

Gazette of the United States

AND EVENING ADVERTISER.

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THURSDAY, February 27, 1794.

[Whole No. 524.]

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 expense. 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 Boxes of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A Hale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Szechong Tea, Hyson and
Tonkaw, ditto,
Holland Gin in Cafes,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3aw6w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 31st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. Thomas Pearsall & Son, merchants in New-York, and inclosed therin a bank note, No. 445, for twenty dollars; one ditto, No. 151, for thirty dollars; and one ditto, No. 3,866, for twenty dollars.—He also addressed a letter to Mr. Gilbert Sulzby, merchant in New-York, inclosing a bank bill, No. 148, for fifty dollars, indorsed on the back thereof in these words—“Pay the within to Mr. Gilbert Sulzby—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 indorsed, 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. 3aw6w

Philosophical Lectures,

By J. M. R A Y.

FR OM Edinburgh, lately from Paris, teacher of Hebrew, &c. language, 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 where others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philosophy to human life.

Feb. 19. 3t.

A RECOMPENCE OF One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third-street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

By the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given upon oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November, a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collector of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and putting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwelling house aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the said offenders to be discovered apprehended and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have (L. S.) caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. DONE at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President

EDM: RANDOLPH.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 28.

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

SPEECH of MR. MURRAY.

Mr. Murray said he should feel himself admonished by the lateness of this period of the debate, and call of the question from his colleague, to shorten the remarks which he intended to offer against the resolutions, nor would he now presume on the indulgence of the committee, after so much had been said, did he not hold it to be the duty of a representative to use every exertion, either to obtain a good, or to avert an evil. He would endeavor to avoid tiring the committee with a repetition of what had been so ably stated by those with whom he thought, and would leave the clear and comprehensive statement of the relative situation of our trade towards G. Britain, France, and other powers, to that good sense in the committee, which would find ample consolation in the comparison. As his own prejudices, which he confessed were heretofore fostered by a defect of commercial knowledge, had yielded to the lights which his own examina-

tion and that of others had thrown on this question; he entertained a hope that others similarly situated, would candidly and impartially view a subject, which demanded a dismission of prejudice and passion, and which ought to be tried upon a commercial principle, which was a computing and a comparing one.

He had early, and for a long time taken up ideas without much examination, that the American commerce suffered from illiberal restrictions, and declared, that when the gentleman from Virginia, first suggested his intentions, the outlines, which he so ably drew, met his strongest prepossessions.—If any thing from that gentleman then gave an inauspicious air to the measure he proposed, it was the eagerness with which he urged for an early and hasty discussion of those resolutions, which no member could look at, after all that had been said, without perceiving that they related to the best and largest interests of this country—interests which required diligence and much reflection to comprehend, and which all the passions, and all the feelings could by no means do justice to in the estimate.—They were interests that required great coolness to discern, and to measure properly.—They had resulted from practice and the nature of our situation, and they ought to be treated with respect, and innovated on with caution. The restrictions contemplated a great change of commercial arrangements, bottomed both on presumed commercial injuries sustained under its present regulations, and on political views, which long standing, and recent evils had brought into notice.

He could not agree, that the commercial arrangements at present existing, were the best that could possibly exist—nor was he insensible to the political evils we had endured, but he doubted how far these resolutions were formed to remedy the first, or to remove the last.

He believed the commercial situation of this country relatively considered, towards the powers of Europe, was now pretty well understood to be indebted more to interest than to partiality in any of the powers.

That it was flourishing when considered independently of the present war from which nothing certain could be concluded, he had no doubt.

With respect to the comparative estimate of the restrictions and privileges imposed or granted by those powers, or by the United States, he should trust the efficacy of the information on that part of the question, to the recollection of the committee, and would confine himself to a few points which he believed had been but lightly touched on by others. He would endeavor to offer some remarks that he thought palliated some of the evils complained of as grounds of change; and confine his views to a few heads of complaint. It was said our commerce was shackled by the British, and by the influence of habit; that our tonnage was unequal to our exports—that arrangements might be made with other nations, who would give us a greater latitude and more liberal terms. He denied that the commerce of the United States was shackled or confined, or that it was restricted unnaturally by old colonial habits. The report of the actual tonnage of the United States shewed us a foreign commerce, employing 289,294 tons. Any man who was acquainted with the real state of this subject would naturally have concluded, from the declarations of gentlemen, that, so inveterately were our old colonial habits formed, and so miserably was our commerce confined, this large amount of tonnage must have been concentrated in the ports of Britain or her colonies.

The reverse was the truth, and in support of this idea he would refer to the report.—This report shews that our ships visit every part of the world—that there is no place to which American enterprises does not convey our various products. It is a chart of our maritime genius, extreme-

This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement.—The Subscription increases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited.—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.