

Gazette of the United States

AND

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 46 of Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, February 4, 1794.

[Whole No. 504.]

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,
IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat
within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of
land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the
House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity
of the city, in size or convenience.
For terms apply to the printer.
January 23. m&th—tf

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and
of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this
City:—
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and
the Public in general, that he has THIS
DAY opened a HOTEL in Shippen-Street, be-
tween Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House
formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which
has lately been greatly improved, and is now
very commodious; where he has furnished him-
self with the best of LIQUORS, and will fur-
nish a TABLE for Parties, with the best pro-
visions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the
shortest notice. From his long experience in
this line of business, he flatters himself he shall
be able to give satisfaction to all who may please
to favor him with their company.
Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,
Which they will dispose of on the most rea-
sonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures
set, and every thing in the gold and silver
way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&tf

Insurance Company.
Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.
NOTICE is hereby given to the members
of the Insurance Company of North-
America, that the Directors have declared a
dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER
CENT, on the amount of the first and second
instalments; and of one per cent per month
on the sums paid in anticipation of the third
instalment, calculating from the first day
of the month following that, in which those pay-
ments were made. The dividend will be paid
to the Stockholders, or their representatives,
at the company's office, No. 119 South Front-
street, at any time after the 13th instant.
By order of the Directors.
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9. w&f.m.

This day is published,
By **MATHEW CAREY,**
No. 118, MARKET-STREET,
(Price a quarter dollar)
A short account of **ALGIERS,**
Containing a description of the climate of that
country—of the manners and customs of the in-
habitants, and of their several wars against Spain,
France, England, Holland, Venice, and other
powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Bar-
barossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles
V. to the present time; with a concise view of
the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS
and the UNITED STATES.
Jan. 9. dtf.

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

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, New-York.
THE Subscriber intending to confine himself
entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of
STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to of-
fer his services to his friends and others, in the
line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please
to favor him with their business, may depend
upon having it transacted with the utmost fide-
lity and dispatch.
Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any
other part of the United States, will be strictly
attended to.
LEONARD BLECKER.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND SOLD BY
H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-street,
also, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,
No. 147, Market-street,
(Price, bound, 6/6½)
Paul and Mary,
AN INDIAN STORY.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
The Indian Cottage.

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.
THE above Stories have been lately pub-
lished, amongst the works of a very different
nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who resided in the
country which it describes, and was well ac-
quainted with the principal facts. Its orna-
ments are the Landscape—the Climate—and
the natural history of the Torrid Zone, ob-
served with the eye of Taste, and delineated with
the eye of Philosophical knowledge. It is a
Pastoral, of which the fable and the machin-
ery may be said to be equally real. To these are
added, the pure vein of Moral Instruction, and
the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre.
Feb. 1. 44

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

War Department.
January 30th 1794.
INFORMATION is hereby given to all the
military invalids of the United States, that the
sums to which they are entitled for six months
of their annual pension, from the fourth day of
September 1793, and which will become due
on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on
the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans
within the States respectively, under the usual re-
gulations.
Applications of executors and administrators
must be accompanied with legal evidence of
their respective offices, and also of the time the
invalids died, whose pension they may claim.
By command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.
The printers in the respective States are
requested to publish the above in their newspa-
pers for the space of two months.
January 30. dem

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the House of Representatives,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.
WHEREAS the Commissioners of public
Accounts, have reported, that they can-
not proceed to the investigation of the Treasury
Accounts, respecting special Indents, without
knowing the outstanding amount thereof in cir-
culation:—Therefore,
Resolved, That all holders of special Indents
be directed, and required, on or before the first
day of November next, to deliver the special In-
dents in their possession to one or other of the
Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give
receipts for the same, and to report to the Com-
missioners on public accounts, on or before the
tenth day of November next, the amount by
them respectively received, and also to the Leg-
islature, at their meeting in November next.
And that all special Indents not rendered into
the Treasury as above, on or before the first day
of November next, shall be, and the same are
herby barred.
Resolved, That public notice of this resolution
be given in the several Gazettes in this State,
once every three weeks, until the first day of
November next. And that the Delegates of this
State in the Congress of the United States, be re-
quested to cause this resolution to be published
in one or more papers in the cities of Philadel-
phia and New-York, and that provision will be
made for the expences attending such publica-
tion.
Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the
Senate for their concurrence.
By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, C. H. R.

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.
Resolved, That this House do concur with the
House of Representatives in the foregoing resolu-
tions.
Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the
House of Representatives.
By order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov.

CONGRESS.
House of Representatives.
January 23.
In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's
resolutions.

Mr. Dexter, after a number of intro-
ductory remarks, observed, that if he
could see the resolutions on the table in
the light in which some gentlemen had la-
boured to place them, he should be one
of their most zealous advocates. They
had been stated as tending to relieve our
navigation and commerce from unequal
and unreasonable restrictions imposed by
foreign nations, and to encourage Ameri-
can manufactures. No man could have
these objects nearer his heart than himself,
but he was not a little surprized to find,
from attentively considering the resolu-
tions, that their true tendency was not to
encourage American navigation, com-
merce, and manufactures, but those of
certain foreign nations, and by compelling
Americans to purchase at a dearer mar-
ket, to tax them heavily for the benefit of
foreigners.

