

For Indian Affairs in Georgia, shall after consulting your Excellency fix at another place. The United States will take this occasion to investigate all the causes of hostility on the part of the Creeks, which have produced so much mischief on the Frontiers, since the Treaty of New-York; and endeavour to remove them, and to make a firm peace. This, notwithstanding the more than usual pacific disposition of the Creeks, is an object of such importance, as to warrant the incurring some expence on the part of the General Government, which will therefore cause the provisions necessary for the Indians at the Treaty to be supplied in the first instance, wholly at the expence of the United States, but with the expectation that the State of Georgia, at whose special request the Treaty is called, and without which it would not be held, will reimburse to the United States, one half of the expence of those provisions; and a stipulation on the part of Georgia to that effect, will be a condition on which the Treaty will be held.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your Excellency's

Obedient servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency George Matthews Esq. Governor of the State of Georgia.

A true copy from the files of the Executive, Edward Watts, S. E. D.

State House, Augusta, 15th August, 1795.

SIR,

I HAD the pleasure of receiving your several communications, of the 29th of June, and the 10th of July.

I am happy that the President of the United States has given his assent that a treaty may be held with the Creek Nation of Indians; no grant could have been more grateful to the citizens of Georgia, and I flatter myself that the conduct of the Commissioners of the State of Georgia, will convince the President that they have as perfect a regard to justice and fair contracts, as those gentlemen who are appointed Commissioners by the United States.

With regard to the number of citizens contemplated to attend the treaty, and which are not to exceed fifty, at once induces me to suppose that you have not fully viewed this matter; for I am fully persuaded, that more than that number of gentlemen will attend from the States of North and South Carolina; it is also presumable the citizens of Georgia will have equal curiosity. And if the Commissioners on the part of the United States are to enquire into the murders and trespasses that have been committed by the Indians since the treaty at New-York, it may require more than the number you mention to substantiate the facts. It is presumable with me, that all that the general government has in view is to protect the Indians, and prevent their being awed into a relinquishment of their claims to the lands in question, and also secured from injury or insult, thus I feel the dignity and reputation of the State bound to do, and no means in my power shall be wanting to procure, of which I have now the least doubt of being able to give.

I attended at Savannah, when a general meeting of the Creek Indians took place, in consequence of an invitation from Major Seagrave, Agent of the United States, I took that opportunity to urge the compliance of the treaty at New-York, particularly the third article, which relates to the restoring the property taken from the citizens of Georgia; the Mad Dog, who is the principal man and mouth of the Nation, informed me, in the presence of Major Seagrave, that it was not in the power of the Indians to comply with that article, and in my presence requested the Agent of Indian Affairs to inform the President of it, requesting that he might point out some mode by which compensation may be made, of which I presume the Agent has informed you. May I be permitted to suggest to you the propriety of giving the Commissioners of the United States instructions on this head, an object truly interesting to the citizens of Georgia.

With regard to your letter of the 10th ult. the subject which you there treat of, I have received no information which I can depend on, except what I have from Major Seagrave, and as he is gone to see the President, it is probable he will give him the fullest information; from his account to me, some of the citizens of Camden county have joined the revolted people of Florida, and that the civil authority in that country has not sufficient energy to enforce the civil law against these imprudent people, and in order to give the magistrates support and preserve the United States from being committed in this business of the Spaniards.

I shall order Capt. Fauche with a detachment of his troop to that country, he being an officer in whom I have perfect confidence.

I have been much embarrassed by not receiving an answer to my letter, on the subject of captain Fauche's troop, you may rest assured their service is indispensably necessary.

The pay of the militia, a subject I have frequently touched on, is a matter truly interesting—permit me again to request your attention to this subject.

I am, Sir,

With respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) GEORGE MATTHEWS.

Secretary of War.

A True Copy,

Edward Watts, Sec'y.

Andover Iron Works

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE.

THEY are situated in the counties of Suffolk and Morris, in the State of New-Jersey: The ore lies within a mile of the Furnace, is esteemed of the first quality of any in America, and particularly adapted for making Steel. The Furnace and Forge, to which belong between 21 and 22,000 acres of Land, will be sold together, or leased either separately or together: they are distant about seven miles from each other, and are an object well worth the attention of Iron Masters. The buildings, &c. are in every respect commodious. For further particulars apply to Benjamin Chew, or John Lardner, Philadelphia. Oct. 3.

Philadelphia,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1795.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Sunday afternoon November 8.

"By a brig arrived this day from Gibraltar, we have the pleasing intelligence of a peace being concluded with the Algerines.—We are informed the brings the public dispatches respecting this event."

COMMUNICATION.

