

Gazette of the United States

AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

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FRIDAY, February 21, 1794.

[Whole No. 519.]

Philosophical Lectures, By J. M. RAY.

FROM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. languages, author of Comprehensive View of Philosophical, Political, and Theological Systems, from the creation of the world to the present time, &c. He will begin this second course of Lectures February 27th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, in the Friends' grammar school room, 4th street, and will finish it in a month.—The idea of it was suggested by some Ladies for the improvement of the sex—but it is calculated for both sexes (of any age above childhood) whereby they will discover a new world in nature, concealed from others as a fine country is from travellers in the night, and as the light, and the appearance of nature is from the blind; this will be a new scene of enjoyment and delight, as that of seeing is to one born blind, and will teach them to acquire the proper use of their faculties; as a child does that of his limbs by learning to walk—this will elevate them to a philosophical region of sublime enjoyments and rational pleasures, as much superior to the pleasures and amusements of others as a man is to a child in stature, and which will endure the shock of adversity, and not forsake them like others, in affliction and old age; as the use and end of all real knowledge is practice and happiness, this course will tend to promote personal happiness, and fit for the duties of society, one part of it will be on the preservation of health of body and serenity of mind, without which riches can afford no enjoyment; those who observed the author's regimen, escaped the Pelticidal disease in the house were others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philosophy to human life.

Feb. 19. 3t.

FOR SALE, By MATHFW CAREY, No. 418, 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.

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

As the Editor has repeatedly been subjected to postage on the Letters of persons, who have in that way applied to purchase the Fount of Long Primer which he has for sale—those who wish to buy those types, are informed that the price is twenty cents per pound, cash—to be paid at their delivery—the fount weighs about 250 lb.

Proposals having been published last autumn, for continuing the Gazette of the United States as an half weekly paper, in conjunction with a daily paper, frequent applications (postage unpaid) are made by persons at a distance for the former—but as the terms proposed on that occasion were not complied with, the plan of an half weekly paper is relinquished.

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.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,
A Work, to be entitled,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF

Pennsylvania State Trials.

THE want of sufficient information of the State trials of Great-Britain in the early periods of that government is now lamented: Hitherto there hath been but one trial in the State of Pennsylvania on impeachment;—and here also it is to be regretted, that, being neglected at the time, the public are now left without sufficient information on the subject of that trial, it is however in this work designed to rescue what can be collected thereof from sources of indisputable authority, so that the same shall be preserved from oblivion.

Another impeachment and the second is now depending. An officer is charged by the late House of Representatives, who hath for many years been largely confided in by this State, and hath long been at the head of the financial department of the same, and it imports the citizens to know his conduct, and the circumstances which may be brought forward on his trial.

In this work the Editor will be careful to state the facts, as they may be brought forward, and to lay all the evidence and papers before the public.—With this view—

The following Terms are respectfully submitted to the Public:

- I. The Work shall be printed in octavo, with a good type, on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers at the respective places where the subscriptions are taken in, as soon as the work shall be completed.
- II. As no conjecture can well be made, as to the length of the present trial, the size of the volume cannot be ascertained at this time—But the price shall not exceed that of some of the latest publications in this city.
- III. It will contain all the preliminaries and incidental circumstances that may occur during the trial of John Nicholson, Esquire, Comptroller-General of this commonwealth, with the arguments of counsel on both sides, together with the articles of impeachment, and the pleas and replications at large, the several resolutions of the two branches of the State Legislature, respecting this impeachment, and the final decision of the SENATE respecting that officer.

To which will be prefixed, as much as can be collected from authentic documents, of the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of the late Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty for the State of Pennsylvania, during the late war, never before published.

No money will be required before the delivery of the book.

Subscriptions will be received by Francis Bailey, No. 116, High-Street; Wrigley and Berrian, No. 149, Chestnut-Street, and by the different bookellers in this city; Jacob Bailey, Lancaster; Yundt and Patton, Baltimore, and by the Editor.

EDMUND HOGAN.

N. B. The price will be enhanced to non-subscribers. Feb. 18. law f

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.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

In all discussions where the passions are engaged, those who anxiously seek a particular and favorite object, are too ready to ascribe to their opponents motives less virtuous than those by which they are themselves influenced. And yet, little reflection is requisite to convince us of the folly of such conduct. Each party being fixed in a certain opinion, it is as much the right of one side to retort the suspicion, as it is that of the other to suggest it. Such mutual recriminations neither convince nor throw light on the subject in contest. It leaves the question where we found it. If Peter thinks we are bound to support France in the present war, and Robert thinks otherwise, does it follow that Peter is bribed by the French Minister, and Robert by the British? And will such a charge, made by the one and retorted by the other, settle the question? Peter should make good his opinion by reasonings, which if they do not convert Robert, would at least convince the public, that he was right, and Robert wrong: Robert has the same right to support his opinion and to adduce the arguments which he deems calculated to produce that effect. If they do not produce the effect on each other, they at any rate enable the public to form a proper opinion.

