LONDON, September 1.

A letter from Avranches brings the following intelligence:

"Terrorism prevails more than ever in this district. The troops which pass and repass, commit the same horrid excesses which distinguished the reign of the Decemvirs. The generals and other officers, in the midst of universal distress, display scandalous luxury, and the most insulting extravagance. Some of them are not ashamed of parading the country on superb coursers, followed by a dozen of attendants, equally well mounted.

"The Jacobins have only changed their name. Proscribed under their former appellation, which had, very justly, become infamous and odious, they have become soldiers, and have enlisted in the battalions which are stationed in this quarter. Some of them have obtained commissions; others are corporals; and others are commissaries, employed in hunting whatever they please to distinguish by the denomination of Chouans. Every day 150 volunteers are in motion. A company, composed of the most determined rogues which the country could supply, accompanies them in their march headed by a known terrorist, named Gauchet, the worthy pupil of Carpentier, a Cameleon, who has been successively a monk, an attorney, a soldier, a parson, and a commissary."

"If these gentry observe a house that bears an appearance the least decent, or even a cottage, which affords any prospect of plunder, they immediately exclaim—Chouans! The house is instantly surrounded, and the sabre and bayonet applied to the bosom of the unfortunate occupier, who is compelled to unlock all his drawers, while the rascals seize upon his money, his linen, and other effects: they then visit the cellar, start all the casks, and get drunk in the midst of the deluge which they themselves have occasioned.

"Nobody can travel without a passport, signed by two witnesses, who answer for their civism, and confirmed by the district."

September 8.

By a cartel from Brest we learn, that the crew of the Montagne of 120 guns, arrived at that port from l'Orient, and gave an account, that that beautiful ship had by some means, got on a reef of sharp rocks near l'Orient, from whence it was hardly possible she could again be got off, as by rolling, the rocks had perforated her bottom; and the sea flows and ebbs in and out of her every tide: she was, by all accounts given of her, the first ship in the French navy, and is now by neglect supposed to be rendered unfit for any further service.

SAINT MAKING;

A ceremony unabolished in the 18th century!!!

From Rome, August 8. It appears that on the preceding Sunday, his holiness, attended by several officers of distinction, went to the church of St. Bonaventura, where he was received by the Cardinals Archinto and Braschi, and the superiors of that Convent. The Pontiff, after the celebration of Mass, proceeded to the [illegible] the late father Leonardo of Port Maurice. He went into the apartment where the monk died, and with the assistance of the Cardinals, and other officers and prelates, published the decree of beatification and cannonization of Father Leonardo, with the approbation of two miracles, wrought through the intercession of this deceased saint. The reading of this instrument being finished, a marble stone, with a suitable inscription was produced. The Bishop of Cervia also presented his holiness, with the identical Crucifix, which the deceased father used to carry with him upon his missions, with a piece of carved work, intended to decorate the chamber they were in, and representing the conversion of a chief of a Corsican banditti, effected by the venerable missionary.

After this, to finish the ceremony, the pontiff went to the cell where this Saint was visited by Pope Benedict XIV. being confined with a lame leg which his power of working miracles was incapable of curing!

NEW-YORK, November 12.

By His Excellency JOHN JAY, Esq.
Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of New-York.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the great creator and preserver of the universe is the supreme sovereign of nations, and does, when and as he pleases, reward or punish them by temporal blessings or calamities, according as their national conduct recommends them to his favor and beneficence, or excites his displeasure and indignation.

And whereas in the course of his government he hath graciously been pleased to shew singular kindness to the people and nation, of which this state is a constituent member, by protecting our ancestors, in their first establishments in this then savage wilderness—by defending them against their enemies—by blessing them with an uncommon degree of peace, liberty and safety, and with the civilizing light and influence of his holy gospel—by leading us [as it were by the hand] through the various dangers and difficulties of the late revolution, and crowning it with success; by giving us wisdom and opportunity to establish governments and institutions auspicious to order, security and rational liberty; by preserving us from being involved in the wars and other grievous calamities which at this moment afflict and distress many nations; by restoring peace between us and the hostile Indians who infested our borders; by constantly favouring us with fruitful seasons; and in general, by giving us a greater portion of public welfare and prosperity, than to any other people.

