

LIST of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery, No. II.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
78	13656	24379	10	35278			
172	13572	990	10	756			
319	14038	25758	10	26136			
531	14463	26170	10	432			
1690	966	266	10	549			
703	15149	467	10	37880			
857	523	496	10	943			
1180	678	26760	10	989			
453	845	933	10	38669			
700	972	977	10	935	10		
862	16273	27221	10	39201	10		
3335	437	440	10	791	10		
904	580	467	10	40689	10		
4069	621	820	10	41035	25		
513	825	28275	10	474			
582	17762	629	10	502			
3336	855	29048	10	516			
592	18306	651	10	684			
697	311	669	10	42338			
825	408	198	10	468			
6409	29228	424	10	43652			
411	332	580	10	283			
7580	461	707	10	44322	25		
657	20144	30301	10	907			
839	347	31280	10	45743	10		
8057	498	381	10	381			
122	663	795	10	383			
408	21225	928	10	399	10		
440	596	32082	10	836			
680	883	303	10	46615			
749	22358	33006	10	734			
9285	377	070	10	47763			
831	439	159	10	48170	10		
506	21189	564	10	213	10		
11453	366	668	10	253			
721	295	821	10	335			
22288	214	34336	10				
427	24128	35046	10				

37th Days Drawing, October 31.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
199	16340	31354	10	39611			
253	413	355	10	40725			
2971	513	464	10	869			
2655	17249	943	10	41693			
3092	18082	32109	10	42017			
415	279	148	10	042	10		
896	276	282	10	103			
4138	19056	398	10	43491			
229	275	633	10	866			
290	996	643	10	42130	10		
274	20157	660	10	291			
228	755	747	10	45024			
649	22815	33700	10	069			
745	23316	34949	10	118	10		
622	346	35157	10	665			
9197	24304	303	10	658			
386	25175	36934	10	46268			
625	205	37011	10	476			
11127	809	119	10	814			
498	27968	934	10	47453	10		
13003	28281	38086	10	662			
920	743	704	10	688			
44660	30096	39080	10	48696			
722	529	162	10	742			
16125	988	516	10	927			

Errors in the 32d day's drawing—Instead of 6825 blank, read 6825 a prize of 10 dols.—and for 46963 read 46963 a blank.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
Price 37 1/2 Cents.
The Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency,
EXAMINED,
And the Charges against John Adams REFUTED.
Addressed to the Citizens of America in general, and, particularly, to the Electors of the President.
Sold by
W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON, Corner of Second and Chestnut-streets.
November 5. tts

For SALE or CHARTER,
The Brigantine LIBERTY,
JEREMIAH MURPHY, Master.
Now lying at Albertson's wharf—the is an excellent vessel, will carry about 1300 barrels flour, is completely found, and ready to receive a cargo. For terms, apply at No. 149, South Front-street.
Where may be had by the package only,
A small consignment of DRY GOODS, just received—consisting of,
Cloak, Superfine Hairbone, & CAMBLETS.
China
Crapes,
Corded Poplins,
Satinet Lining, &c.
Also a few bales CALCUTTA GOODS, viz.
Guineas,
Baftas,
Coffees,
Tickerys,
Punjin Cloths,
Humhums,
Gurrals,
Black Taffeties,
Barhar,
Pullicat, & HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bandanna
Chopra Romals,
Patna Chintzes, &c. &c.
Likewise a few hds prime Molasses,
A large quantity of best Rhode-Island Cheese,
40 boxes Sperm-candle, and
A few barrels Beef.
October 27. cod8t

SHERIDAN'S DICTIONARY,
THE SIXTH EDITION,
Is this Day Published,
BY W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON,
Corner of Second and Chestnut Streets,
In one large 8vo. volume price 3 dollars.
A COMPLETE DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, both with regard to sound and meaning, one main object of which is to establish a plain and permanent Standard of Pronunciation. To which is prefixed, a Profound Grammar.
BY THOMAS SHERIDAN, A. M.
October 22. tts

A Manufactory FOR SALE.
A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street.
September 13. t f t f

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.
PHOCION—No. XVII.

BY those who attended to the opposition of Mr. Jefferson, while secretary of state, to the measures of the treasury department, it was made a question, whether that opposition flowed altogether from his hostility to the head of that department (whose competition might, at a future period, be apprehended, and whose destruction was therefore desirable) or from his entertaining principles respecting public credit and national faith, very different from those which have influenced all nations, who cherish those valuable pillars of national strength.