He was confirmed in this idea by see-
ing that the members from the eastern
States, which are particularly interested
in navigation and manufactures, as well as
those of the best mercantile information,
and who were actually engaged in foreign
commerce, were almost unanimously op-
posed to the Resolutions; though they
had been assured by the supporters of
them, that they were to be peculiarly ben-
efited by their salutary operation. He
thought it very imprudent to disturb the
present settled and prosperous state of
commerce, which by documents before
the committee, appeared to be rapidly ad-
vancing, and in so doing to make import-
ant and certain sacrifices, when the con-
sequent advantages were at best very un-
certain. To commence a commercial war-
fare at the hazard of our trade, perhaps
our peace, for the benefit of strangers was
in his view, to betray the interests of our
citizens.

He said that if it was intended to increase
the navigation of our country, it ought
to be done by discriminating duties in fa-
vor of American shipping, and not by di-
minishing the tonnage duty of vessels of
nations in treaty with us, as was contem-
plated by one of the resolutions. Our
country had already experienced a surpris-
ing increase of her navigation by the o-
peration of this principle of discrimina-
tion in favor of our ourselves; and per-
haps it might be augmented still further
by pursuing the same principle.

Gentlemen, he said, had reprobed all
commercial restrictions without considering
that this beneficial law of our country is
as truly a commercial restriction as the na-
vigation act of Great Britain. He con-
sidered it as idle and arrogant, for Ame-
rica to undertake to reform the commer-
cial policy of the world.

All nations have laws regulating trade,
and we can neither persuade nor compel
them to abandon them. All we can do,
he said, is to make such counter regula-
tions as may consist with equal justice, and
promote our own interest.

Mr. Dexter then briefly pointed out the
mode in which he thought manufactures
ought to be encouraged; but he said the
resolutions had very different objects. He
proceeded by observing, that the body po-
litical, like the natural body, often suffers
more from the bold ignorance of Quacks,
and the ingenious tho' false hypotheses of
the learned, than from the malady com-
plained of. The various parts of each
have infinite, minute, and inscrutable
relations and dependencies; and it may
be added that there is a natural effort in
each, to relieve itself from disease. He
said, he would pursue this idea, and first
enquire whether the patient was sick, and
if it should so appear, then whether the

recipe on the table could promise a cure.
If the Juvenile state of our country is a
proof of disease, then said he, our coun-
try needs a physician.

He admitted that the commerce of this
country labors under numerous disadvan-
tages, but he considered the most of them
as necessarily resulting from our youth and
adventitious circumstances, rather than
from foreign laws of trade; and added,
that natural causes were constantly reliev-
ing us, and rapidly pushing us forward to
majestic national maturity. In the mean
time we ought to console ourselves with
the thought, that though the succeeding
state of our country may be more splen-
did, yet the present is probably most vir-
tuous and happy. It is in vain he said to
pant for premature manhood. To attempt
to obtain it by excess of nutriment would
only produce disease. Does the stripling
he asked, take medicine because he is not
as athletic as his sire?

Mr. Dexter further observed, that our
duties on British ships, are greater alrea-
dy than their duties on ours, and as a
consequence of this we see that in the
commerce between that country and this,
American tonnage has constantly increas-
ed and British tonnage has as uniformly
decreased. Indeed since the passing of
the act, imposing the existing duties on
foreign bottoms, our own navigation has
advanced as swiftly as we ought to wish,
and in a much greater ratio than the Bri-
tish tonnage ever did in the same space of
time under their idolized navigation act.

These facts appear from statements on
the table from our own offices. The Re-
solutions he remarked are called retaliato-
ry. What laws of trade of any nation not
in treaty with us, impose on us similar bur-
thens?

Tho' we are resentful towards Britain,
let us be just even in our passions. She
makes many important discriminations in
favor of our navigation and produce in
her European dominions, which give us
many valuable advantages there over other
alien nations. These good offices we do
not in any instance reciprocate. She makes
no discriminations against us, unless to
protect her own produce and manufactures,
or in pursuance of her treaties. We have
already done the same to her. It is true,
and it is much the most exceptionable part
of her commercial policy, that her stand-
ing laws exclude our ships from her Islands
in the West Indies, tho' they admit our
produce, and this forms a valuable part of
our exports. Spain and Portugal, the lat-
ter of which we are told we ought to fa-
vor as much as possible, and even to except
the former from these resolutions, not only
refuse our shipping but every article of
our produce in their West India Islands.
This however does not justify Britain in
prohibiting our navigation to her Islands;
but it shews that even here she treats us
better than other nations, whose commerce
we favor; and she treats us better than
she treats other nations; for their produce
and manufactures are prohibited. Per-
haps these considerations added to the pec-
uliar advantages we have in the British
European possessions, which we do not re-
ciprocate, ought to soften our resent-
ment.

It is scarcely necessary to mention here,
that the advantages referred to in British
European markets, are being exempt from
payment of foreign tonnage, and carry-
ing there some important articles of A-
merican produce free; while similar arti-
cles from other nations are heavily duti-
ed, and also carrying there some impor-
tant exports, subject to much less duties
than similar articles from other foreigners.

These remarks are accommodated to
the legal and not the actual state of the
Islands; for the principle of temporary sus-
pension of the prohibitory laws, which is
common to all of them, is so variously ap-
plied, that we cannot reason about it.

Mr. Dexter further said, that it had
been repeatedly mentioned by the gentle-
man who moved the resolutions, and by one