

**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.  
 They have also for Sale,  
 A large quantity of Demy and Crown PRINTING PAPER.  
 A liberal deduction will be made to Country Storekeepers, whose orders will be thankfully received.  
 7th mo. 25th, 1795.

This day is published,  
**BY MOREAU DE ST. MERY,**  
 Corner of Front and Walnut Streets,  
**AN ESSAY**  
 On the Manner of Improving the Breed of HORSES,  
 in AMERICA.  
 (Price, One Quarter of a Dollar.)

THIS work is calculated for general utility, and the Publisher flatters himself that it cannot fail to meet with the encouragement of all those who are in the least interested in the subject.  
 A French Edition of the Work is published at the same place, and is to be sold at the same price.  
 October 30.

A COMPLETE  
**PRINTING OFFICE**  
 FOR SALE,  
 Consisting of 1300 lb. of Type, well assorted; one elegant Press, and every other article suitable for an extensive business. It will be sold together. Approved notes at 2, 4, and 6 months will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to the Editor.  
 October 30.

**Le Breton,**  
**SURGEON-DENTIST.**  
 Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dabois, 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; Dentures in powder; Opium; excellent Extract for sweetening the mouth, and preserving the teeth. He also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.  
 He lives in Chestnut Street, No. 135, above Fourth Street.  
 Oct. 19.

**Portraits.**  
 ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likenesses taken, may have them done by applying to the Painter, at No. 117, corner of Union and Fourth Streets, where they can be referred to specimens.  
 October 29.

**James Tiffin,**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL HATTER,**  
 No. 70, South Second Street, near the City Tavern,  
 HAS just received by the late arrivals from London and Bristol, a large and elegant assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable HATS—Also, a variety of Children's HATS of different colours, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.  
 N. B. Ladies Hats trimmed in the newest fashion from London.  
 Oct. 12.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
 FROM the 1st of December next, the annual subscription for this Gazette will be EIGHT DOLLARS. Subscribers out of the City will pay One Dollar a year in addition, for including and directing their Papers.  
 Remote subscribers are requested to pay up arrearages to the above period; also the half-year's advance from that time—those who do not, will be considered as declining a continuance of their subscription.  
 Advertisements of a square, or less, are published in this Gazette once for HALF A DOLLAR; and continued at ONE QUARTER OF A DOLLAR for each subsequent insertion.  
 The Editor acknowledges, with gratitude, the favors of his advertising patrons—He desires them, that the increased, and increasing number of his subscribers, is continually extending the circulation in the city—his distant circulation is now equal to that of any other publication.  
 Philadelphia, November 3, 1795.

**City Dancing Assembly.**  
 THE Assembly will commence for the Season, on Thursday Evening, the 19th inst.  
**JOS. REDMAN,**  
**SAM. STERRATT,**  
**THO. W. FRANCIS,** Managers.  
 November 4. dt 19th.

**WANTED.**  
 On or before the first of December next,  
 A furnished ROOM, on the first or second floor, on a northern or western view, and situated between Front and Fifth Streets, and between Walnut and Mulberry Streets, for which a liberal price will be given. The furniture required are only tables and chairs, and chimney apparatus, as is intended for Miniature-Painting business. Apply to the Linnet at No. 13, north Fourth Street.  
 November 2. \$14c.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE.**  
 Or to take on a Lease of about 3 years, to commence on or about 1st of April next,  
 A small Farm,  
 FROM 30 to 60 acres, with sufficient building for farming the same, and a decent house for a general family—an equal proportion of meadow, arable, and woodland, and a short distance from Philadelphia, Trenton, or Wilmington, will be the more desirable. Apply to No. 137, South Third Street.  
 Nov. 6. \$6c.

