

# Gazette of the United States

## AND EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 125 of Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, May 8, 1794.

[Whole No. 521.]



For Baltimore,  
THE SNOW  
**BALTIMORE,**  
PERRY BENSON, Master.

Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to sail as soon as her inward cargo is discharged, unless freight should offer to detain her.  
For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to  
**SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER,**  
Who have for Sale,  
A FEW PIPES

**Cargo Teneriffe wine**

And a few pipes Sweet Do.  
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter casks  
London Porter in 42 gallon casks  
White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown  
Tin plates in boxes  
An assortment of East India Fans, Nankeens and Silks  
With a general assortment of Merchandize as usual.  
5th Mo. 5, 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,**  
March 21. 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 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

The following Certificate

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 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Huffey, 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. d6w

Just Imported,

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

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

FOR SALE BY  
**THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.**

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

Wharton and Greeves,

Have removed their Counting House from Water street, to Morton's wharf, Where they have for Sale,  
**Madeira and sherry Wine,**  
fit for immediate use  
Gin in casks,  
Souchong Tea,  
Black Pepper,  
Russia Matts,  
Corks,  
Fesuits Bark,  
Coffee, and  
Eighty Hbds. prime Tobacco.  
May 5. 2-6t.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in casks of 50 bottles each.  
A L. S. O.  
A few casks Champagne Wine;  
**MADEIRA,**

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,  
FOR SALE BY  
**JOHN VAUGHAN,**  
No. 111, South Front Street.  
Jan. 4, 1794. dtf

Advertisement.

The Editor of the "American Star" proposing to publish his paper DAILY, without any augmentation of the present price, is obliged to suspend the publication of it until the 15th inst. on account of some arrangements.  
May 5. 3t

City of Washington.

THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richard's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.  
**James Greenleaf.**

N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.  
May 5. d66M.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber acquaints the gentlemen and ladies, Retailers of Dry Goods, that  
**On Monday the 12th inst.**  
At 9 o'clock in the morning, he will have ready for sale, at his Wholesale Warehouse, No. 117, north Second street, opposite to Messrs. J. W. and Wm. Gibbs,  
**A NEAT PARCEL**

OF  
**DRY GOODS,**

Just imported in the ship William Penn, from London,

Consisting of an assortment of

**Sattins, modes & persians,**  
narrow corded Dimities, and some India Mullins.

**Louis Osmont,**

Who has also for sale,

A QUANTITY OF

**Looking Glasses, Framed,**

Claret in casks of superior quality,  
Champagne Wine, and a few Boxes Spermaceti Candles.  
May 7. dtf

Advertisement.

M. CARPENTIER, an inhabitant of St. Domingo, going to Baltimore in the stage, lost on his route the 5th inst. a POCKET BOOK containing several letters and papers, particularly a draft for 825 livres or one thousand dollars, in favor of Messrs. Zacharie Coupan and Co. of Baltimore.

Whoever shall return the pocket book and papers to M. Carpentier at Baltimore, or to the Printer hereof, shall be recompensed for their trouble.

May 7. d3t

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.

Just Imported,

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

**HEMP,**  
**H BAR IRON,**  
**RUSSIA SHEETING,**  
**RAVEN'S DUCK,**  
**RUSSIA DUCK,**  
**HOG'S BRISTLES.**

AND FOR SALE BY  
**John Donaldson,**  
No. 22, Walnut-street.  
March 4, 1794. drw;stawtf

UNITED STATES.

ALBANY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States' Cavalry, to his friend in this City.

Lexington, (Ken.) March 5, 1794

"The main body of our army is stationed on the S. W. branch of the Miami, six miles advanced of Fort Jefferson, and eighty from the river Ohio; we have also an established post on the field where St. Clair was defeated. The difficulty of transporting forage for the cavalry to the head of our line, induced the commander in chief, to send us to this place for winter quarters; and where we found people of fashion & hospitality. We have been ordered from this place in 14th month, and reached head quarters at Green Ville, the 17th, ult. It was intended the light troops should make an excursion into the enemies' country, destroy their towns and establish garrisons, &c. but unfavorable weather prevented, in consequence of which the dragoons were remanded back to their winter cantonments, where we arrived the first instant, after a march of 160 miles.

"The intention of the commander in chief will be effected no doubt by the legion, unless assurances of peace stop the intended blow.

"Arrests have ragged at head quarters, some resignations have been accepted, several officers have been cashiered, many others have fallen by duelling. The day before I left head quarters, a duel was fought by a lieutenant in the first legion, with an officer of the same grade belonging to the third, which terminated in the sudden distribution of both; this will cause a vacancy for the promotion of my friend V—r. Several valuable officers lay in the dust who have been shot in single combat, and it appears that neither the severe penalties of the law, nor a regard for a future state, are any restraint on this fashion. Men of fierce courage and high spirits, often upon trivial circumstances, seek for prompt revenge which proves fatal in its consequences. It is to this practice officers in general ascribe the gentleness and complaisance, accompanied with that respectful attention of one officer to another which so generally prevails, and which it is said renders our situation in the army more agreeable than it would be without this custom: but what says found reason and philosophy? we certainly often get rid of troublesome men this way, but they generally lay aside good characters before they fall.