And whereas it hath pleased him, by permitting sickness to prevail and be fatal to the lives of many in our principal city, and in sundry places in this and other states, and by the extensive alarms and embarrassments which attended it, to remind us that prosperity and adversity are in his hand; and that in all our pursuits we are to remember, that he is the cause and giver of all the good that was, that is, or that will be. *And whereas* our Almighty sovereign, in addition to his other mercies, hath lately stayed the hand of the destroying angel, and by thus manifesting and multiplying his benefits to us as a people, calls upon us as a people to manifest our gratitude to him:

Wherefore, and particularly on this occasion, it appears to me, to be the *public* duty of the people of this state collectively considered, to render unto him their sincere and humble thanks for all these his great and unmerited mercies and blessings. And also to offer up to him their fervent petitions to continue to us his protection aud favor. To preserve to us the undisturbed enjoyment of our civil and religious rights and privileges, and the valuable life and usefulness of the President of the United States. To enable all our rulers, councils, and people to do the duties incumbent on them respectively, with wisdom and fidelity—to promote the extension of true religion, virtue, and learning—to give us all grace to cultivate national union, concord, and goodwill; and generally to bless our nation; and all other nations, in the manner and measure most conducive to our and their best interests and real welfare.

Whether the governor of this state is vested with authority to appoint a day for these purposes, and to require and enjoin the observance of it, is a question which circumstanced as it is, I consider as being more proper for the legislature than for me to decide. But as the people of the state have constituted me their chief magistrate, and being perfectly convinced that national prosperity depends, and ought to depend on national gratitude and obedience to the supreme ruler of all nations. I think it proper to recommend, and therefore I do earnestly recommend to the clergy and others my fellow-citizens throughout this state, to set apart Thursday the twenty-ninth day of November inst. for the purposes aforesaid, and to observe it accordingly.

Given under my hand, at the Government House in this City of New-York, on the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and in the twentieth year of the Independency of the United States.

JOHN JAY.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

TO PHILADELPHUS.

If it were possible to develope the motives which induced many of the *Soi disant* patriots of the present day, to advocate the Revolution, they would be found to be very variant from *those* which governed the great mass of the American Citizens, who being Republicans from *habit* and *principle*, waged war with their oppressors and not with *private contracts!* I must beg leave to decline your invitation for the two following reasons:—Firstly, because I have no curiosity to pry into your affairs—And Secondly, because in a moral point of view it is immaterial whether you are a British, Dutch, or American debtor: for, sir, I can never bring myself to believe, that any man unembarrassed in his circumstances, would write the letter of which you acknowledge yourself the author. As there is no general rule however, without an exception, I will retract my opinion as it relates to yourself, if you can assign any other satisfactory reason for your attempting to promote a state of things in this Country, hostile to the true interest of all those persons who have any thing to lose and consequently, only favorable to such men, who are Bankrupts in fame as well as fortune.

CRITO.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

OF all projects for raising money, that recently adopted by Mr. Randolph appears to be the most ingenious. In the first place, he makes certain "*precious confessions*" and "*overtures*," which tho' very interesting to the people of the United States, were certainly attended with *no expence* to himself. He next resigns his office, in a critical stage of the public affairs, and makes a journey of parade to visit the ex minister of France: on his return he publishes several extracts of letters written by himself, all tending to induce honest people to suspect that he has been guilty of some deviltry. A "*consolatory transformation*" of the truth is then distributed privately through the country, of which vague reports are circulated. After the public curiosity has been excited to the highest pitch to know the meaning of these strange movements, a pamphlet which is to contain a *vindication* of them, is promised to the public: But mark! *the copyright is secured to the publisher!!* It would be folly to hazard any other prediction upon the issue of this project, than that the author is likely to sell his character at its full value. The profits of this operation, however, have very probably been overrated, as the opposers of "*immoral taxation*" may justly consider this mode of raising money as an *Excise*, or what is still worse, a *direct tax* upon this new invented manufacture. If this should indeed happen, must we have another insurrection? If so, who is to suppress it?

Y.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

The following Toasts drank by the Master Sail-Makers of New-York, are omitted in the Aurora of this morning, as unimportant, viz:

"May the promoters of Wars be saddled with the expences of them.

"May the Societies of America be the nurseries of virtue, benevolence and *true* Republicanism.

"A Bolt rope Cravat to the Infringer of the Rights of the People."

The reason why these were omitted in the Aurora is obvious, the first touches all the demagogues of America.

The second is a skit at the vicious resolutions and conduct of several Societies who *call themselves* Republicans.

The last alludes to the conduct of those who would make the minority in the Senate, superior to the majority, contrary to the Constitution, and to the Rights of the People.

A SAIL-MAKER.

Philadelphia,
SATURDAY EVENING, *NOVEMBER* 14, 1795.