**Notice.**  
 ALL persons indebted to the late partnership of *W. G. for, Adams, & White*, are desired to make payment to **PETER W. GALLAGHER**, No. 63, Chestnut Street, who is authorized to receive the same. Those who have claims on the said firm will present them to him.  
 Demands on the estate of the late *Philip Wähler*, deceased, are to be exhibited to the subscriber—and those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make payment to  
**RUTH PERIT, Executor.**  
 October 20. dtm. No. 47 South Water Street.

**Canal Lottery.**  
 No. 149, Chestnut Street, between Fourth & Fifth Streets.  
 TICKETS examined gratis, and every information given respecting said Lottery. Also, Wallington and Paterloo Lotteries.  
 Oct. 28.

**For Sale, at Auction,**  
 At the HORSE MARKET, on WEDNESDAY next,  
 A pair of large, well-matched  
**Brown HORSES,**  
 Will trot fast. They may be seen at Bidwell's stables, corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets, at any time between this and the day of sale.  
 Nov. 7. dtm.

**Canal Lottery Tickets**  
 FOR SALE,  
 At No. 153, Chestnut Street.  
 Philad. Sept. 27. \$

**A good Cook,**  
 Will meet with constant employment, and receive generous wages. apply to the Printer.  
 Oct. 13.

The following article will show what base attempts are made to deceive and impose upon the public:  
 From the Kentucky Gazette, dated Sept. 26.  
**Mr. Bradford.**

I have been credibly informed, that the very notable meeting at Lexington on the 28th of August, consisted of but few men who have any pretensions to information, not to say, respectability, and that they were not unanimous, as was asserted. I have not yet heard what was the matter who received and voted the address to the President—probably the same. It would be well when these accounts of Town Meetings are published, that you would require some accuracy in them; for we country people find ourselves most grossly imposed upon, as well on account of their numbers, as by their assertions. Many concealing in error may give it weight; but the falsehoods of a few are always contemptible. Now Sir, as many of us in the country take our politics from the towns, I pray you do not deceive us any more in these matters. Let you should be the cause (though doubtless the innocent one) of leading us into fatal mistakes. These town people made so much noise last year, spoke so big, and opened so many correspondencies, that many of us were almost ready to join our brethren insurgents, in the other parts of the United States, particularly those in Monongahela. And I verily believe if the United States army had not been marched over the mountain, when it was, that many of us would have been drawn completely into the scrape. I mention these things to show you how much mischief may be done by misrepresentation, calculated to disturb our peace, inflame our passions, and mislead our judgments. Therefore I hope, Sir, that you will not again represent a meeting of five or six persons, as a general meeting of the citizens from the different parts of the State, without giving us your authority.

**A READER.**  
 From the Virginia Herald.

**Mr. Green,**  
 A gentleman on his way from Carolina, some time ago, was remarking in his tour through this State, the alarming consequences which might probably ensue from the indulgences that are granted to slaves, in their nightly cabals, revelings, and associations, in different parts of Virginia. He informed me of the serious apprehensions which they had for some time, and still partly labour under, from the introduction of several free blacks and mulattoes from the French West India Islands, inspiring the deluded creatures with the notions of freedom, and the possible success of an insurrection; yet, from the spirited exertions and vigilance of the civil officers in suppressing that attempt in its infancy, and a strict prohibition to the further importation of people of that colour, the danger had nearly subsided. What would that gentleman say, should he see here respectable farmers encouraging such meetings of slaves, on days set apart from business, and permitting them having banquets, harranguing each other publicly, exercising, appointing their officers, and in every respect getting qualified for something more important, should opportunity offer? It is certainly the business of every man, to prevent his negroes attending such meetings as much as possible; and the indispensable duty of magistrates to suppress and punish such dangerous and detestable practices.

**CAUTION.**  
 From the Charleston, (S. C.) CITY GAZETTE.

**Mrs. Freneau & Paine,**  
 The subject of IGNITION may please some of your readers, wherefore you are requested to publish the following in the Gazette.

