

Gazette of the United States

AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

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THURSDAY, May 1, 1794.

[Whole No. 515.]

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW 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.

dtf

February 15.

The following Certifi-

cate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2969 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hulley, master, bound for New York; and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO.

A few cases Champagne Wine; MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front Street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Cranford*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
HAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794.

dtwjtawtf

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of farther information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Market Street.

April 14.

m&thtf

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Lisbon Wine of a

superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship *Wilmington*.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig *Nancy* capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship *Thomas*, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has also, just arrived and for sale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Lisbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.

April 5.

w&ssim.

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houses or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 story Houses, HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beside garrets, situate, on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17.

tuth&estf

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Apollo*, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheetings,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair, Ribband, No. 4,
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Juniper and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Junr.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794.

d—tf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Cruikshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX;

CONTAINING

A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.

April 2.

d3w

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP

ADRIANA,

K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794

dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,

JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chestnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31.

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.

March 21.

dtf

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

The following article, lately appeared in a Baltimore paper—it contains observations pertinent to the present posture of affairs in the United States. Observations which in my opinion, are more worthy of attention, than the contents of a thousand columns of European intelligence—we reprobate transatlantic connections, politics and manners in appearance—but what is the fact? If we could receive an uninterrupted supply of European Newspapers, it may be doubted whether it would appear from the American publications, that the people of the United States, existed as a nation; or had a government, or any independent interests of its own. C.

From the Maryland Journal.

WE shall take the conversation of to-day from the work of a celebrated modern author, varying only in a few particulars from the original.

The young Lyfis had listened to the declamations of the sophists against public measures and the most virtuous members of the Republic, till he conceived himself qualified to manage its affairs.

My son, said Apollodore, I learn that you burn with a desire to reform the laws and change the administration. I wish it, replied Lyfis, hesitatingly. It is a beautiful project, said his father, to give to the republic better laws than it enjoys at present, and more virtuous men to conduct its affairs than those who have served it with so much celebrity in its most disastrous periods, and so much prudence and wisdom since being vested with civil authorities. If it succeeds you will be enabled to be useful to your relations, to your friends and to your country. The Republic will no longer consider you as the wisest legislator, nor Aristides as the justest citizen.

At these words the young man trembled with joy. To accomplish that object, continued Apollodore, will it not be necessary to carry into the General Assembly a great variety of information, and to have rendered eminent services to the republic, in order to obtain the confidence of the people? Without doubt, said Lyfis. What services then, replied his father, have you ever rendered the people, that they should withdraw their confidence from those who have served it, to repose it in you, who have not? Lyfis was silent to prepare an answer. After waiting some moments his father continued, you do not rank among your useful information, what you have collected from the declamations of the sophists, nor the facility with which you can repeat their insinuations. If you believe what they say, you must be in possession of the proofs upon which they support it. Lyfis seemed disconcerted he had never heard of the proofs. But waving this point, said Apollodore, if the matter was to promote the welfare of a mercantile house, you would first think how you could furnish it with a capital, and establish its credit: In like manner, you would think of serving the state by increasing its wealth, and establishing its credit. Such is my idea, said Lyfis. Tell me then the amount of the revenue of the republic; upon what objects this revenue is raised; whether it serves to encourage industry; whether some objects are not too highly taxed; whether others might not be rendered more productive; or whether it would not be to the advantage of the republic to derive the whole revenue from other objects than those which at present produce it? You have no doubtfully considered these points. No, my father, I have never thought of them. These things have not occupied the sophists. You know at least to what purposes the revenue is applied, and certainly your intention is to diminish all improper expenditures. I cannot say that I have clearer ideas upon this article.

The sophists tell you, said Apollodore, that the public debt consumes a great part of the revenue and think that those to whom the Republic gave its bonds, ought to have received the money due upon them, and not the persons to whom they have been assigned. You understand this distinction no doubt. Clearly said Lyfis. You can resolve me then, whether the public would have been less taxed by paying the one in preference to the other. Lyfis was again silent.

Since, Lyfis, you know so little concerning the receipts or expenses of government, let us renounce, for the present, the design of procuring new wealth to the republic by increasing the one or diminishing the other. But, my father, would it not be possible to increase the wealth of the republic by going to war? That would depend on the advantages gained over the enemy, and the richness of the countries you might conquer compared with the wealth which the republic must expend in obtaining these advantages; but to obtain them, and before determining on war, is it not necessary to calculate the force which you can employ against the enemy, and ascertain the force which he can oppose to yours.