If one citizen of a free country believes that his nation has been insulted by a foreign nation; that it is necessary to wage war against that nation to vindicate the honor of his country, and that there is a certainty of success: Is it not permitted to another citizen, without being subject to the charge of foreign influence, to shew that the insult has not been received, that if it had been received, negotiation should first be attempted; that even if negotiation has failed, it may be more expedient for the present to endure it, than to hazard the calamities of war. If any citizen entertains these sentiments, is he not bound in duty, as well as justified, in declaring them? If he considers war as the greatest of misfortunes to his country, and that with a little prudence and moderation, it may be avoided—would he act the part of a good citizen, were to suffer the fear of unpopularity to swerve him from his duty? If those who are eager for war, should overrate the strength of this country, and underrate that of the enemy, is it criminal to shew, that tho' stronger in some respects, we are weaker in others, that a contest even if successful must be injurious, and that the object desired is more likely to be attained by peace than war? When Britain, in the days of her pride, attempted to subjugate the colonies, those patriots who stood forth and exclaimed against the folly of the attempt, who urged the strength of America for self-defence, and the impotency of the British arms and navy against us, Burke, Barre, Shelburne, Fox and Chatham, were stigmatised by the war party, as enemies to the British glory; we however considered them as Britain's truest friends; and yet they extolled the resources of this country, and depreciated those of their own.

Had their counsel been pursued, Britain 'tis probable would not have lost what was called the brightest jewel in the British crown. But the advocates for war, by inflaming the passions, pride, and prejudices of the people, bore down all the opposition which was made by the virtuous patriots of those days, and plunged their country into calamities, which bro't upon the ministry the execration of that nation.

Thus, tho' we are strong for self-defence, yet if we should embark in the present war, expose our commerce to the fleets and cruizers which cover the ocean—and our sea-ports to be laid in ashes—our revenues to be annihilated—and our credit destroyed, or supported with difficulty by recourse to a land tax. The ca-

lamities which will inevitably follow, will excite the just indignation of the people against the authors of them, while those who, even at the expence of our pride and national vanity, unavailingly endeavoured to stem the torrent, will be regarded as the genuine patriots and true friends of their country.

These sentiments have been drawn from me by a perusal of the repeated abuse in one of your city papers against those who are advocates for peace, and whom I call my country's best friends. I have suffered enough by one war; I am now just getting my farm in order, and I am not disposed to see, in my old age, my family beggared.

A FARMER.

BOSTON, February 8.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Constitutional Society, held at Boston, on Thursday the 6th Feb. 1794.

The Resolutions of the Democratic Society of Philadelphia, under the date of the 9th of January, 1794, were read, and deliberately considered, whereupon—

Resolved unanimously, That this Society highly approve the sentiments and principles therein contained.

A true copy—Attest,

Samuel Hewes, Rec. Sec.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.

Saturday last was a very noble day of trade in this city; on a moderate estimate, it is presumed, the purchases and sales of produce and merchandize exceeded \$3,000 dollars. Of the article of wheat, between 25 and 30,000 bushels were brought to this market—a quantity far exceeding the receipts of any one day since the settlement of this country. The price of wheat rose during the day, from 7s. 7d. 7s. 9d. to 8s. or the highest price between this and 1st March. This last mode of purchase is truly novel, and must be convincing to the farmer that the merchants of this city are too independent to form combinations.

The prospect of abundance of MAPLE SUGAR being made the present season, is said to be very flattering. In the western counties, this article is already becoming one of their principal remittances. In several of which it is brought to very great perfection, particularly in Otsego, where it receives that degree of patronage which is due to so important a branch of our manufactures.

We are assured, that upwards of 500 head of cattle have been disposed of the last season, by the citizens of Otsego county, and driven to different markets; besides the beef put up for their own consumption.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10.

Prince Cobourg arrived here on Saturday last, went to court in an hour after his arrival, and in the evening shewed himself at the theatre, when the whole house resounded his name in bursts of applause. The arch duke Charles, who was present, was highly affected by these marks of love for the General, and loudly joined in the general voice.—This prince, on his part, moved even to tears, rose, made a low bow to the arch duke, then turning to the audience, exclaimed, "Long Live the Emperor! Long live the arch duke!" The performance was delayed half an hour by the general joy.

The next morning he received ceremonial visits from the government and the states. He exhorted the latter to act with all possible zeal, that the formidable armies on the frontiers might, during the winter, be well supplied. He conjured them, in the name of the general welfare, to put an end to all disorder with the executive government, and most solemnly assured them, that then the Netherlands would be perfectly secure from the foe.

A grand Council of War was held yesterday, at which the Arch-Duke, the