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PLAN OF THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES. (A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Published at the Seat of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,
Comprising

- I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the Proceedings of Congress—its Laws, Acts, and Resolutions, communicated so as to form an history of the transactions of the national government.
- II. Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congress.
- III. Essays on the great subjects of Government; also upon the local and national rights of the American citizens, as founded upon the national or state Constitutions; and upon every other subject, which may appear suitable for newspaper discussion.
- IV. A series of Paragraphs, calculated to catch the "living manners as they rise," and to point the public attention to objects that have an important reference to domestic, social and public happiness.
- V. The Interests of the United States as connected with their literary Institutions; religious and moral objects; improvements in Science, Arts, Education and Humanity; their foreign treaties, alliances, connections, &c.
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Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 69, Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the union of the States—to extend and protect their commerce—to explore and arrange the national funds—to restore and establish the public credit—will require the energies of the patriots and sages of our country—Hence the propriety of increasing the mediums of knowledge and information.

AMERICA, from this period begins her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the empires, states, and kingdoms, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, suggest the most important mementos—these, with the rapid series of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that freedom and government—liberty and laws, are inseparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new constitution; for however various the sentiments, respecting the merits of this system, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity of an efficient federal government.

A paper, therefore, established upon national, independent, and impartial principles—which shall take up the premises articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement—and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant,
THE EDITOR.
April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the present government of the United States:—Its principal objects are comprised in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the best abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed interesting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extensive circulation it has obtained: It shall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the spirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—Freedom, Government, Union and Peace constitute the happiness of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their present enjoyments, and future hopes, suspended on the preservation of these essential pillars of human felicity: In an ardent wish to promote these great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to these it has been—and shall be sedulously devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental transactions, and interesting information on the most important subjects of life, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original design, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the seat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby solicited:—Those who may wish to form a judgment of the work, are respectfully informed that the first volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inspected at the house of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The second volume commenced in April last: The Editor can supply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the second session of Congress—and the debates and proceedings of the house of Representatives, during four months of the session.

Among the innumerable blessings derived to the people of the United States from the present general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that spirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great measure eradicated party and local distinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.—The Editor therefore, with confidence, takes his station in the capital of the United States, being fully persuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public.
JOHN FENNO.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXPERIMENTS on the SARAGHTOGA WATERS.

From a Communication to STEPHEN VAN WYCK, Esq.

By SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Esq. M. D. in Republ. Ebor. LXX vir; &c. &c.

THE temperature of the surrounding atmosphere being at the fifty eighth degree of FARENHEIT'S scale, the heat of the uppermost Spring was forty nine and an half degrees; that of the lower fifty-one and a half.

Corrosive sublimate of Mercury when dissolved in the water, underwent no perceptible alteration. As this substance was not decomposed, it is clear there was no Alkali present in the Spring, in its aerated state.

Aerated fixed vegetable Alkali rendered the water turbid, and a white precipitate soon fell down in large quantity. A plain indication of earth dissolved in the water.

The kind and quality of this earth was strikingly shewn by the following experiments. 1. Solution of Soap in Alkohol was quickly decomposed. 2. Acid of Sugar very speedily threw down a copious white precipitate. This last was exceedingly beautiful, and proved the quantity of Lime to be remarkably abundant.

To determine whether the Vitriolic and Muriatic acids were contained in the water, the two ensuing experiments were made. 1. A solution of Silver in the Nitrous Acid, became very white and milk-like, instantly on being added. 2. An aqueous solution of acetated Lead, was precipitated immediately after mixture, in the form of a white powder. Whence it is presumable the water contains both Glauber's Salt and Sea-Salt, especially since much saline matter is afforded, by evaporation.

Green Vitriol at first dissolved readily, but afterwards on standing, a yellowish ochre was deposited.

Lunar Caustic, was instantly decomposed, white flocculi rose plentifully to the top of the water, and floated there, forming white striæ as they passed upwards; within a minute they lost their whiteness, in a considerable degree, became of an ash or dove-colour, and sunk one after another to the bottom. The whole liquor then appeared turbid and somewhat purple.

Lastly, the presence of Iron was proved by these two experiments. 1. Phlogisticated Alkali affixed on mixture, a blue colour. 2. Saturated Tincture of Galls in Alkohol, acquired somewhat of a purple hue. The chalybeate impregnation is however weak, for the quantity of ferruginous matter is small, and contained in the uppermost spring only.

From which experiments, and from those formerly published on the same subject, it is evident the Saraghtoga waters contain as principal ingredients: 1. Aerial acid. 2. Lime. 3. Sea-salt. 4. Glauber's Salt. 5. Iron.

Much remains to be said on their medicinal qualities and effects; but I shall stop here for the present, with recommending to the curious, an attentive perusal of Sir Forbern Birgman's truly scientific and elaborate Essay on the Analysis of Waters, whenever they visit mineral springs.

HESSIAN FLY.

