

LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treasury Department,

August 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 12th day of May, 1796, entitled "an act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townships of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February ensuing, unless the said quarter townships shall be sooner sold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz.

1st. The said quarter townships shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such quarter township.

2d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase-money in the manner beforementioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive a certificate describing the quarter township purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance, endorsed upon the certificate.

But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase-money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townships to be sold at Philadelphia, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Township.	Quarter Townships.	Acres.	Total number of acres for sale in each Township.
2	6	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
3	5	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
	7	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
	9	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
11	South East	5120	20,480	
	North East	5120		
	South West	5120		
	North West	5120		
4	4	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
	6	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
	8	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
10	South East	5120	20,480	
	North East	5120		
	South West	5120		
	North West	5120		
12	South East	5120	20,480	
	North East	5120		
	South West	5120		
	North West	5120		
5	3	South East	4602	19,496
		North East	4654	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
	5	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
	7	South East	5120	20,480
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	
9	South East	5120	20,480	
	North East	5120		
	South West	5120		
	North West	5120		

No. of Range.	Township.	Quarter Townships.	Acres.	Total number of acres for sale in each Township.	
5	11	South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
	13	South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
	6	4	South East	4630	19,490
			North East	4620	
			South West	5120	
			North West	5120	
6		South East	4780	19,685	
		North East	4715		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
8		South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
7	10	South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
	12	South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
	14	South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
7	3	South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
	5	South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
	7	South East	5120	20,480	
		North East	5120		
		South West	5120		
		North West	5120		
9	South East	5120	20,480		
	North East	5120			
	South West	5120			
	North West	5120			
11	South East	5120	20,480		
	North East	5120			
	South West	5120			
	North West	5120			
13	South East	5120	20,480		
	North East	5120			
	South West	5120			
	North West	5120			
15	South East	5120	20,480		
	North East	5120			
	South West	5120			
	North West	5120			

NOTE

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Sections reserved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the several townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; but the quantities in the quarter townships, have been no other wise ascertained than by calculation.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No. V.

WE are not to suppose, that the opinion of the majority of the people can be hostile to their own interest; or that this opinion, when known, will be lightly estimated, by their representatives.

It is not however to be expected, that every act of the Legislative body is always framed, so as to meet the approbation of the majority at the moment. It is often the duty of those appointed, to exercise their best judgments on behalf of the public, to devise and enact laws, respecting which, they must depend for their general acceptance on the perception of the people, of their fitness, propriety and intrinsic merit, as these shall appear in their operation. The establishment of public schools is a great national object, which has been repeatedly discussed in the Legislature; it has been ably treated on in the public prints, and its individual advocates are numerous and respectable; but, to the best of my recollection there are no data from which any decision can be drawn, as to the sense of the majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth at large, relative to the subject.

It is difficult, on any other idea, to account for the failure of the law, at the last session of the Legislature. Surely those who were opposed to doing any thing, and those who lightly gave the business the go by, either entertained an idea that they did not counteract the sense of the majority, or that the people were indifferent as to the fate of the plan. This being the case, what is more obviously the duty of the people than this, that they should unequivocally express their minds? Altho' the procrastination that has taken place, will be found to have increased the obstacles; and altho' the artifices of the unfriendly are hard to be traversed, yet we ought as soon to despair of the com-

monwealth, as to entertain a doubt of the final success of this most important business. The people must be just to themselves; and faithfully discharge their duty to the rising generation. As they wish to perpetuate the blessings of a free government, and their posterity, they ought to be solicitous to lay a competent foundation for that purpose.

Let the business be brought home to the bosom of our civil fathers. In order to this, let the people express, by written representations, to the Legislative body, their wishes and expectations. Let memorials be prepared in season before the next general election, and signed at all the meetings. As there cannot rationally, be any doubt as to the result, it is presumed the aggregate will speak with a voice that will be heard and attended to. When this is done, there will be no further room for cavil as to the sense of the people. If however another session should elapse, and leave undone, what ought long since to have been done—then it will remain with those who are in a situation to remedy the evils resulting from the omission, to determine what they are to do. In this case, the metropolis should set the example. If the corporation, at the instance of the majority of the citizens, are not authorized to include in the general Tax, an assessment for the support of public schools, the Legislature should be applied to, to pass a law for that purpose.

