

Gazette of the United States

A N D

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 23 of Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1794.

[Whole No. 481.]

George Bringham,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and without crane necks, coaches, chaises, kitchens, wind for fulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coaches, an Italian wind for chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for one or two horses, and a fulkey with a falling top.

Carriages fold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3in

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN,
Cashier.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

A L S O,

A few cases Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. dtw

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing THE INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers.

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3 dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and mortgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negotiated at No. 8, in South Sixth-street, below Market-street by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11.

Just Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for sale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market street,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792

European Magazine for the first six months of 1793

Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire

Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.

Priestly on matter and spirit

on ebr'ianity

Disney's life of Dr. Jortin

Kingville's ancient geography

D'Anoirs of Guy Joli

Memty, a collection of essays

Varieof Prussia's works

Calm observer—by Mackintosh

Ruffell's ancient and modern Europe

Laughorne's Plutarch

Elegant extracts, superbly gilt

Elegant extracts of natural history

Saugier and Brillon's voyage

Rochon's voyage to Madagafcar

Townsend's travels in Spain

Taff's Jerusalem delivered

Smellie's translation of Buffon

Berwick's history of quadrupeds

Buffon abridged

History of birds

Philips's history of inland navigation

Hooper's rational recreations

History of France, in 3 vols.

Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.

Whitaker's defence of queen Mary

Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.

Dow's history of Hindostan

Sketches of the Hindoos

Key to polite literature.

Inlay's description of Kentucky

Present state of Nova-Scotia

Present state of Hudson's Bay

Preston on masonry

Lavater on physiognomy, abridged

Zimmerman's survey

Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson

Necker on executive power

Kilnes of Secundus

Gallery of portraits

Volney's ruins of empires

Travels

Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings

Downman's infancy

Adair's history of American Indians

Benington on materialism and immaterialism

Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers

Bullder's magazine

Complete farmer

Chandon's life of Voltaire

De Non's travels

Franklin's life and works

Grozier's description of China

Murphy's translation of Tacitus

Godwin on political justice

Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.

Helvetius on man

Kaimes's sketches of the history of man

Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus

Mawe's gardener's dictionary

Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family

Playhouse dictionary

Reveries of solitude

Smith's theory of moral sentiments

Stackhouse's history of the bible

Watson's life of Philip II. & III.

Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.

Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man

Wallis on the prevention of diseases

Moore's journal in France

Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.

Cox's travels into Switzerland

Rabant's history of the French revolution

Life of Lord Chatham

Mallet's northern antiquities

Motherby's medical dictionary

Grigg's advice to females

Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery

Manning's practice of physic

Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca

Innes on the muscles

Pott's works

Fourcroy's chemistry

Armstrong on diseases of children

Quincy's dispensatory

Edinburgh dispensatory

Lewis's dispensatory

Ryan on the asthma

Robertson's treatise on fevers

Lees botany

Leake on the viscera

Leake on diseases of women

Nicholson's chemistry

Gardiner on the animal economy

Lewis's Materia Medica

Fordyce on digestion

Withering on the fox glove

Lind on the diseases of heat

Monro on diseases of armies

Haller's physiology

Spallanzane's dissertations

London practice of physic

Bell's surgery

Chaptal's chemistry.

FAYETTEVILLE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

SINCE the adjournment of the legislature, the war in Europe having become more general; and fomentations with whom we are in the habits of friendship and commerce involved therein, the President of the United States thought it expedient to issue his Proclamation declaring the neutrality of the United States, and enjoining and requiring the citizens thereof to adopt a conduct friendly and impartial to the Belligerent powers, and as the letter which communicated the proclamation to me, expressed a confidence that injunctions so interesting to the happiness and prosperity of the United States would have the benefit of my aid to promote their general and strict observance by the citizens of this state, I thought it my duty to give it every support in my power, and therefore issued a proclamation exhorting the citizens of this state to observe with strictness and fidelity the injunctions contained in the proclamation of the President of the United States.

Notwithstanding the amicable and impartial disposition towards the Belligerent powers, was declared on behalf of the United States, some occurrences soon happened which obliged the President to take some further steps to preserve the neutrality.

An armed vessel of one of the powers engaged in the present war, captured a ship of another lying in the Bay of Delaware, and consequently under the protection of the United States, to prevent a similar proceeding from taking place again, and to remedy it in case it should, I received instructions from the President to interpose in all cases of hostility committed between the Belligerent powers, within the jurisdiction of this state, and that I should with the aid of the militia detain the parties first aggressing, until I should communicate the case to the President for his ultimate decision thereon.