As his conduct, while minister of the United States at Paris, in relation to this subject, may throw great light on his principles, I shall proceed to state the exact tenor of the advice which Mr. Jefferson gave to congress, respecting the transfer of the debt due to France, to a company of Hollanders. After mentioning an offer which had been made by such a company for the purchase of the debt, he concludes with these extraordinary expressions—"If there is a danger of the public payments not being punctual, I submit whether it may not be better, that the discounts which would then arise, should be transferred from a court, of whose good will we have so much need, to the breasts of a private company."

The above is an extract which was made from the letter in February 1787. The date of it was not noted, but the original being on the files in the department of state, will ascertain that, and all other particulars, relating to its contents.—The genuineness of the extract may be depended upon.

This letter was the subject of a report from the board of treasury, in February 1787: That board treated the idea of transfer proposed as both UNJUST and IMPOLITIC: unjust, because the nation would contract an engagement, which there was no well grounded prospect of fulfilling; impolitic, because a failure in the payment of interest on the debt transferred (which was inevitable) would justify all hopes of credit with the citizens of the United Netherlands, in future pressing exigencies of the Union; and the board gave it as their opinion, that it would be advisable for congress, without delay, to instruct their minister at the court of France, to forbear giving his sanction to any such transfer.

Congress agreeing in the ideas of the board, caused an instruction to that effect to be sent to Mr. Jefferson. Here there was a solemn act of government condemning the principle as unjust and impolitic.

If the sentiment contained in the extract, which has been recited, can be vindicated from political profligacy—then it is necessary to unlearn all the ancient notions of justice, and to substitute some new-fashioned scheme of morality in their stead.

Here is no complicated problem, which sophistry may entangle or obscure. Here is a plain question of moral feeling. A government is encouraged on the express condition of not having a prospect of making a due provision for a debt which it owes, to incur in a transfer of that debt from a nation, well able to bear the inconveniences of failure or delay, to individuals, whose total ruin might be the consequence of it, and to upon the interested consideration of having need of the good-will of the creditor nation, and, with the dishonorable motive, as is clearly implied, of having more to apprehend from the discontents of that nation, than from those of disappointed and betrayed individuals. Let every honest and impartial mind, consulting its own spontaneous emotions, pronounce for itself upon the rectitude of such a suggestion.

An effort, scarcely plausible, has been heretofore made by the partizans of Mr. Jefferson, to explain away the turpitude of this advice. It was represented, that "a company of adventuring speculators had offered to purchase the debt at a discount, foreseeing the delay of payment, calculating the probable loss, and willing to encounter the hazard."—But the terms employed by Mr. Jefferson refute this species of apology. His words are, "if there is a danger of the public payments not being punctual, I submit whether it may not be better, that the discounts which would then arise, should be transferred from a court of whose good will we have so much need, to the breasts of a private company."

He plainly takes it for granted, that discounts would arise from the want of an adequate provision, and proposes that they should be transferred to the breasts of individuals. This he could not have taken for granted, if, in his conception, the purchasers had calculated on delay and loss.

The true construction then is, that the company expected to purchase at an under value, from the probability that the court of France might be willing to raise a sum of money on this fund, at a sacrifice—supposing that the United States, counting on her friendly indulgence, might be less inclined to press the reimbursement; not that they calculated on material delay, or neglect, when the transfer should be made to them. They probably made a very different calculation, (to wit) that as it would be ruinous to the credit of the United States abroad, to neglect any part of its debt, which was contracted there with individuals, from the impossibility of one part being distinguishable from another in the public apprehension; this consideration would stimulate to exertions to provide for it: And so it is evident from his own words that Mr. Jefferson understood it.

But the persons who offered to purchase were by the apologist called SPECULATORS. The cry of speculation, as usual, was raised; and this, with some people, was the panacea, the universal cure for fraud and breach of faith.

It is true, as was alledged by the apologist, Mr. Jefferson mentioned an alternative, the obtaining of money by new loans, to reimburse the court of France; but this is not mentioned in any way that derogates from or weakens the advice given in the first instance. He merely presents an alternative, in case the first idea should be disapproved.

It may be added the advice respecting the transfer of the debt was little more honorable to the United States, as it regarded the court of France, than as it respected the Dutch company. What a blaspemy on our national character, that a debt of so sacred a nature should have been transferred at so considerable a loss to so meritorious a creditor.

PHOCION.
* See Jefferson's attempted Vindication, in Dunlap's Daily Advertiser, of October 1792.