THE FAIRS OF LEIPSIK AND FRANKFORT.

[From Cogan's Journey.]

"You will, doubtless, smile when you are told, that these two fairs are the grand marts for the sale of literature. I must also acquaint you, that a large number of manufacturers are kept in pay, in order to multiply thoughts for the fairs. By these indefatigable labourers several thousands of volumes, all sorts and sizes, are annually made up for sale. The pay is generally by measure, rather than by weight, as the lawyers are paid with you, simply by lines and letters, whatever these may express. However the prices depend in many instances upon the nature of the work, or the degree of reputation the manufacturer may have acquired. Translations are of the lower order, and will not, as I am informed, fetch more than two rix dollars, or two and a half per sheet. The next are small abridgements of large works. Then follows the opposite employment, making a large compilation from a number of small publications. Sermons used formerly to furnish a small retail trade; but these, with treatises on theology according to the orthodox system, are much upon the decline. Heresy is risen nearly at par. Philosophical dissertations are also upon the decline; but they still bear a decent market price. General histories are quite a drug. Plays and romances increase in numbers and value; and of late the authors of political disquisitions have considerably raised their price.

"You are not to imagine that a poor author will venture to trade upon his own foundation. He cannot wait so many months for his money; nor dare he so expose himself to the rise and fall of the market. Most of them are engaged and paid by their principals, who take the whole risk upon themselves. An editor of note generally sends a waggon load of science twice a year either to Frankfurt or Leipzig, folded as the sheets came from the press. These are purchased by lesser booksellers, and distributed over the country by a third class of retail venders.

"The annual publications at the two fairs amount to upwards of five thousand volumes; and the number of authors is computed to be about the same. This is not improbable; for if your writers of abridgements can turn off three volumes per annum, a grave compiler will, on the contrary, labour three years at a single volume. A professed writer of romances may work up about two in one year; but then your philosophic and metaphysical writers will not be able to digest their systems in less than three or four years. Thus, by nicely adjusting and balancing accounts, we may allow that, *ceteris paribus*, every man may supply the community with his volume per annum.

"As a proof of the zeal and assiduity with which the Germans apply to the subject of literature, I shall transmit to you the following particulars relative to the conducting of the periodical work, entitled, *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung*, or Journal of General Literature, published at Jena, in the year 1790; the number of writers employed in that work, including those that died within the year, amounted to not less than three hundred and nine. Of these, one hundred and seventeen were professors in the Germanic and foreign universities, ninety-six in high or inferior offices in church and state, thirteen clergymen, seven librarians of princes, counts, &c. sixteen physicians, four doctors of music, seven who have no professional character. The books reviewed in that work amounted to one thousand eight hundred and five. Of these, one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven were written by Germans; four hundred and eight were foreign productions; one hundred and seventy-three were published by fellow labourers. The corresponding members of this literary fraternity in different parts of Europe are one hundred and thirteen in number.

"The Review published at Jena is the principal, but not the only one. There are several others by no means deficient in merit. Its chief rival is the *Gottische anzeiger von gelehrten sachen* i. e. Göttingen's Tidings of learned publications.—These are published in numbers, three or four times in the week, so as to furnish about two hundred and ten in a year. This literary journal is upon a smaller scale than the other. Not more than six hundred, or six hundred and fifty books are reviewed in it annually, but it is well conducted.

"I have lately seen proposals for a new Journal under the title of *Annalen der Geographie und Statistischen Wissenschaften*, i. e. Annals of Geographical and Statistical Science. It is under the direction of professor Zimmerman of Brunswick. According to the plan of this work its chief object will relate to geographical, political and statistical disquisitions; but a review of new publications in the German and Foreign languages will not be omitted. A number of the literati are already engaged for the undertaking. It is to come out in monthly numbers of six sheets each; six numbers

bers are to constitute a volume. New maps will be occasionally added. The price is three dollars and a half per volume.