A writer in the Aurora of yesterday, is very desirous that Congress should compliment the French Jacobins by electing for their Speaker, the man who at a public dinner in this City, poured forth the following benivolent and pious ejaculation by way of toast:—"The Mountain, its Summit the Heavens, its Base the whole Earth." In order to explain the true meaning of this charitable sentiment, it is necessary to observe, that the infernal monsters who have filled France with crimes and mourning assumed to themselves the cant name of the Mountain; and it was in honour of these wretches and their good works that the late Speaker gave the toast above-mentioned. The period cannot be far distant when the people of France will rejoice to learn, that the atrocities of Robespierre and his associates have never been well received by the sober part of the Citizens of the United States.—And that the Jacobins in this Country who promoted feasts for the purpose of drinking long live the Mountain, or in other words, long live dictator Robespierre, are like the Jacobins in France, most cordially detested and despised.

CARD.

MR. RICKETTS respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and the Public at large, that he performs as advertised for this Evening, on Wednesday, the 11th instant, in consequence of some new Exhibitions and Scenery, now preparing to be introduced on the above evening Amphitheatre, 9th Nov.

Arrived at the Port.

Schr. Sulannah, Montego Bay 34 days

Capt. Israel of the brig Eagle, 53 days from Lisbon, informs that he left there 14 or 15 sail of Americans, but none belonging to, or bound for Philadelphia.

Nov. 1. off Chincoteague was boarded by a Bermudian privateer, Schooner, called the Hawk, of 10 guns.

The schooner Fliza, from Malaga, is removed to Hamilton's wharf, where the Sales of her Cargo will be continued. Nov. 7. 4.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

Arrived at this port.

Ship Commerce, Brown Liverpool
Diana, Jamaica
Brig Recovery Webb Lisbon
Sloop Friendship, Roche, Richmond
The brig Calliope, and Hester, are both arrived at Hamburg from this port.

The Commerce was boarded upon the 23d of October, by the Lynx British Sloop of War, who impressed the Chief Mate.

BOSTON, October 30.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated October 21, 1795.

"The Carrier Packet arrived here on Sunday. The London Gazette announcement of the Dutch war; the vast reinforcements (25,000 men) intended for the West-India service; the detention of Spanish ships in the ports of Great-Britain—have not much the appearance of an approaching Peace. Lord Dorchester will be succeeded by General Prescott, in the government of Canada. A prize-ship from Amsterdam is now in this harbour."

Let's English Paragraphs.

Letters from Holland state, that the hatred, discord and rage, that prevail between the Batavian patriots and the partisans of the house of Orange, have risen to such a height, that if it was not for the 25,000 Frenchmen taken by the Dutch government into their pay; they would tear one another to pieces in every part of the United Provinces.—The constituted authorities are obliged to employ all their wisdom and firmness, in order to prevent these dreadful calamities.

The same letters that contain this intelligence, mention also, that at last a division of the Dutch fleet has sailed from the Texel, and that the latter expects to be joined by some ships of war, which are now in the mouth of the river Meuse; after which junction this squadron is to give chase to the English ships, which are infesting the coasts of Holland.

Madame du Barry's beautiful Chateau of Lucien, near Paris, France, with all the furniture and superb glasses, has been sold for one million seven hundred thousand livres. The purchaser is an American.

PLYMOUTH, August 31.

This morning arrived in Cawland Bay, from Quiberon, his majesty's ship Prince George, of 98 guns, Capt. Edge: she has brought in with her a large American ship, from America, bound to France, with provisions, &c.

The Alliance Dutch frigate, lately taken by the British cruizers in the North Seas, is arrived at Sheerness.

The Dutch officers are delivered, pro interim, on board the Guardship at the North. The crew, many of them Frenchmen, are sent into confinement on board the prison-ships in the river Medway.

On Sunday last arrived at Nantucket, the ship Nancy, Captain Delano, in 44 days from London.

Captains Scott and Cunningham, for Boston, failed ten days before the Nancy. We have not been able to obtain any intelligence by this arrival.

The British armed brig, Earl Moira, Captain Croft, arrived at Portland on Tuesday last from Halifax. She landed a passenger, Capt. Moody, of the Royal Nova-Scotia Regiment, and then sailed again for Halifax. This vessel had not the September mail on board, as was reported. It will come by Captains Magray, Dowdie or Bowden, who have all been seven or eight days from Halifax bound here.

FROM MALAGA.

By Capt. Traff from Malaga, we learn, that information had been received there from Gibraltar stating, that an insurrection had broke out in the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, and that Muley Suliman had been driven from his capital by his brother, commonly called the Black Prince. In consequence, it was expected, that the treaty lately received by Mr. Simpson with Muley would not be considered binding on his brother, should he prove victorious; and that our commerce would be liable, from the circumstance, to interruption.—As confirmatory proof of the intelligence, several Venetian men of war, on a voyage to Morocco, with presents for the Emperor, hearing of the insurrection, had deferred entering his ports. It was also said, that several Mootish cruizers were at sea, and had carried in several Venetian and Swedish vessels. Capt. Traff saw a letter from Mr. Simpson, who mentioned the insurrection, but did not expect any serious ill consequences from it, as Muley Suliman was raising forces to proceed against his rebellious brother; and was of opinion would succeed in quelling the insurrection.

