

Gazette of the United States

A N D
E V E N I N G A D V E R T I S E R .

[No. 64 of Vol. V.]

TUESDAY, February 25, 1794.

[Whole No. 522.]

Wanted to Charter,
A VESSEL



Of 1000 Barrels burthen.

Enquire of

JOHN CRAIG.

Feb. 24, 1794.

dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP

ANDROMACHE,

(an American bottom)

John Moore, Master;

Is a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

Wharton & Lewis.

Feb. 22, 1794.

dtf

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyfon and
Tonkay, ditto.

Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20.

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Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. Thomas Peckfall & Son, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therein a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3866, for twenty dollars. He also addressed a letter to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, inclosed on the back thereof in these words—"Pay the within to Mr. Gilbert Saltonstall—Eben. Huntington." He also addressed a letter to Messrs. White & Wardell, merchants in New-York, and inclosed a bank bill for ten dollars, and a draft in favor of said White & Wardell, which letters were put in the Post-Office on said 31st January, to be forwarded to New-York: But by letters received from the Gentlemen to whom they were severally addressed, the money was robbed from each letter before delivery.

The Public are requested to endeavor a detection of the Villains who committed the above robbery. The bill inclosed, I think was a York bank bill, and some others, one or more was of the United States bank; remitted at Philadelphia. Any person discovering the Thief, and returning the Money, shall be entitled to fifty dollars reward.

EBEN. HUNTINGTON.

Norwich, 14th Feb. 1794.

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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 Pestilential 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.

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

George Bringhurst,

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, kitcherens, windfor sulkeys 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 windfor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phaeton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794.

m&t3m

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.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 25.

From a Correspondent.

Our anarchy men, pretend that they would have the People strong and the Government weak. They are against the Government, that is clear. They are against the People, that is equally clear. Witness, their schemes the summer past. They tried their utmost to counteract the President's wise measures. A feeble government, or a feeble spirited man would have been borne down and swept into hostile measures. Tuscany and Genoa, shew this truth by their example. Poland has ever been played upon in like manner. The crazy misrule of Clubs would make this Country the prize or more properly the fire-ship of foreign incendiaries. We owe our peace to the energy of our magistracy.

A federal government says a correspondent, in the General Advertiser, would ruin France, because the royal faction would throw themselves into one or more of the federate republics, and thereby the whole would sink under its enemies. Mr. Genet's game of bringing a state into play against the Union, looks federal. The tendency and the design were plain, yet our faction justified the act and the agent, and that paper is devoted somewhat remarkably to the vindication of the offender. Men have lost their lives in France for only thinking what was done here. It is proper to mark this circumstance, as it marks men.

Foreign Intelligence.

P A R I S .

MUNICIPALITY, Nov. 24.

The National Commissioners at Lyons, Fouché and Collet d'Herbois, have ordered:

1st, That all the public edifices which can be destroyed by undermining or by fire, shall be immediately marked out for destruction.

2d, That every thief and robber shall be tied to a stake, with this inscription in large letters, Muscadin (top or petit maitre), on his breast.

3d, That whosoever will occasion the slightest commotion, or will favour it by exclamations or threats, shall be tried by the Popular Tribunal, as a counter revolutionist.

4th, That all infirm citizens, and aged men, shall be maintained, lodged, and found in cloaths, at the expence of the rich inhabitants of their cantons.

5th, That every mendicant or idler shall be confined.

6th, That in order to procure work for such as are willing and able, there shall be levied by every commons a revolutionary tax on the rich, in proportion to their fortune and to their incivism (disaffection.)

7th, That all suspected persons shall be imprisoned until the conclusion of the war, and that nothing shall be left with them, but what is barely necessary.

8th, That all bakers shall be obliged to bake only one sort of bread, to be called equality bread.

Chaumette—"The junction of our armies was happily effected at La Vendee. The rebels are now shut up as in a rat trap; if they should escape from thence, let us all exclaim, treason! treason! Let us all rise together, and call for the punishment of the traitors—we are threatened—the women of the town are turning devotees. They are paid by the priesthood. Not daring to carry on openly their infamous trade, they go into the churches and pray. They are anxious to create scenes of horror, and shed more blood in the streets of Paris, and renew with the priests St. Bartholemew's day. He enumerated all the misfortunes occasioned by fanaticism in La Vendee, where the Ruffians, with the rosary in hand, assassinated our brothers, and threw them into the fire."