The ship Active, Blair, from Havre de Grace, a new ship from New-England, and the schooner President, Connell, from Hispaniola, were seen below the Fort last night, and a brig lower down, name unknown.

Two inward bound brigs were seen below New-Castle yesterday, names unknown.

PROCLAMATIONS.

The [illegible] Governor Jay's Proclamation [illegible] ra, is perfectly in the stile [illegible] There cannot be a doubt, [illegible] those disorganizers should prevail, under the [illegible] of abolishing Fanaticism, they would destroy [illegible] appearance of public worship, and make the acknowledgement of a Deity, a crime.

The *moderate* temper of the disorganizers of the day is abundantly apparent, from the epithets which they bestow on those whom the People have honored with their suffrages. In proportion to their virtue, abilities, and estimation, is the contumely and abuse vomited by these reviles against the first Patriots of our country—and as it was in France, so would it be in America, should the Robespierrian Faction carry their points, distinguished characters would be the first victims to immolate on the Altars of Anarchy.

☞ *INFORMATION.*

A number of BUCKETS belonging to Fire Companies having been scattered in the Streets for several days since the late Fire, the Mayor hath caused them to be collected and deposited in the COURT-HOUSE, Market-street, where the Owners may find them.

November 14th, 1795.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, to a Merchant in this City, dated, Sept. 14, 1795.

"We have in this Country about 5000 free negroes able to bear arms, the remains of the Spanish and other negroes who in old rebellions, obtained their freedom by a treaty with lands and many privileges; they are dispersed about the Island, in five or six different settlements at a great distance from each other, and of late years have been very useful in going in parties after the runaway negroes.

Those who were settled in Trelawney town, have for some time past, been extremely insolent to the neighbouring white people; and in consequence of a variety of ill conduct, were ordered up to Spanish Town, by the Governor, according to an article in the treaty with them; on their refusal, martial law was declared; and Lord Balcarras, at the head of the 30th dragoons and about 2000 militia and regulars, took the field against them. Their settlement being 20 miles in the inland part of the country, from (Montego Bay) where the troops were collected, and in a position the strongest that the country affords. It was found a difficult matter to enter their town—in consequence Colonel Sandford, with a party of the 20th, which he commanded, and some militia troops, in all about 100, were ordered by the general to gain a post near their rear and in their provision ground, where his lordship tho't they might be inclosed, and compelled to surrender—Sandford in the act of completing his orders, thot he saw a good opportunity at striking at a party of them drawn up in his front, with a narrow defile before them, he was imprudent enough to push into the defile contrary to orders, and had but got half through, when he received a strong fire from a party in ambuscade, which brought him down and about 30 of the party; the Maroons immediately fled into the woods, nor have we been able, to bring them to action since, a strong force is now employed to go into them and from some overtures they have made, it is supposed the whole will surrender on having their lives preserved. It is the intention to ship them off the country, their number is about 115. One great consolation has attended this business, that not one of the slaves have joined them but have universally been active against them, nor have any of the other maroons given them the least assistance, but are now, to the amount of near 800, serving against them.

On the whole, if we terminate the business soon either way, by their surrender of extirpation, it will show to all the world, that however convulsed, the public opinion has been in other countries, we have preserved a tranquillty, to which every other part of the West has been strangers. Indeed the good treatment that more universally prevails respecting slaves, leaves them nothing to hope or wish in all points, except their freedom. Nearly 500 dollars currency is offered for each maroon, in rebellion, dead or alive. You may judge how long they will resist that temptation, which to slaves is also freedom. I have been thus particular, in my detail, from a knowledge, how much the public opinion, in every country, is influenced by alarms and improper or untrue accounts. I am sorry to see a want of unanimity prevail in your continent, on the subject of your British treaty, it made us all happy here to [illegible] a direct trade established between you and us in your own vessels, so long resisted by the British cabinet, and so long prayed for by us. I [illegible] if our President should be unwise enough [illegible] assent, it will be long, very long ere he has another offer of the same kind; to me it appears beyond a doubt, that Pitt has been compellee by the events of the day, to depart from his long professed opinions, that no treaty ought to be entered into with the colonies of America, that could allow a cockboat to navigate under their flag to the British Islands in the West Indies; and if the pressure of the times should allow him to return to his original opinions, I fear both you and we will have reason to lament the loss that the political influenza has obtained for us. It will be long before France can recover from the dreadful condition she is reduced to, and if we can get her off our hands, it may occur as a political speculation in the balance of power, whether it can be the interest of Britain or Spain that America should so suddenly lift up her head as a maritime power, aiming at a share of the dominions of both. Let your political men calculate, and let them examine what has given them the high tide of prosperity that now flows so rapidly into their harbours! Is it not the present unexampled state of Europe, turned from cultivation and industry, to an armed mass, whose wants demand supplies from you as a people at peace? It appears to me, that you have a people amongst you, poor and desperate enough to covet another revolution, the rich against the poor, not a war of principle, as your last, but a war of Sansculottism, against all the rules of order and propriety that protect and bind together mankind in their best state of civilization. Your President is at present the admiration of all the thinking part of the world, I hope he will continue to maintain his superior mind with his usual firmness, and show the latest posterity, that one man was found in this age, incapable of yielding to the virulent declamation of a whole nation, or a few narrow minded individuals."

