

# Gazette of the United States

A N D

## EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 59. of Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1794.

[Whole No. 517.]

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-Street,

(Price three-eighths of a dollar)

THE

Speeches of Mr. Smith,  
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, in January, 1794, on the subject of certain COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS, proposed by Mr. MADISON, in the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State.

To which is annexed,

A TABLE, exhibiting the COMPARATIVE footing of the Commerce of the United States, with the Dominions of France and Great-Britain, prior to the pending Revolution of France.

FOR SALE,

By MATHFW CAREY, No. 118,  
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freemen to be much more productive than that of slaves; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15.

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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, 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.

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 FERRO, Philadelphia.

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

February 8.

dit

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 reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24.

mw&tf

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

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 offer 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 fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

JAMAICA, ff.

An Act for giving validity in this Island to Probates to be taken, by certain Officers in the United States of America, of Deeds to be there executed, and also to Exemplifications of Wills there proved.

WHEREAS, since the separation from the crown of Great-Britain of the late colonies, now called the United States of America, great inconveniences have arisen to many of his Majesty's subjects occasionally residing in those States, for want of a legal provision respecting the probates and acknowledgments of deeds executed in the said States, and intended to operate in this island: For remedy whereof, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and Assembly of this your Majesty's island of Jamaica, humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted; Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same, That, from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatsoever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witness, or acknowledged by the party or parties, before any of his Majesty's Consuls or Vice-Consuls residing in any of those States, or before the Chief Justice of any of the said States, or before the Chief Justice or any of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said United States, and certified under the seal of any of the said States, or the seal of the said United States, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law as if such conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a Judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:—Provided always, That in all cases where in the right or property of any woman under coverture is intended to be conveyed, she shall be examined separate and apart from her husband, by the Judge who attests the probate, and the said examination shall be certified in like manner as is practiced in Great-Britain or in this Island.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the probate of any last will and testament, taken before any officer authorized to take probates of wills in any of the said States, and exemplified under the seal of the State where such probate shall have been taken, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such probate had been taken before the ordinary of this island; any law, custom, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Passed the Assembly this 12th day of November, 1793.

WILLIAM BLAKE, Speaker.

Passed the Council, this 14th November, 1793.

G. ATKINSON, Cl. Council.

I consent, this 6th December, 1793.

ADAM WILLIAMSON.

Vera copia extur. G. ATKINSON, Sec.

\*\*\* The American Printers are requested to publish this act in their several newspapers.

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 Clayponle, 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.

Extra'd 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.

UNITED STATES.

HALIFAX, (N. C.) Feb. 5.

In General Assembly—Jan. 11, 1794.

Mr. Steele from the committee to whom was referred a message from his Excellency the Governor, together with sundry resolutions of the Legislature of South-Carolina, and a proclamation of the Governor of that State, concerning the conduct of certain citizens of the United States, in accepting commissions under the authority of the French Republic, to enlist men within the limits of the United States, moved the following resolutions, which were considered, and agreed to by both houses:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to issue a proclamation, cautioning the good people of this State against practices so incompatible with the principles of neutrality, and which if permitted or indulged would inevitably involve this country in confusion and disorder.

Resolved, That it is, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the duty of all officers, civil and military, within this State, to use all reasonable and legal means to prevent the enlisting of men or troops for any foreign power, within the jurisdiction of this State; and that if such attempts be made after the publication of the proclamation of the Governor, that the persons so offending ought to be proceeded against as disturbers of the public tranquility, and as enemies to the peace and happiness of their country.

RICHMOND, February 5.

In the House of Delegates, (Virginia) December 10, 1793.

Resolved, That the Executive be requested and empowered to draw out of the Public Treasury, all the cut silver coin which shall be therein on the first day of March next, and have the same coined at the MINT of the United States, into half dimes or five cent pieces for the use of the Commonwealth.

December 11, 1793.

Agreed to by the Senate.

BALTIMORE, February 12.

Yesterday being the Birth Day of our Illustrious President, the company of volunteers under the command of Captain Thompson, paraded through the several streets, accoutred in complete uniform, and made a brilliant appearance. After performing a variety of evolutions in honor of the day, they proceeded to Mr. Gray's garden, at Chatworth, where an elegant dinner was provided for them. And a number of toasts drank suited to the occasion.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, February 12.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Secretary for the department of the treasury report on the petition of Arthur Hughes, referred to him the 9th of November 1792, by the Senate.

The petition of Francis Mentges, late a lieutenant colonel in the Pennsylvania line, was presented and read, praying compensation for services rendered the United States.

On motion,

That the petition be referred to the Secretary for the department of war.

It passed in the negative.

On motion,

That the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the appointment of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States, be postponed until Monday next.

It passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Vining from the joint committee on enrolled bills reported, that they did

yesterday lay before the President of the United States for his approbation, the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act providing for the relief of such of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support."

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President, The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons" in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

"The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives that he did this day approve and sign, "An act providing for the relief of such of the inhabitants of Saint Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support," And he withdrew.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons," was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," was read the second time, and after debate,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof, be postponed.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thursday, February 13th, 1794.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and sons," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill "in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and after debate, the further consideration thereof was postponed.

Mr. Burr from the committee, to whom was referred the message from the President of the United States, of the 30th of December last, reported a bill, "authorizing and directing the settlement of the accounts of Major General La Fayette, which was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

House of Representatives.

February 17.

The report of a select committee on the petition of William Smith of Maryland was taken up, and after debate a decision was postponed.

This petition was for compensation for sundry loan-office certificates issued in Georgia at a time when there was no loan-officer in that state.

The Post-Office business was then taken up in committee of the whole. A vast number of new post roads were ordered, without opposition. The committee then came to the consideration of that part of the report which relates to newspapers, and it was moved, that the postages of them should be reduced to half a cent to distances not exceeding 100 miles, and one cent for any greater distance. This was advocated on the ground, that newspapers from the seat of government and the large towns must convey more complete information than selections from them by country printers in weekly papers, and that the editors of them not only possess more ample means of information; but are generally better informed. The motion was opposed, from a wish to encourage country presses, whose papers, it was said, did not lose on a comparison with the wretched productions of the metropolis.—The committee rose without taking a question, and the House adjourned.