The Day Capt. T. failed from Malaga, information was received, that an Algerine frigate of 36 guns, had been captured by a Venetian man of war, after a very long action.

There have been some commotions in the Dutch colony of Curaçoa, occasioned by a revolt of the Blacks. They were, however, soon quelled, with the loss of 300 killed, and tranquility was completely restored.

Captain Smith, arrived from Bordeaux, since our last, informs, that the citizens of that city are not entirely satisfied with the New Constitution.—Some conceive it rather aristocratical—others think the government are endeavouring to force it upon the people, without giving them time to exercise deliberate judgment in its adoption or rejection.

An embargo was laid on all vessels in Holland, for some days previous to the sailing of the Dutch fleet.

On the 2d instant, the wife of Isaac Mason, of Buck's county, Pennsylvania, was safely delivered of THREE children, two sons and a daughter—all likely to do well.

NEWS—NARRATIVELY.

Captain TAY, master of the Hamilton, which arrived on Wednesday, in 50 days from Falmouth, during the period of time which elapsed from his sailing from Bolton to his return, narrated every interesting event—a measure worthy imitation, and which, if generally followed, would afford the readers of Newspapers much information and amusement; when, from its neglect the papers are quite barren.

NARRATION.

I failed from Bolton, on the 25th of May, 1795 bound for Nantz, and on the 27th of June was captured by the British 44, the Arethusa, and carried on board with my papers, where I was kept the whole of that day. The Arethusa went into Belleisle road and the Hamilton followed, and was anchored near the Standard of 64 guns. They kept me on board the Hamilton, without my papers, which were kept from me till they got what part of my cargo they wanted. I laid 6 days in this Road, and was then sent to Quiberon bay, where I laid 9 days. [He here mentions the action of the 27th of June, as long since mentioned.] I was many times on shore at Quiberon, and saw about 14,000 emigrant troops, 100,000 stands of arms, 160 field pieces and caissons, and a vast quantity of stores of various sorts. All which, with the Peninsula, were taken by the Republicans four days after I left there for Nantz. The prisoners were all shot. The General in Chief and 350 others escaped to the English fleet, where 70 of them afterwards died of their wounds.

While I was at Nantz, peace was made with the Spaniards; two days after which the Republican army captured Bilbao, not having heard of the peace. [Here is mentioned the Mediterranean naval action already well known.]

When I left Nantz, on the 12th Sept. there were 40,000 Republicans arrived from taking Quiberon—as they had sufficient men there to keep the English at distance. 150,000 men have arrived at Nantz from the Frontiers.

The captain of a Salem brig, which I spoke, told me he saw 200 sail of vessels go into Belleisle Road the day he passed it, which fleet sailed from Portsmouth when I was in England, and consisted of 180 sail of transports and men of war, with 25,000 troops on board. It was then said, this fleet was intended for the Mediterranean or West Indies; but I found it was a secret expedition.—The destination of which was known to few.

After failing from Nantz, I was carried into Quiberon bay, by Commodore Warren's Squadron, and dined in company with all the captains of his Squadron, on board the Concord. Where I was told, Charrette would give the Carmagnoles a dressing, as he had 30,000 men, and they had just landed him 500 barrels of powder, from the Robust 74. I answered, "I supposed the Republicans would thank them to land as much every day—which might make it worth their while to visit Charrette, who was so little thought of, that I did not even hear his name mentioned, while I was in Nantz—and many of the people did not know there was such a man in France. Com. Warren said, he expected a large fleet, with 50,000 troops to join Charrette, but if what I said of the troops at Nantz, was fact, the Republicans would serve them a la mode de Quiberon. "Yes," cried the captain of the Thunderer, 74, "they will cut them up like grass, and send them to hell as a haycock." One

of the captains said, he wished they had had all the Royalists in England at Quiberon, when it was taken. It would have put his infernal Majesty to his trumpet, to have found room for their flagstaffs, as fast as the Carmagnoles sent them to him.

The dinner ended with a toast to General Washington, and another to King George.

I went from Quiberon to Falmouth in England, and from thence 275 miles through the country to London. There appeared to be a plentiful crop of grain; but men were so scarce, that women were employed in getting in the harvest. The people seemed very quiet among themselves, and wished very much for a general peace.

When in London, I found many Americans, who informed me, that there were 200 sail of American vessels in the ports of England, chiefly sent in by cruizers—and who said, they were ill-treated, and did not get half their just dues, and the little they got, they had to wait a long time for.

