly informed, it greatly exceeds all the land retained by the state. In New York, the lands commonly called Morris's, McCombs, and Scriba's purchases, equal in quantity all the remaining lands of the state. They have had agents for some time past in England for sale of these lands, if they were effected before the ratification, or at least before the signature of the treaty, as much land may be held in this state by British subjects as by American citizens. If they were held in this, which is highly probable, the person in whose favor the trust was created, is now secured from forfeiture, since they are to hold "according to the nature and tenure of their respective estates and titles, &c." The British construction of this article will give them the full benefit of their purchases; it may then happen, even under the present treaty, as it now stands, that the greater part of the lands of two states, at least belong to British subjects, who may look to their own sovereign for protection, even against the state whose lands they hold. What dangers and difficulties may not this expose the states to? If it is admitted that the President and Senate can by treaty stipulate without the consent of a state, that their lands may be held by British subjects, what principle is there in the constitution which prevents their making the same stipulation in favour of the British king, or their transferring all the vacant lands in every state to him? these were formerly vested in him; and I doubt not that if he were to set up a claim under this article, that he would find advocates among us to support it. Let it be remembered that the exercise of these powers by the President and Senate is only derived from an implication founded on their right to make treaties. I would ask, whether a stronger implication in favour of an exclusive right in the state government to make regulations relative to this object is not found in the third section, fourth article of the constitution—"Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property of the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular states."—The claim of states to declare the tenure on which their lands shall be held, has never been disputed, and so jealous have some of them been of it, that they have repeatedly refused to admit foreigners to hold lands without naturalization.

Several articles which appear to me exceptionable, remain to be discussed; but circumstances, arising from the present unhappy situation of this city, compel me to lay aside my pen. When these circumstances cease to operate, I may again resume it. I trust however, that enough has been said to shew, that the treaty has obtained no adequate

LYCURGUS.