Chaumette praised the people of Paris who have renounced idolatry, and only adore the Supreme Being; but he was apprehensive lest the clergy should still ensnare the good citizens.

"The priests, (said he) whose altars are built on the human skulls, are capable of every crime; they make use of poison to satisfy their revenge; and if you do not take care, they will work miracles. They will poison the warmest patriots, burn the commons house and the national treasury, they will spring mines, renew a gunpowder plot; and when their victims shall perish by fire, sword, and poison, then will cry out—It is heaven that punishes them."

He moved the council to declare, that if any commotion is stirred up in favour of fanaticism that all the clergy shall be imprisoned. (Applauded.) And considering that the people of Paris, have declared, that they acknowledge no other worship than that of reason and truth, the council resolved:

1st, That all the churches and temples of different religions and worship which are known to be in Paris shall be instantly shut.

2d, That whatever troubles may ensue in Paris, in consequence of religious motives, the priests and ministers of the different religions shall each be particularly responsible.

3d, That every person requiring the opening of a church, or temple, shall be put under arrest as a suspected person.

4th, That the revolutionary committee are invited to have a watchful eye over the clergy of every denomination.

5th, That there shall be addressed a petition to the Convention, to invite them to decree, that priests shall be excluded every public function and administration, as well as from the manufacture of arms of every kind.

6th, That the present resolution shall be printed, posted up, and sent to the department of Paris, to the commons of its district, to the sections and popular societies of Paris.

From the Paris papers of the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, of November.

The dutchess of Orleans arrived at Paris on the 23d November, and was immediately committed to the Luxembourg.

A great number of the persons who signed the famous petition of the 8000 and the 20,000, have been taken up.

The section of Quince Vingts, has requested that an altar should be erected, on which a perpetual fire should be kept by young virgins. Their request however has not been complied with.

In each section a column is to be elevated on which the following inscription is to be placed: "The good man never dies:—He lives for ever in the recollection of his fellow citizens."

The council general of the municipality have passed a resolution, by which all commissaries of the sections refusing to assist in funeral processions shall be dismissed from their offices. The flag to be carried in these processions is to be of three colours.

Laborde, the rich banker, has been taken up at his country house of Merceville, and is now on the road to Paris.

Danton whose influence appeared to be waning during the continuance of his illness, was received with the most unbounded applause when he made his first appearance in the convention, on the 22d of November.

In the fitting of the Jacobins on the 22d, a letter was communicated, in which a plot was developed, that had been formed to surrender the port of Havre to the English.

Thomas Paine, of whose departure for America the most absurd reports have been circulated, is still at Paris—He seldom frequents the Convention.—When Danton made his first appearance on the 22d of November, he was accompanied by Thomas Paine.

The reason that the latter member of the convention has never been molested in consequence of his attachment to the Brissotine party, is, his supposed popularity in America, his work on the Rights of Man, and his entire ignorance of the French language, which would render it impossible for him to carry on any intrigues injurious to the unity and indivisibility of the republic.

General Lamorriere is on his trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE,

Friday, February 14.

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

Resolved, That this bill pass.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives that the Senate concur in this bill.

The bill, "authorizing and directing the settlement of the accounts of Major-General La Fayette," was read the second time, and after debate,

On motion,

Ordered, That it lie for consideration, and enquiry.

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—

On motion,

Ordered, That it be re-committed.

Mr. Cabot from the committee appointed the 3d instant, reported a bill "in alteration of the act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States" which was read the first time.

Ordered, That the bill pass to the 2d reading.

After consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, Feb. 17.

The petition of Michael Schmyser, agent for Conrad Laub and others, petitioners against the election of Mr. Gallatin, to be Senator of the United States, was presented and read, praying to be heard by counsel.

Ordered, That the prayer of the petition be granted.

The consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of Conrad Laub and others, respecting the election of Mr. Gallatin to be a Senator of the United States, was resumed, and after progress,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Vining reported from the joint committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and sons," and that it was duly enrolled.

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

"Mr. President—The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice President—And he withdrew.

The Vice President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Sons" and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills, to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.