"Our army is in high spirits, and have the greatest confidence in the commander in chief as well as in the other general officers. The cavalry is well formed, and is most assuredly a very fine corps. The resignation of Major Rudolph, our commandant of horse, I considered as a great loss; he was an officer of talents and high reputation in the army; he left our service and departed for France, where I believe he arrived in season to see the glorious defeat of the combined armies, by the bare legged freemen of the French Republic.

"Our park of artillery is in ample order, the officers generally well appointed, and men properly chosen for the service; the infantry and riflemen cannot be excelled in discipline and martial appearance. If war is the alternative with Britain, it may be considered a fortunate circumstance, that the U. S. have so fine a legion of regular troops embodied, prepared for any emergency.

"If England should drive us to the extremity to obtain compensation for her piratical captures of American vessels; and hostilities commence on our part, I do believe our army can reduce all the posts from Detroit to Quebec. But for, I sincerely hope the calamity of war may be avoided, and that that haughty and imperious nation may satisfy our citizens for her unlawful seizures.

"Satisfaction to our commercial men will not answer alone, we must not suffer the western posts to remain in the possession of the British. The partial war we have heretofore carried on against the Indians (if continued) will exhaust millions of money, and cut off thousands of lives to no effect; and unless we insist on the removal of garrisons which belong to a foreign power from our territory, we may expect no peace; and we shall certainly be under the necessity of using coercive measures ultimately, if they are not now surrendered.

"We sincerely hope our government will no longer suffer with impunity, a nation that pretends to be at peace with us, to occupy our forts; thro' the means of which they not only distress our trade, but make the merciless savages instrumental in butchering our defenceless inhabitants.

[The two following Articles were omitted yesterday for want of room.]

From the General Advertiser.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

How are the people of the United States indebted to the member from Massachusetts for his panegyric upon them; for if the people that he represents possess the same sentiments with himself, every man contrasted with them must feel himself highly flattered by the comparison. If to consider a representative as omniscient omnipotent and immaculate constitutes an excellence in their creed, the people to the southward will not vie with them in this excellence. If to consider the government as one thing, and the people as an inferior and another thing is one of the praiseworthy attributes in their character, it is to be hoped the citizens of the other states will not attempt to rival them in such virtue. If to consider a public debt as a public blessing, and that every consideration of liberty, honor, and public good should yield to it, be among the eminent qualities which distinguish them, certainly the citizens of other states would not as far such incense at the shrine of Mammon as to attempt to eclipse them.

If to consider British systems as objects of imitation, and British measures as objects of praise are characteristics of republicanism, none but a Massachusettsian, in America will seek such a price for fame. But for the honor of Massachusetts, nay for the honor of the United States it cannot be presumed that such representatives speak their sentiments; indeed their own declaration, nay their own conduct evidences the contrary; for no man who affects to treat the opinions of his constituents with contempt, can possibly speak their sentiments, or consult their feelings or their interests.

This solemn representative, who supposes that he has monopolized all the wisdom and all the virtue of America to himself, and some of his colleagues, will remember that a fool will sometimes detect a wise man, and that the folly of the Americans will discover in him an arrogance, and affectation of wisdom, which characterise impotence rather than genuine ability.

From a Correspondent.

The impudence of certain correspondents in Mr. Bache's paper, is not as surprising as the ignorance they discover. That they should have ingenuously enough to draw false conclusions, and render them at least puzzling is not surprising—but that they should venture the disgrace that attends a gross misrepresentation of what is said in Congress, displays a hardihood of pen rarely met with. The member from Massachusetts did not hold up Massachusetts as the model—nor the republicanism of that state as the model of republicanism. He drew a beautiful picture of Congress, which every observer who knows that state perceived the justice of—his neither held himself or his colleagues up as standards of any sort of excellence—but while the delicacy of the member withheld any such remarks, others who spurn at the feelings of envy art at liberty to say that those who misrepresent that member, will never by their own talents excite the admiration which has uniformly followed the speeches of the member from Massachusetts.

Citizen Mangourit late Consul of the French Republic at Charleston, was addressed by the Democratic Society of that City, in terms expressive of their friendship and esteem, on the arrival of his successor.

Gen. Adv.

Foreign Intelligence.

COMMUNE OF PARIS.

19 Ventose, March 9.

The Commandant-General stated, that he had this day invested the Palace of Equality (Palais Royal) with 1200 men, and apprehended 130 muscadins. On his arrival the shop-keepers wanted to shut up their shops, which he forbade. On his