There was no expectation of a sudden peace in England; but every thing appeared, as if they just begun the war. They were making all the preparation possible.

Bank stock of America is at 10 per cent. discount. West-India produce very low in England. Flour, from 12 to 13 dols. in England and France. Green Fish, 2 dols. Dry do. in boxes, 3 dols. 50 cents, in hhds: 3 dols. New-England Rum, 50 cents. Coffee, 20 cents. Cotton, 25 cents. M. S. Sugar 10 dols. Tobacco 6 dols. Turpentine Soap 9 cents. Rice 8 dols. Refined Sugar, 28 to 30 dols. Nantz and Brest excepted, where things are higher. No cash, in France, only for Flour and Rice, other articles are paid for in assignats.

* Capt. TAY, received bills for his cargo at Quiberon, and had all the money promptly paid on presenting them in London.

ANNAPOLIS, (M.) Nov. 5.

On Tuesday last a sufficient number of senators and delegates attending, the general assembly met. The Senate having appointed Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq. their president pro tem. and the house of delegates Philip Key, Esq. of St. Mary's county, their speaker, proceeded to business.

For Charleston,

THE BRIG

Lovely Rachel,

Henry Roland, master.

NOW lying at Bickham's wharf. She will positively sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or GEO. SIBBALD, No. 170 South Front-street.

Hard's Patent Floor Cloth,

WITHOUT SEAM.

THE manufacturer has just imported by the LIGHT HORSE FROM BRISTOL, an elegant assortment of the newest and best Patterns, which are in excellent preservation, from 9 feet square to 18 by 15 feet; likewise, for Stairs, Entries, and Halls, from 2 yard to 3 yards wide.

The subscriber respectfully informs purchasers, that Floor Cloths laid under woollen Carpets during the winter, will be in a state of improvement till the spring, and render rooms warm by preventing air from passing between the boards.

JOHN BROWNE, No. 145 north Second-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A quantity of Remnants to lay before the fire for the preservation of woollen Carpets; Dye and mould-Candles, with fine cotton wick; Brown and white Soap, of a very superior quality, in small boxes suited for families; White Lead; Red Lead; Spanish Brown; Orange Mine &c. &c. November 10. eod.

For Sale, at Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 16th day of November, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, At the House of Samuel Frauncey, innkeeper, deceased, in Water-street, between Chestnut & Walnut-streets, No. 59.

A variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture,

Consisting of mahogany dining tables, in sets of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, pier tables, card tables, round tables, bureaux, wardrobe, night table, mahogany bellied side-board, large plain do. mahogany worked backs and other chairs, large gilded frame looking glasses, small do. do. chamber do. mahogany frame looking glasses, plated and brass sconces and chandeliers, mahogany knife cases of ivory handled knives and forks, silver plated candlesticks, do. tea urns, japanned do. plated cake baker, tea caddy, butter tub and stand, silver tea-pot, milk-pot, soup-spoons, table-spoons, tea-spoons, an elegant silver plated open and glass bowl complete for a dining table, tea and small waiters, sets of tea and table china, glass and queens ware, table cloths, beds and bedding, hair and common mattresses, chintz & stuff sets of bed and window-curtains, brass and bell mangle kettles, smoke jack, brass and iron andirons, shovel and tongs, carpets and carpeting, large painted floor clothes, hall and side lamps, bells and hangings, large and small iron pots, a full set of dish-covers, knives and forks, spoons, a pair of large iron racks, and many other articles not enumerated, which may be viewed any time previous to the day of sale.

(Signed) By order of the Executor,

Wm. Shannon, Auctioneer.

November 10.

In addition to the above, will be sold a valuable collection of Wax Work moulds, of various sizes and impressions; prepared during the life time of the deceased at a very great expence.

Notice is hereby given that an attachment was issued out of the inferior court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New Jersey, returnable on the twenty-fifth day of February last, against the goods and chattels, rights and credits, lands and tenements of George Hutz (not being a resident at that time within the state of New Jersey) as the suit of Jonathan Ballinger, indorsee of Job Butcher, which was levied by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland "on a certain sloop or shallop called the Fly of Philadelphia" with its appurtenances, as by the return of the said sheriff will more particularly appear—and notice is also hereby further given, agreeably to the direction of an act of the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey in such case made and provided, that unless the said George Hutz shall appear and give special bail to answer the suit as aforesaid instigated against him by the said Jonathan Ballinger, within such time as is prescribed by law, that then and in that case judgment shall be entered "against the said George Hutz" by default, and that the said sloop or shallop or storehouse seized on the said attachment, will be sold for the satisfaction of all "creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to any demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose."

Dated at Salem, in the county of Salem, in the State of New Jersey, the thirty first day of March A. D. 1795.

Lucius Horatio Strickton, Attorney for the Plaintiff. GILLI, Clerk. April 2