IGNITION, or the kindling physically, is actuated by the never ceasing attraction and repelling (equal to drawing and blowing of breath, manifested throughout the whole creation) and striking light's universal acid against acids, manifesting itself in three different specifications, to wit, in the air, in the water, and in the earth. They, thus ignited, are rendered fruitful, and disposed for propagation of their own essence and substance, modified to their different departments, continue subject to the activity of light's universal acid, though with graduated velocity, (the greatest in the air, the lesser in the water, and the least in the earth.) This latter's inclination to accompany the other two, specified in their velocity, increases reluctantly its retardation: this concentrates its essence in its substance, and gives impetuosity to its eruption. Its conduct to beings in its vicinity hurts with equal, though slower impression, as that of lightning, (two specific acids in contact) with the difference, that the latter leaves scarce room for auxiliary application, which the former in measurable degrees admits; is most favorable to those, with whom it meets with the least of its own species deposited in their personal atmosphere; and is least favorable, where such depositions are voluminous in the person's atmosphere. These depositions originate from the steams of arsenical, &c. analyses, and prove mortal to chymists. Next, from great masses of aggregate matters kept in constant fermentation and maceration, until all humid particles are evaporated, then become subjected to the universal kindling, when they ascend in heavy, yet invisible clouds, hover not six feet perpendicular above the earth's surface, are apt to give mortal infection to all near and in it, unless dissipated by winds, extinguished by rains, or favorably incorporated with the soil as manure.  
 J. G. W. DE B.

**LONDON, September 10.**  
**PICTURE OF PARIS.**  
 It is not necessary to know history, nor even men, in order to be astonished at the picture which Paris now exhibits.  
 There are merchants who sell as dear as they can; and discontinue, who cry as loud as they choose.  
 Every body complaining of misery, and every body owing to the play house.  
 Every body complains of the evils of tyranny; but every body speaks with unbridled licentiousness.

The horrors of a civil war are so learned from us; but the pleasures of the island of Calypso are in the interior of the town.  
 Alarms are ringing in all minds; and carelessness in all hearts.  
 All things are exposed to astonishing alterations and movements; but calmness is observed in every face.  
 Events of the greatest importance, and intrigues of valets exist at the same time.  
 Ceremonial dinners are given, which seem to reunite all the chiefs; but clandestine suppers likewise, in which proscriptions are signed.  
 The meeting of Primary Assemblies are approaching, and along with them the most profound ignorance with regard to their rights and their occupations.  
 Six years revolution—that is to say, the greatest lesson possible for the human race, seem to be lost upon the French, who are accustomed to live, to sing, to dispute, to fight—but not to think.

In the midst of a crowd of men, of whom some are crying, others singing, the leaders of Paris and the different factions, who no more agree with respect to their views than with respect to their means, are easily distinguished.  
 The leaders in general have no money, and still less talents.  
 Among all the leaguers of the hall, there is neither a Duke of Guise, a Caesar, or a Cromwell.  
 The Duke of Orleans is dead, and the inheritors of his ambition have not inherited his fortune.  
 The suburbs are disarmed; and the English guineas are not exhausted.  
 Small intrigues of contemptible women, small journals to be read in kitchens, and little epigrams, are not sufficient to rouse a great people, harrassed, disarmed, panting for tranquillity, and after a government.  
 A government cannot be the object of the different factions; for they will die a violent death on the day when a government will arise out of the chaos.  
 What then do they demand in their desperate addresses, pronounced by their orators, bursting with bombast?