You are right, said Lyfis. Tell me then what is the state of our army and marine, whether it ought to be increased, and how in time of war the money is to be raised to maintain it. You will inform me also of the troops and vessels of the enemy. I cannot recite to you the whole at once, said Lyfis. Perhaps you have it in writing. I should be very glad to see it. No I have not.

I presume then that you have not yet time to apply yourself to such calculations, had the situation of our frontiers has without doubt attracted your attention; you know the number of soldiers we maintain in the different posts; You know also that certain points are not sufficiently defended, and that there are others absolutely without defence; you will of consequence urge in the General Assembly the necessity to augment this garrison and reform that, I, replied Lyfis, I shall say that the whole ought to be disbanded; they have not discharged their duty. And how are you sure that our defiles are badly guarded? Have you been upon the ground? No, but I conjecture it. It is proper then to re-consider this matter, and in place of conjecture to have certainty.

You have heard that the commerce of the Republic by the pillars of Hercules, is greatly interrupted by pirates. Do you think that the state ought to fit out some gallees to protect it in those seas? I think, said Lyfis, that it will be much better to restrain it. But as the republic has no gold and silver mines to resort to, you are aware that the only legal way in which it can obtain money to supply its wants or promote internal industry is by trade; In these modern times the power and prosperity of a state depend greatly on its wealth, and that wealth upon its commerce. If you restrict the latter you unavoidably lessen the former.

Alas! my father, one would never be a politician if it is necessary to attend to all these details. Is there a head of a house, replied Apollodore, who does not watch incessantly over the wants of his family and the means to supply them? But if all these frighten you, suppose in place of undertaking the care of 800,000 families (the amount of those of the Republic), you were to try whether you can put in order your uncle's house, whose affairs you know are in very bad condition. I could bring it about immediately if my uncle would follow my advice. And can you sincerely believe, Lyfis, that all the Athenians, your uncle included, would be more easy to be persuaded? Beware, beware my son, lest a vain love of being distinguished by the capricious multitude should make you gather shame instead of laurels. Are you not conscious how imprudent and dangerous it would be to undertake the great interests of a state without understanding them; and how much you would have been ridiculed had any other person but a father been a witness to your folly? Numerous examples will teach you, that in offices the most important, admiration and esteem are the fruit of knowledge and wisdom, blame and contempt of ignorance and presumption.

Lyfis took leave of his father, and rejoined the declaimers, who excited the multitude to disorder and disobedience, as the shortest road to popularity and a share in the administration.

I shut a book which I never open without receding instruction, to seek amusement in the conversation of my fellow-citizens. I listened, and heard in all companies, complaints on the depredations on our trade, by the subjects of powers who would have the United States to consider them as friendly; but among the various modes of relief, which were every where suggested, none of them seemed to me capable of obtaining justice or affording protection.

The present is certainly a critical moment to this country, and the aspect assumed by Great Britain well calculated to lead to hostilities. Admitting, however, the spoliation of her subjects to have been authorized by their court, still by prudences, and firmness, and solid preparations, we may compel retribution, and avert war; but to procure the one and prevent the other, it will be absolutely necessary to combine and employ the whole efficacy of these several agents. Our prudence will lead us not to ask too much; our firmness not to relax from what is right; and our preparations to enforce our demands.

The general interest is no doubt connected with the preservation of peace; nothing therefore, should be neglected which may conduce to that end; nor any thing attempted which might rashly disturb it; but as substantial preparations to repel hostilities and obtain justice, have always been found one of the most effectual means which a nation can employ to prevent war, it becomes therefore the general interest, that provisional military preparations should be entered into with a spirit and vigour proportioned to the case.

But in such a situation of things, may we not safely repose in the measures which Congress may adopt, and upon the wisdom of our executive, to give them that operation best calculated to avert the storm, or direct it against those on whom it ought to fall. In the mean while are we not bound as good citizens, to conduct ourselves individually, according to the strict rules of neutrality, till such time as Congress shall declare us no longer at peace; for unless the behaviour of individuals corresponds with that of government, all attempts of the latter to prevent war must become abortive.

Baltimore March 14, 1794.