"I have not heard what degree of encouragement this undertaking has received. Notwithstanding the professors' known abilities in this department, I question whether the subjects will be sufficiently popular for a periodical publication. It is to be continued for years as is the design, I fear that the reader will be obliged to crawl like a snail over the face of the Globe, and feel himself wearied before he gets half way.

"To be above may be added the following account of publications exposed to sale at Leipzig in the course of the years 1790 and 1791. Their number at the autumnal fair in 1790, was not more than one thousand and fifty-five; of these 65 were musical compositions, and forty-two translations from foreign languages, particularly from the English. But at the fair held in the spring, the number was more than double, being two thousand three hundred and forty-eight. In the year 1791, the publications amounted to three thousand five hundred and four, exclusive of school books, small pamphlets, and some works that were published at the expense of their authors. It is observable, says my author, that works of imagination, and political disquisitions, which were formerly the most scarce, are now become the most popular species of writing."

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, May 19.

Thuriot, ex member of the late Convention, and commissioner of the Executive Directory at Rhines, has been dismissed, and has since fled.

Pache, who was mayor of Paris on the 31st of May, and now stands charged with being an accomplice in the late conspiracy, has been arrested; and the night before last, the members of a society of *Exclusif Patriotes* were taken into custody in the *Hotel Guerin-Boisseau*.

Charles Villambre, a native of Toul, and a military man, convicted of emigration, and of being an accomplice in the late conspiracy, has been condemned to death by the criminal tribunal, and executed in the Place de Grève.

Drouet has published an address to the legislative body, in justification of his principles and conduct, which affords strong proofs against his pretended innocence; as in this publication the doctrine and maxims of the conspirators are openly avowed and defended by him.

Some attempts having been made to carry off the conspirators from the Abbaye prison, it is determined to transfer them to the temple.

Dannou is this day to make the report of the commission relative to Drouet's conspiracy.

Translations from Paris papers for the Daily Advertiser.

(Having early given the accounts of the latest and most interesting occurrences on the continent of Europe, received by the late arrivals from France, we have continued our details of other miscellaneous articles; from which an idea may be formed of the interior situation of the different powers affected by the late important events.)

ROME, May 1.

This city has never been in a more critical situation, it is threatened with the last misfortunes if peace is not restored to Italy. The price of provisions continues to rise daily, the industrious citizens of the community are without employment, the brisk commerce which was carried on in the Ecclesiastical state is absolute ruined, it hath been so illy protected that the merchants have lost all confidence; the reigns and notes of the holy father are multiplied and fall in value daily, gold and silver have absolutely disappeared, the brass money is also feared and falling from 12 to 15 for 100. To remedy the scarcity of a circulating medium, government has frequently forbid, and again permitted the sale of silver, the consequence of those measures has been uniformly to increase the evil. The Apostolic chamber in order to restrain the discontented, continues to purchase corn at a fixed price, and ruin themselves in ruining the proprietors, who cannot dispose of their provisions advantageously.

The theocratic government of Rome is the worst of all, and that city will be entirely ruined if some happy event does not put an end to our misfortunes.

VENICE, May 2.

There is no government which is better formed than Venice, by events which are about to take place in foreign countries. The public ministers for this purpose employ secret agents. This policy has contributed to their preservation; for by this means they have been frequently apprised of dangers which threatened them. As soon as the return of the Count de Lille, was known, it was not doubted but that the invasion of Lombardy was at hand; and it was thought that the Venetian government would not leave a pretext to the French to enter their territories. It is probable and it is even announced that the greater part of the emigrants are to be sent away.

The principal object of the government under present circumstances is to maintain good order and tranquillity on the continent, where there is much discontent; for this purpose a provedore general extraordinary will be appointed, whose authority will be very extensive, and who will be authorized to take any measures which circumstances may demand, without consulting any other tribunal. He will reside at Verona. It is supposed that the choice will fall upon S. C. Zachary Valareffo.

The Venetian government is the friend of France because its independence may its very existence depends upon the success of that republic, but the Venetian noblemen are not nor can they be friends to French principles.

FLORENCE, May 1.

We are not without uneasiness here respecting the success of the French, we fear they will not respect the neutrality of the grand Duke if they can give the law to Italy. We know that the persons who are at present at the head of the government