**PARIS, 20th Fructidor—Sept. 6.**  
 Every day we see new bills stuck up at the corner of the streets, which are the vehicles chosen by the different parties for conveying their sentiments, their accusations, and their abuse of each other.—It seems that this kind of conversation with the public gratifies with greater expedition and more effect, the impetuous desire of trying every thing to every body. The greater part of them appear to be printed on the same kind of paper which the public magazines supply for Louvet's paper, the Centinel. The government must needs have its bills as well as its journals. The former are, chiefly, signed by the pretended patriots of 1789. Every body expected to see the names of Talleyrand, Beaumetz, Montequion, and all the true patriots of 1789, at the bottom, and were very much astonished, only to find those of the patriots of '92, and even some of the 2d of Sept. We also detected the names of several well known Terrorists who have recently escaped from prison. Even the prudent Daumale appears on the list, who might, with greater propriety, have called himself one of Robespierre's parties: he now pretends to preach to his Fellow Citizens, though gratitude should have taught him to be silent, that he might not expose the misconduct of the Committee, in sitting him at liberty. But all this quackery, all this impudence, are now out of the season; the public will distinguish in giving their votes, as they have already done in bestowing their esteem, between those men who really promoted the Revolution, and that impure herd of assassins and plunderers, who became patriots the moment murder and pillage were considered as the best proofs of patriotism.

**COLUMBIA, October 23.**  
 The President's answer to the address of the citizens of the United States, assembled in this town on the 4th of August last, respecting the treaty with Great Britain.  
 United States, 14th Sept. 1795.

**SIR,**  
 I received the address of a number of citizens, inhabitants of Camden and Orangeburgh districts, assembled at Columbia, on the 4th of August, which you transmitted. They express their disapprobation of the treaty lately negotiated with Great Britain, and their belief that it would not receive my assent.  
 My sense of the treaty has been manifested by its ratification. The principles on which my sanction was given, have been made public. I regret the diversity of opinion. But whatever qualities manifested in a long and arduous public life, have acquired for me the confidence of my fellow citizens, let them be assured that they remain unchanged; and that they will continue to be exerted, on every occasion in which the honor, the happiness and welfare of our common country are immediately involved.  
 With due respects,  
 I am, Sir,  
 Your obedient,  
**GO. WASHINGTON.**  
 Col. Thomas Taylor.

**CHARLESTON, October 26.**  
 Saturday arrived the ship Columbus, Lothrop, New London, 12 days; Snow Resolution, Reticinus, Leghorn, 75 days.  
 On his passage, Capt. Lothrop fell in with a schooner from Fort Mifflin, bound to Boston, with only one living man, the captain, on board; the other men, five in number, all died of a fever a few days after leaving port. Capt. Lothrop put one of his own men on board the schooner, and left her a day or two ago making for this port.  
 Also arrived the schooner Carmagnole, from a cruise; besides her prizes which have arrived, she captured a large Spanish ship, loaded with indigo, which was shortly after recaptured by two Guardacostas.  
 Yesterday arrived the schooner Savannah Packet, Rogers, Savannah, 1 day; Polly, Thompson, N. P. 19 days.  
 A ship is arrived in Savannah river, from Hamburg, with one hundred and fifty German passengers.

Arrived at Fort Johnson, days  
 Schr. Courier, Brown, Aux Cayes, 18  
 Lively, Babcock, Gonaves, 20  
 William, ———, New York, 12  
 Nancy, Hazard, Aux Cayes, 18  
 And a schooner from the Havannah.

To Citizens PIERCE BUTLER.

