

# Gazette of the United States

AND

## EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 52 of Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, February 11, 1794.

[Whole No. 510.]

To the Militia Officers of Pennsylvania.

THE Officers of the First Division of the Militia of the State of Pennsylvania, are requested to meet at the Philosophical Hall, on Wednesday Evening, the 12th instant—To receive and take into consideration the Report of their Committee on the subject of the State Law, as it now stands.

Such other Officers of the Militia of Pennsylvania, as may be in town, are requested to attend said Meeting; and should any of them be at the trouble of committing their thoughts on this very important subject to writing, they will be gladly received and duly considered.

These observations are intended to be laid before a Committee of the Assembly, who appear to have every disposition to bring forward as perfect a System, as the Existing Law of the United States will possibly admit.

WALTER STEWART,  
Major-General 1st Division.  
Feb. 10.

To be Let on Freight or Charter,  
or for Sale,

The SHIP  
HERCULES,  
Samuel Chauncy, Master,

expected to be ready in a few days to receive a Cargo on board, at Hampton Roads, in Virginia; is an American bottom, burthen 500 tons, pierced for 20 guns, quite new and well fitted.

Apply to  
WHARTON & LEWIS,  
Philadelphia, February 4, 1794.

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. mth&t

THE Trustees of an Academy, or any individual wishing to engage a person to superintend the Education of youth, in the course of studies usually adopted in Academies, or any branch of business requiring similar qualifications, may open a communication with a person willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compensation) by writing (letters to be post paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

Printers to the Southward would possibly oblige some of their friends, by inserting the foregoing a few times in their papers.

February 8.

Excellent CLARET,  
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,  
No. 114, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City.—

R EPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a HOTEL in Shippen-Street, between 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 himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions 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.

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and

of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this

City.—

R EPECTFULLY informs his Friends and

the Public, That from the encouragement

he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced; but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negotiations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in State-Street, over Mr. David Townsend, Watch Make's Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

\* Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and

Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or

New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be em-

ployed on commission.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, High-street,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many house-holders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.—PRICE 2s.

February 4.

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BOSTON, February 1.

From a Correspondent,

Echo re-echoed.—Is it not surprising, that the zealous HONESTUS is not supported by his Brother Senators, when the great objects of the lying trade are so peculiarly advantageous to the faction of this state—Unless this important branch is supported, the remaining faction of this country must soon become annihilated, and the sons of sedition in particular fall a sacrifice to the infamous policy of the American nation. “Go on, thou disinterested Patriot,” and though the voice of our Senators in vindication of your want of principles, is not heard within the walls of the State-House, and though you never yet was able to obtain a vote in that assembly, yet be assured, that all men of desperate fortunes and character, will ever express their warmest acknowledgement for your laudable and independent exertions.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. II.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The French Minister says, the cause of France is the cause of America. Then we Americans make free to tell them, they use our cause very ill. They disgrace it by their cruelties—they endanger it by their extravagant wildness. But the cause of France is not the cause of America. It is a silly party-flourish to make our people favor a war. America grounded her cause on reason—she did not stain it with the blood of victims wantonly shed, judicially mocking justice with her own forms.

It is true, the more nations with free orderly mild governments, the better.—Even if France should trifle away or drown her liberty in blood, we know how to make a better use of our own.

A man just arrived from the Moon, thinks the present session of Congress will be very short, as sundry combinations assuming the names of Republican, Democratic, the people, &c. &c. render the Representative body unnecessary—in fact it would be imperium in imperio.

It has been urged as an abatement of the salutary effects arising from the operation of the general government, and drawing more closely the bands of union between the states, that the natural course of human events in conjunction with the enterprising spirit of our citizens, would have produced the present flourishing situation of our country—so that too much is ascribed to the agency of government. Without recurring to the state of affairs previous to the adoption of the new constitution; it is sufficient to every patriotic purpose, that those who are not disposed to credit the administration as the instruments of our public prosperity, yet acknowledge the fact. Whatever the cause, such being the case, let all unite to preserve the blessings we enjoy, and not wander into wilds of fancy and theory, in search of precarious advantages, lest we let go a “certainty for an uncertainty” or by “grasping the shadow, lose the substance.”

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 24.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. TRACY's speech continued.

It is said the British government has broken the laws of nations, by the interruption of our trade to France: The fact is, Great-Britain has said France is in siege, oy is blockaded, France has said the same. Upon this statement, what is the law of nations? That neutral vessels shall not have intercourse with such blockaded or besieged place. The facts are, the English have taken the cargoes of our vessels,

under these circumstances, and in every instance paid the value of the cargo, at the port of destination; the French have taken all our cargoes bound to any port of their enemies, and have directed, that a committee of appraisal shall be appointed, to appraise, and pay for them.

And in all instances of wanton treatment, spoliation, or making our vessels prizes, the British Government have made the most ample promises of redress, contained in our Minister's official information. This is a situation, which I acknowledge is an evil, but ought not a neutral nation to expect some evils of the kind, especially when we connect with it, the almost unavoidable imprudences, and I may add, crimes of our own people, in violating the strict line of duty, which must be, and always is marked out, for neutral nations? State it in its worst point of light, and negotiation and remonstrance, should precede any decisive governmental act.

If our trade is flourishing, and under no restrictions by the English, more than she imposes on other nations, where is the ground of revenge, against Great Britain? And more especially, when the fact is uncontested, that we have more favor, in our trade with her, than is extended to any nation,

But suffer me to ask, why treaty is made the basis of discrimination? I can hitherto find no man, merchant, or other can state any benefits which we should gain by a treaty. In all treaties the strongest nation will always make its own construction; and the weakest nation may have the benefit of right, but wanting strength to enforce that right, its voice is not heard in explanation of treaty.—Our commercial situation presents itself to us in so much infamy, the events of a month may produce such surprizing advances, as has been stated by a gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Dexter,) that a treaty of good appearances now, may speedily be an evil. Besides, a treaty connects us with European policy, and I feel a strong desire to abstract the United States from all participation with the labyrinth of European policy. What has been the advantage of our treaties already formed? That with France I conclude will be cited as the best.

Regenerated France, has told us, that their government when this treaty was made, had no good intentions to the United States, or at least, no views of reciprocating benefits fairly: I suppose the meaning of this is, that in making the treaty the government of France consulted her own interest, and paid not much attention to ours, yet this treaty was at first highly applauded; but let it be tested by the benefits actually received. In considering it in point of actual benefits, I should be glad to find them and dwell upon them, without bringing into view, the harm it has done us: but no benefits exist. Does the treaty protect our property in seeking its markets, where neutral nations have undoubted rights, any more than the law of nations? England has violated the latter, and France the former. I lay out of the question, the group of evils, which seemed to result from this treaty the last summer, the evident danger of a war, prevented only by the conduct of an unparalleled executive, and many other disadvantages of this treaty, because the unexampled situation of France may have produced many consequences, which will not form general ground of argument, and because those subjects have been very fairly stated by a gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Lee.)

One trait, and that which was considered as the best in this treaty, was this, all property was to follow the bottom in which it was found. Friendly bottoms made friendly cargo, and an enemy's bottom, made prize of the cargo. The law of nations is, to discriminate always, so as to make prize of enemy's property, find it where you may. Regenerated France has

City Commissioners Office,  
January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-Street, to the north side of Spruce-Street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-Street to the north side of Walnut Street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-Street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry Street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine Street.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MEASE, Clerk.

N. B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

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 regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, while 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 newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30.

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