In consequence of two vessels having been fitted out of the port of Charleston, South-Carolina, to act as privateers on behalf of one of the parties at war, I received further instructions, that should any occurrence of that nature take place in this state that I should effectually interpose to put a stop to it—as soon as I received those instructions I issued orders to the commanding officer of the counties in which the sea ports lay, and where such occurrences might happen to put them strictly in force, and was in hopes that the fitting out of privateers on behalf of the parties at war would not take place in this State.—In this expectation I was however deceived—I received a letter from Colonel Read the Collector of the port of Wilmington, that a sloop had been fitted out of that port and was then cruising off that harbor. I felt myself much mortified that an occurrence of that nature should have taken place within this state, and that so little attention had been paid to my orders by Lt. Col. Bloodworth, to whom they had been delivered, Colonel Campbell having resigned.

I therefore wrote to them requesting to be informed of the reasons which induced him to disobey the orders he had received—in answer to which I received a letter from him of the 13th of Oct. in which he endeavors to account for his conduct and at the same time enclosed his commission, which he hoped I would receive as a resignation of his appointment; as this letter, with the other letters on this subject will be laid before you, I shall not make any comments on it.

The steps that had been previously taken by the Executive of the United States, to preserve the neutrality and to prevent the fitting out of privateers on behalf of the parties at war not being sufficient to answer the purposes intended, I received in September further instructions

from the President not to permit any armed vessel that had been, or should be originally fitted out in any of the ports in the United States as a cruiser or privateer by either of the parties at war, to have asylum in any of the ports within this state, and that should any of them arrive in any of the ports of the state of North-Carolina, that I should cause them to be ordered to depart, and in case of refusal, to take effectual measures to oblige them to depart, and further that if any such vessel should have sent or brought subsequent to the 5th day of August last, or should thereafter bring or send any prize or prizes into any port or harbor within this state, that I should cause such a prize or prizes to be secured by the militia for the purpose of being restored to the former owners.

On receiving those instructions, I wrote a letter in which I enclosed a copy of them, and requested Col. Read to deliver them to Major Thomas Wright as I thought it would be quite useless to trouble Lieut. Col. Bloodworth with any further orders as he had not paid any attention whatever to those which he had received before.

On the 15th of October, I received letters from Col. Benj. Smith and Major Wright, informing me that the sloop which had been fitted out of the port of Wilmington, had returned into that port, had brought with her, a Spanish brig her prize, that they had made some dispositions to secure the prize, but had been prevented by the officious interposition of some person in Wilmington who sent down a boat in the night to give Captain Hervieux notice of their intentions; who in consequence of it sent his prize to sea. That Col. Smith had given Capt. Hervieux orders to leave the port, who gave in excuse for his not complying with them, that he had put in there in distress and could not go to sea until his people had recovered and his vessel was refitted, together with some other reasons mentioned in his letters to Col. Smith and Major Wright.

From the deposition marked No. 2, which will be laid before you, it appeared to me that the vessel was in a distressed situation, and as the President's instructions did not comprehend a case of that nature I wrote to those gentlemen that they might permit her to remain in port for such time as was absolutely necessary to have her refitted for sea, and then to compel her to depart.

Previous to Capt. Hervieux's receiving the information from Wilmington, he had put a trunk or chest containing he says, between 30 and 40,000 dollars into the hands of Capt. Cook of the Revenue Cutter, which had been seized and lodged in the hands of the deputy marshal of the United States for the North Carolina district. From Major Wright's letter to me it appears that the money was taken out of the Spanish brig (which has been since confirmed by some depositions that have been sent me)—I wrote to major Wright to call on the marshal and give him orders to keep the money till I should receive further instructions from the President, to whom I wrote a full state of the case: I feel myself extremely hurt at the conduct of the militia of the town of Wilmington, who being called upon by major Wright to go on a party to seize the brig, generally refused to go, and he could only get 4 persons out of that town to go with him. I must here beg leave to recommend to the attention of the legislature the revival of the militia law, so as to make it conformable to the law of Congress, and by proper penalties to compel the service of the militia at all times when it may be required.

The present defenceless situation of our ports demands your most serious attention, should any unfortunate circumstances involve us a party in the present war, the most trifling privateer might interrupt our commerce and insult our harbors, which might be prevented by the General Assembly establishing