WINCHESTER, Nov. 9.

A gentleman from the South Western Territory informs, that Governour Blount was met on the 10th of Oct. at Tellico block house, by several Chiefs and Warriors of each of the tribes of Creek, Cherokee and Chickesaw Indians, with whom he commenced a talk. The Creeks and Cherokees kept aloof for several days, apparently wishing to prefer war to peace (but more especially the former, to wreck their revenge on the Chickesaws) till the 17th, when they altered their tone, and agreed to smoke the calumet of peace with that nation and the United States. John Watts and the Little Turkey were among the Cherokees which attended; and followed the example of the Creeks, in declaring their wish to live in amity with the United States.

Our informant adds, that previous to the holding of this Talk, the Creeks had made a second attack on the Chickesaws, but were repulsed, with the loss of upwards of thirty killed, and many wounded.

Ricketts' New Amphitheatre,
In CHESNUT-STREET.

THIS PRESENT EVENING,
14th November, instant.

Novel Feats of Horsemanship,
By the Signior REANO.

SLACK ROPE DANCING.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling.

The SAILOR's description of a

FOX CHASE;

With a comic Dialogue between the Clown and Sailor,
With new Metamorphoses:
Never performed here.

The whole to conclude with

The PONEY RACES;

With alterations.
Particularly the Ponies will start from the stage, and return to the winning post in full view of the audience.

☞ Mr. RICKETTS respectfully informs his liberal benefactors, that he will spare no expence to procure performers of the first eminence, and introduce that novelty which he flatters himself will please the public in general.

*** The evening's exhibition will be divided into two acts; a suspension of ten minutes will take place, as a commodious Coffee Room will be opened contiguous to the Circus, for those gentlemen who are inclined to take a refreshment.

The Box-Office adjoining the Amphitheatre, will in future be opened at 4 o'clock.

N. B. No money taken at the doors, nor any admittance behind the scenes.

*** Boxes, one dollar—Pit, half a dollar.

†*† Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, and the Entertainment to begin at half past SIX.

For Charter,

THE BRIG

M A R Y,

John Fleming, master,

BURTHEN 2000 barrels of Flour, is now in compleat order to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith,

Who have for Sale,
Bourdeaux and Cogniac Brandy;
And a few French Burr Stones. Nov. 14. §

For Sale,

Or to be LET for a term of years,

AN elegant House with about forty-two acres of Land and Meadow. The situation is very convenient for a Country Seat, or for a person inclined to attend the markets. There is an excellent Kitchen Garden, Ice-house, and a variety of Fruit—the distance about five miles from the city. For further information apply to the Printer.

November 14. 2awtf.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, on the 31st of October, from Tenth-Street, near Mulberry-Street, a roan HORSE, about seven years old, has a white spot on his forehead, white feet and cut tail. Any person who can give information of the same, will receive the above reward, and expences, by applying to BILLON & Co. No. 12, south Third-Street. November 14. §1w.

The Panorama.

MR. SAVAGE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia that the *PANORAMA* is now opened in High-street, between 10th and 11th streets. The Subject is a view of the Cities of London and Westminster, comprehending the three bridges, Southwark, Surrey, and St. George's Fields in the Borough, with every other object which appears from the top of the Albion mills, at the end of Blackfriars Bridge, opposite the city of London, from whence this view was taken. The painting contains nearly 3,000 square feet of canvas. Being in a circle gives every object its proper bearing, and exhibits it in its true point of compass, appearing as large and in every respect the same as the reality.

Price of admission half a dollar. Tickets for the Season three dollars.

PANORAMA open every day from ten o'clock in the morning.

A PRINT *of the PRESIDENT of the* U. S. 18 inches by 14; only a few choice impressions left: the companion is a print of Dr. Franklin. A variety of choice prints may be had at the Panorama.

August 31. tuf.