LONDON, September 22.
Bonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the inhabitants of the Tyrolese.
Head-quarters at Bresscia, 13th Fructidor, August 30.

"You solicit the protection of the French army. If you expect it you must shew yourselves worthy of it. Since the majority of you is well disposed, compel the few malcontents who are among you to be peaceable. Their outrageous conduct has a tendency to bring upon their country the calamities of war.

"The superiority of the French arms is now manifest. The Emperor's ministers, bought by English gold, betray that country. That unfortunate prince commits an error in every measure he adopts.

"You wish for peace! The French are fighting for that object. We march upon your territory for the express purpose of obliging the court of Vienna to accede to the prayer of delatated Europe, and to listen to the entreaties of her people; we come not here with a view of extending our dominions. Nature has pointed out the limits of France by the interfection of the Alps and the Rhine, in the same manner as she has placed the Tyrolese as a line of demarcation for the house of Austria.

"Tyroleans—whatever your past conduct may have been, return to your habitations! abandon the colours which have been so often disgraced, and which you are unable to defend.

"The conquerors of the Alps and of Italy are not now opposed to an host of enemies. They are in pursuit of a few victims whom the generosity of my country commands me to spare.

"We are formidable in battle, but we are the friends of those who give us an hospitable reception.

"The religion, the customs, and the property of the communes, who submit, shall be respected.

"The communes, whose Tyrolese inhabitants have not returned on our arrival, shall be burnt; the inhabitants taken as hostages and sent to France.

"When a commune has submitted, the Syndics shall be bound to deliver in one hour after, a list of the inhabitants who are in the pay of the Emperor, and if they should side with the Tyrolese inhabitants their houses shall be immediately burnt, and their relations arrested and sent as hostages to France.

"The Tyroleans who shall co-operate with the free inhabitants, and are taken with arms in their hands, shall be instantly shot.

"The generals of division are charged with the strictest execution of this arrest.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."
"The above is an authentic copy.

(Signed) "A. BERTHIER,
General of Division, &c."

Philadelphia, November 8.
MR. FENNO,
Obliging to a late paper a complimentary notice addressed to the Poet Della Crusca, the publication of the following effusion on the arrival of Mrs. Merry, formerly the celebrated Miss Brunton, will equally oblige the friends of merit, and the admirers of the Drama.

FROM scenes made horrid with domestic cries,
Illustrations Merry greets our calmer skies!
In smiles congenial to our sacred dome,
Here flies the Muse to gain a tranquil home;
Here uncontroul'd to wake the Tragic flame,
And blaze resplendent on the torch of fame!
Expectant fancy views the fadeless stream
Of Shakespeare's glory, from her pathos beam;
From sounds transcendent shall his spirit fly,
Glow in her breast, or sparkle in her eye;
And while attentive to fictitious woe,
In faded pity nature's tears shall flow;
Draw from our hearts the apprehensive sigh,
When to our fears, a Juliet seems to die;
When lost to love, the mad Ophelia's rage,
In laughing sadness treads the tearful stage;
Or by her art a mental transport raise,
When virtue, favor'd, meets the burst of praise.—
Ere long, thus Brunton, by her magic pow'r,
In mingled joys, shall amply fill the hour;
By peerless efforts of a boundless mind,
Make murder pity, and the knife be kind;
Learn sons to weep; and inert bosoms move,
To deeds of virtue, or the shades of love;
Touch the quick nerve of patriotic zeal,
Or, by reflection, conscious guilt reveal.
Thus shall the blaze, and in the book of fame,
Add honours brighter to a BRILLIANT NAME!
R.
November 5th, 1796.

If the partizans of the Jefferson ticket are more successful, the nearer they are to the focus of a certain influence, will not this fact justify the serious alarms of those who deprecate the example of the Polish diets at their election of chief magistrate, which have terminated in the destruction of the liberties of that miserable nation?

The shoutings of "liberty and equality," the mercenary cries of "no king," which disgraced a late election, are so closely copied from the proceedings in France, which first prepared and afterwards established the arbitrary power of ROBESPIERRE, that there is no little reason to apprehend a similar tyranny in this country, if those succeed, who are now so closely copying and have always vindicated the preparatory steps which led to the despotism of that monster and man-slayer.—When popular tyranny shall trample on the necks of the wealthy and industrious, then they will begin to wince, and struggle to rise, but it will be too late; a guillotine will silence them, and their property become, by confiscations, the prey of plundering demagogues.