**SIR,**  
 YOUR fortitude excites our admiration, your virtue our esteem, and your attention to our interests, our gratitude. Be assured, your opposition to the federal senate to the ratification of the treaty, signed at London on the 19th November, 1794, has our fullest approbation, merits our warmest applause and firmest support. We, Sir, have examined it with care, and anxiously sought that reciprocity which is so artfully held up as the basis of friendship; but, to our great surprize, only find it cautiously worded, and wonderfully calculated to deceive the good citizens of these States, by holding up phantoms as though they had existence, and representing ideas as though they were real advantages. We conceive it altogether illusory, as to any sensible or possible good that can result to the United States as a government, or the citizens thereof as individuals. We are sorry to say, that in this treaty we behold our constitution violated, our commerce bartered for illusions, our allies jilted to distrust us, and we ourselves made the sport of caprice and British politics. We think the treaty altogether nugatory as to the end proposed, and highly derogatory to us as sovereign states.—We lament there were no more, yet we rejoice there were so many, in the senate, who spoke the language and acted the will of the people. This is but a tribute due to patriotism, and we rejoice, Sir, to pay it to you. While natives forget the language and sentiments of the free born citizens of these States, what do we behold! A man not by chance of birth an American, but one by reason and by choice, who is more firmly attached to the federal government, and the dignity thereof, than even its indigenous sons. Our hope, Sir, is, that you will stand fast in virtue, be firm and true to the rights of the people; then will we not fail to do you justice as you pass thro' life; nor shall history record those virtuous acts but with eclat, and say to posterity, This man, this senator, deserved well of his country.  
 By virtue of a resolve of the citizens of Laurens county, met at the court-house of the same, on the 19th day of August, 1795, you are addressed by, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

**JONATHAN DOWNS,**  
 Chairman of the Committee.

**AUGUSTA, October 15.**  
 Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to His Excellency George Mathews, Esq. Governor of Georgia, dated War Office June 29, 1795.

**SIR,**  
 YOUR letter of the 16th of April, in answer to mine of the 20th of March, relative to a treaty with the Creek Indians, was duly received.  
 The views which have since been taken of the subject, and the information received of a more pacific disposition among the Creeks, have determined the President of the United States to assent to the wishes of the people of Georgia, by authorizing a treaty to be held, to afford to your State, an opportunity of extinguishing the Indian title to the lands between the Ogeechee and the Savannah, and between the Altamaha and St. Mary's. But it is to be understood, that neither this assent, nor the treaty which may be made, are to be considered as affecting any question which may arise upon the supplementary act, passed by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, on the 7th of January last, upon which enquiries have been instituted in pursuance of a Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives; and that any cession, or relinquishment of the Indian claims, are to be made in the general terms of the Treaty of New York; which are contemplated as the form proper to be generally used on such occasions, and on conditions, that one half of the expence of the supplies of provisions for the Indians assembled at the Treaty, are to be borne by the State of Georgia.

The President also conceives it necessary to observe peculiar caution in conducting the Treaty. The justice, honor, and interest of the United States, demand, that the Indians who may assemble at the place of Treaty be secured, not only from personal insult, and injury but against surprize, or any unfair management in the negotiation.  
 It is proposed therefore to hold the treaty on the following principles.

- 1st. The invitation to the Creek chiefs and warriors to attend the treaty will be given in the manner most likely to ensure a complete representation of the Nation, and every object of the treaty will be explicitly mentioned in the invitation; that the chiefs may come prepared to express the mind of the nation and have no grounds afterwards to complain of deception or surprize.
  - 2d. The negotiation on the part of Georgia is to be confined to the two tracts of land before mentioned.
  - 3d. The Treaty will be held, conducted and concluded, agreeably to the act of the General Government, for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, consequently any agreement which shall be made with the Creeks by your Commissioners, will become part of a Treaty which will have no validity until approved, and ratified by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.
  - 4th. Every circumstance which will tend to intimidate the Indians when assembled, to excite their jealousy, or to produce quarrels, must be carefully avoided. For this reason no more citizens should attend the Treaty than the convenience of the Commissioners of the United States and of the State of Georgia shall require, the whole number ought not to exceed fifty; including those who bring supplies of provisions, and exclusive of the Federal Troops. And excepting those Troops no citizens are to appear in arms. While the Commissioners of the United States will be attentive to the observance of all those articles, they will have pointed instructions as to this.
- These Rules being calculated to produce a fair negotiation, which alone can secure your State, as well as the Union from future quarrels with the Creeks, cannot fail of meeting your approbation. It is proposed to have the Treaty commence about the last of October, at or near Fort Fidius, unless Mr. Seagrave, the agent of the United States,