

Gazette of the United States

A N D

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 67 of Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, February 28, 1794.

[Whole No. 525.]

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, Hyson and
Tonkay, &c.

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

Feb. 20.

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Fifty Dollars Reward.

ON the 21st of last month, the subscriber addressed a letter to Messrs. Thomas Pearfall & 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, indorsed 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 21st 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.

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 where others died of it. To begin with an introductory Lecture on the great benefits of Philosophy to human life.

Feb. 19.

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**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, procure to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plan, 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.

cap 3w.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Roy, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McConnell and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Elihu Boudinot, of New-Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
300		50		15,000
1000		20		20,000
2000		15		30,000
3000		12		36,000
8100		10		81,000

14,539 Prizes. First drawn number, 2,000
23,461 Blanks. Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may sell, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterson, January 13, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24.

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

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 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.

(Concluded.)

In no country that Mr. Murray recollected, did the history of the carrying trade show us a people overflowing with raw materials and natural wealth, inhabiting a new, extensive, fertile soil, who became great carriers.

If we examine the causes that made Venice and Genoa and other free states of Italy, the carriers for the West of Europe, through the Straits of Gibraltar, to all the states that were rich enough to purchase, or refined enough to enjoy the luxuries of Asia and the Mediterranean, we find them, small; with no extent of fertility or soil; and with a population overflowing, and disproportioned to the land labor or its produce. The Hanse-Towns, the Dutch and the English, with a few shades of difference, were similarly situated when they became the successors to these republics in the carrying trade.

Had all of them abounded in those bulky raw materials which arise from a soil like ours; with spare population, with a great disparity between labor and its objects, they never would have been the great carrying nations they were. We should have seen something like that equipoise of employment which the genius of our own country leads to; and agriculture at least disputing the pre-eminence with navigation, which in our country, is but her handmaid.

We have, indeed seen similar habits and systems. The insular position of Great-Britain, her neighborhood and hostile rivalry with the Dutch, who preceded her in arts and in navigation, pointed out the navigation act to the Parliament, in 1651, as an instrument of resentment—and it seemed naturally to arise from her national qualities.

But it is observable and important in considering the cause which rendered that act advisable, that notwithstanding her insular situation, and her fulness of inhabitants, there was wanting for half a century, that co-operation of causes, which occurred to give it all the efficacy it has been attended with since.

The proportion of British and foreign shipping was but little in favor of England, till eleven years after the peace of Ryfwick, at which period, in 1697, the British tonnage was 144,000, and the foreign tonnage an 100,000. The causes that then began forcibly to operate in favor of the British, eleven years after, when the British tonnage was 240,000, and foreign but 45,000, were as irresistible as to that effect, as they are remote, and fortunately so, from this country. A union with Scotland had taken place, and increased her exports; the manufactures of the country had received great comparative improvements; the American fisheries began to improve;—Jamaica, which is immensely important to her, and a kingdom in itself, became a considerable object; but above all, these independent states, who were then very growing colonies, became felt in the scale of national interest, and poured their bulky materials into her lap. Without a colonial system, she would not have felt the benefit of her navigation act.

With a colonial system, she, and other countries possessed of colonies, have inducements and employment for a disproportion of navigation that this country is without, and needs not in her present progressive state of all things. And yet the gentleman's system looks to a navigation act, at a time, when all is convulsion without—and where none, or very few of the causes that have led to such a scheme in other countries, are visible in our internal affairs. For if we look into our local situation, we find a most extensive and fertile country sparingly inhabited, and abounding in natural wealth. If we look at the English, we find contracted territory, redundancy of population, few or no raw materials, and scarcity of the necessaries of life, with large capitals, and the greatest exertion of ingenuity in manufactures.

Importation of manufactures has been our practice, and seems, under the present degree of protection given to those which are adapted to our immediate attempts to be our interest. We import no raw materials scarcely, nor grain nor necessaries. They on the contrary, import almost every thing, and manufacture every thing. In short, our situation is completely a contrast to theirs, and it is a contrast infinitely to our credit and comfort. It had led his mind to a full conviction, that all our powers would gradually ameliorate together, and if left, as they have hitherto been, more to the exertions of an enterprising spirit and freedom, than rigidly directed by speculation and theory they would in the fulness and seasonableness of time, accomplish the extent and grandeur of design which nature seems to