For the Gazette of the United States.
Mr. Fenno,
IN the Notes on Virginia, published not long since in your paper, Mr. Jefferson declares, p. 175, that corruption of morals increases in America, in proportion as the citizens quit the culture of the earth to become manufacturers or artists; and that, "the proportion which the aggregate of the other classes bears to its husbandmen is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corrup-

tion; and that the MOBS of GREAT CITIES are just so much to the support of PURE government, as SORES do to the strength of the human body." From what I have learnt of the late proceedings in your great city, I think I shall be a convert to that philosopher's great sagacity, for he seems to have exactly hit it. Will some of your correspondents please to inform me if it is true, that the JEFFERSON party paraded your streets on the election day with FRENCH COCKADES in their hats. We are told such things in the country, but can't believe them.
A FARMER.

Extract from Jefferson's letter from Paris, on the subject of the federal constitution.

(See Dunlap's Advertiser, of October 92.)
"The second feature I dislike, and greatly dislike, is the abandonment in every instance of the necessity of rotation in office, and most particularly in case of the PRESIDENT. Experience concurs with reason in concluding that the first magistrate will ALWAYS be re-elected, if the constitution permits it; he is then an OFFICER FOR LIFE. This once observed, it becomes of so much consequence to CERTAIN nations to have a FRIEND or a foe, at the head of our affairs, that they will interfere WITH MONEY and WITH ARMS. A GALLOMAN, or an ANGLIMAN, will be supported by the nation he FRIENDS, if once elected, and if at a second or third election out voted by one or two votes, he will PRETEND FALSE VOICES, foul play, HOLD POSSESSION of the reins of government, be supported by the states voting for him, especially if they are the CENTRAL ones, lying in a compact body themselves, and separating their opponents; and they will be aided by one nation of Europe, while the majority are aided by another. The election of a President of America, some years hence, will be much more interesting to CERTAIN nations of Europe, than ever the election of a king of Poland was. Reflect on all the instances in history ancient and modern, of BECTIFER MONARCHIES, and say if they do not give FOUNDATION for my fears? The Roman Emperors, the Popes, while they were of any importance, the German Emperors till they became hereditary in practice, the Kings of Poland, the Deys of the Ottoman dependencies. It may be said that if elections are to be attended with these disorders, the seldom they are renewed the better. But experience shews, that the only way to prevent disorder is to render them uninteresting by frequent changes. An incapacity to be elected a second time would have been the only effectual preventative. The power of removing him every fourth year by the vote of the people, is a POWER WHICH WILL NOT BE EXERCISED. The king of Poland is REMOVABLE every day by the Diet, yet he is NEVER removed."
* This was written in 1788.

MR. FENNO,
THE above quotation, which I declare to be genuine, affords a very melancholy and alarming prospect indeed for this country if the writer of it should be elected President.—While minister in FRANCE, acquainted with the views and POLICY of that nation and versed in the history of her intrigues with Sweden, Turkey, Poland, and other nations, acquainted also with the history of ancient and modern republics, I have had CONFIDENCE that the result of such a consequence to CERTAIN nations to have FRIENDS or FOES at the head of our affairs that they will interfere WITH MONEY and WITH ARMS (or THREATS, which may produce the same effect) that a GALLOMAN (a Frenchman) will be supported by the nation he FRIENDS if once elected, and that at subsequent elections, he will pretend foul play, and in opposition to the vote of the PEOPLE, hold POSSESSION of the office and will be supported by the CENTRAL states and the NATION he is attached to.—Mr. Jefferson is an avowed GALLOMAN, disposed on all occasions to be FRIENDS of the French nation; we have seen something, very like SYMPTOMS of THREATS and MONEY to influence the election; the Jefferson ticket was distributed under the auspices of the FRENCH COCKADE; if he shall be elected, has he not plainly intimated, in the above quotation, that he will, at subsequent elections, continue to HOLD POSSESSION, in opposition to the PEOPLE, if supported by the CENTRAL states and the NATION he is attached to? Has he not declared that he will be PRESIDENT FOR LIFE, in other words, KING, under the pretence of France?
AN ENEMY TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE.

SWANN'S,
Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary.
Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.
T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.
He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.
The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establishment of the veterinary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentlemen, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.
Nov 5. t th&f.

DANCING SCHOOL.
WILLIAM McDUGALL will open his School on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his Elegant New Ball Rooms,
In Fourth, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.
Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.
In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.
Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.
For terms, &c. enquire at his house, No. 134, Market Street.
Oct. 17.