MR. FENNO,

WE are sorry to learn that the *Wheat Insect* has not yet ceased to be troublesome. Considerable damage has been done already to those crops which were sowed early; inasmuch that the farmers in some places have plowed up some of their Wheat-fields and sowed Rye. The history of this animal is now so well understood, that it is in the power of Farmers to avoid much of its mischief, by committing their seed to the ground as late in the season as it will possibly bear. This will keep the insect away until spring;

and then if the land be rich and well-manured, vegetation will proceed so fast with the advance of the warm season that the Wheat will outgrow it. These are matters of great importance, and ought to be attended to by all friends to the agricultural interest. It is much to be feared the Fly will never wholly leave our country, but remain a perpetual obstacle to the raising of Wheat.—But this idea, so far from discouraging, ought rather to incite us to some extraordinary exertion to surmount the difficulty. One of our citizens,* we are informed, has sent to some of the Naturalists in Europe, specimens of the Hessian-Fly, that it may be certainly decided whether the species be new or not; and whether like damage has ever happened in that part of the globe from a similar cause.

* DR. MITCHELL. As appears by his Epistola ad Prof. WALKER: "Nescio certè an species nata vel nova sit; hoc tamen tunc perispicacè et acuminè illico patebit. Plantas tritici solo quamvis feraci vigentes, sæpè penè necavit hæcè diurn animal, fapius penitus absumpsit. Calamitas inde orta ita agricolos affecit, ut ii, qui olim modios centenos vendere soliti sunt, vix aut ne vix quidem hodiè farram in usum familiæ quotidianam metere queant. Rus itaque triste, arva nuda, incolæ egeni. Paupertatis species, pecunâ hisce de causis deficiente, ubique apparet. Ære alieno populus, et domi et foras oppellus."

Alfo, from his answer to Monsieur D'ANTIE, who had written to him from Paris for information about American Insects: "Je vous fais passer l'insecte, qui pour plusieurs années a détruite nos moissons, c'est une petite mauche, qui met ses œufs dans l'herbe du froment, et ne demeure jamais dans les graines, &c." And likewise, from his communication to the President of the Royal Society: "Thus by the two-fold operation of *Erosion* and *Pressure* have our harvests been miserably destroyed for a number of years. You now learn how unfounded were the apprehensions entertained by government about importing this Insect in the grain. A like fearfulness prevailed in Canada during the winter 1789, when during a scarcity of bread-corn in the province of Quebec, Lord DORCHESTER earnestly enquired, Whether there was any danger of introducing the Insect in the Wheat brought from the States of New-York and Vermont, to which I replied, that most certainly there was no danger."

LETTER

From a respectable commercial house in L'Orient to a gentleman in Boston, L'ORIENT, MAY 15, 1790.

SIR,

THE effect of our late glorious revolution, operating on commerce as well as politics, and some material changes having already taken place in consequence, we embrace this as a favourable moment to renew our respects, and acknowledgments, to our correspondents at large, when we can have any interesting information to give them, as well concerning the general trade of the kingdom, as what relates to this port in particular, whose superior advantages justly entitle it to a preference over others, from its vicinity to the main ocean, the convenience and safety of its harbour, and the trifling charges vessels are liable to on entry, as mentioned in our price current which we annex for your information and government.

The changes we have to announce are,

The suppression of our East-India company,

The abolition of the freedom of this port, and,

The emission of government notes.

The first met with much opposition, but was notwithstanding decreed; so that the trade to India is now laid open, to the general benefit of the nation, and we think the particular advantage of this town, which, joining to its other conveniences, that of having the proper warehouses and offices completely established, and the face of that trade already turned towards it must command a preference, and continue the fixed mart for the sale of East-India goods, which we presume will be more reasonable in future than heretofore.

The abolition of the freedom of this port met with less opposition, as it was a measure sought for by the inhabitants, who found it only served as an encouragement to smuggling, to the prejudice of the fair trader, whose intercourse with the rest of the kingdom was restrained, as no article that once came into the town, could return by land, or be received at any other of our ports, without paying duties, as though the town were foreign; and here we must observe, lest an idea should go abroad to the contrary, that the taking away this freedom does not prejudice our trade with America, your resident at our court was consulted on the business, and nothing being altered respecting the treaty of 1787, our intercourse with you will be carried on as usual, without any increase of duties or charges, the only difference is the goods must now be as it were bonded.

The emission of government notes, or assignats as they are called, was to supply the want of the circulation of specie, which was either hoarded up by the monied people, or sent out of the kingdom from interested motives, to the great prejudice and even stagnation of trade; the amount is limited to four hundred millions of livres, and they are so much preferable to bank notes, that they bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann. are equally transferable, being payable to bearer, and are guaranteed by, and to be paid from, a property of above eight hundred millions, late belonging to the clergy, and which is now on sale.

Our illustrious national assembly, to perfect the great work it has begun, has many other improvements in agitation, one in particular, to fix a common standard for weights and measures, in which the co-operation of England is sought for; but these are the most interesting changes that have as yet taken place; there is however another in the restrictions they laboured under, being taken off the tanneries; soap and starch manufactories, which though, seemingly of little consequence to you, we mention, in the hope that it may increase our connections with your States, by opening a new branch of commerce, in the exportation of bark, green hides, tallow and kelp, if those articles abound with you; it may also increase the consumption of fish oil, which, as well as whale, are at present of very low demand, owing to the quantities imported last season, and every port being over stocked: whale bone is likewise slack from the same reason, but pot and pearl ashes on the contrary are in high demand, nor can we get enough for the consumption; tobacco, rice, wheat, flour,