

S A L E M, April 19.

Extract of a letter from London, December 21, 1790.

DEAR SIR,

MY heart rejoices at the present happiness and future prospects of your country. Every thing combines to establish in Europe a just idea of your increasing respectability. The revival of punctuality in public and private engagements is a sure evidence of the wisdom and energy of your National Government.—We have felt anxious for the fate of your political ship, tossed about as she has been without a captain or pilot, without rudder or compass—happily, however, no storms overtook her in that unprepared state, and she now holds a right course for the haven of safety. Great are the expectations of the wife and the good from the advantages you possess:—they hope you will exhibit the fair example of a people who shall make the enjoyment of life consist in fulfilling its duties, and who will look for social benefits only in the practice of social virtues.—They flatter themselves that the period is commenced, when the superiority of nations is to be marked by the productions of industry instead of the ruins of war—when a people will be distinguished for what they enjoy instead of what they sacrifice.—America has the merit of opening this new field: I pray to Heaven that she may neither mar its cultivation nor despoil its fruit! May she be willing that the subsistence and comforts of life shall be distributed in the cheapest manner and enjoyed universally; and for this purpose I pray that she may avoid those restrictive and partial systems of commercial legislation which impoverish the people they are intended to favor, and only provoke those they are intended to punish. This left-handed policy, which disgraces Europe, can never be approved by the poor man's friends. The scanty pittance of the poor in all countries is made still scantier by this abuse of power; it cannot therefore (without very strong reasons indeed) be practised among you by those who unite kindest hearts with wise heads.

The interests of nations are not often incompatible, tho they are commonly considered so by those who have the guidance of them. It is a wretched error to estimate the wealth and opulence of a people by the comparative poverty of other nations. However just such a mode of calculation may be for estimating power, nothing can be more absurd in estimating wealth. But what absurdity is so great as to be without its advocates among those who are called wise? Even Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, which are indispensably necessary to assist and support each other, are frequently treated as rivals—sometimes as enemies. If your country is willing to profit by the mistakes of others, you will conduct these things better than they have been conducted here—and yet I am so much an Englishman in my prejudices as to believe that their several interests have been less frequently injured, and more frequently promoted by the interference of government in England than in other countries; but be this as it may, it is now a prime article in the political creed of our ablest doctors, that the hand of labour is misguided by the interference of government oftener than it is directed to any valuable purpose.—They admit that an useful art or branch of commerce unpractised and unknown in a country may deserve and require public assistance to introduce it—but tho there are cases in which government may aid the individual, there are none in which it may guide him: they believe “that the general industry of every country if left free will be unerringly directed to the best objects, and will therefore extend the production of every thing useful further than it can be extended in any other way.”—“That the individual when left to himself applies his talents and his capital to the purposes he can best accomplish, and in a manner the most profitable—that he purchases from others such necessary things, and such only, as he cannot produce himself with so much advantage as he can buy them, and thus secures to himself of those things he needed the greatest abundance possible for him to obtain—and that the nation, which is the aggregate of individuals, must have the accumulated mass of benefits which the eagle-eyes of private interests can discover, and its incessant exertions procure.” They believe “that commerce, when free from all restraints, will flourish most, and thus prove the greatest encouragement to agriculture and manufactures—and that these, being so encouraged, will by multiplying the articles of commerce repay the benefit with ample interest.”

I should be unnecessarily tedious to be more particular, and therefore only give these leading principles. If they are so plausible as to be tho't deserving examination, this would gratify my ardent wishes—to call your attention to a subject so very important, is my aim—for altho it be admitted “that the interests of commerce are too complex to be fully comprehended in all their relations and combinations,” yet some valuable

knowledge may be attained by a patient investigation of them, and this I wish to excite.

And now, my dear Sir, you are ready to enquire what is the disposition of Great-Britain towards the United States? Truth compels me to say, that in her sentiments she is less liberal than her honor as well as interest requires; but she will be true to her best interest finally, which she can never be, without serving yours—she is growing better humored, and every day discovers an increasing disposition to cultivate a harmony with you that must be reciprocally beneficial: her late apprehensions of a war with Spain made her sensible that your friendship might be estimated too low—and she has at length advanced one step toward you by the appointment of Mr. Elliott, as public minister to the United States. This gentleman was formerly in the custom-house at New-York, where he has left some friends—he is much esteemed here, and is said to have the confidence of the minister, with whom he is also remotely connected, his nephew having married Mr. Pitt's sister.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the second volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be prosecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendship and ingenuity may suggest.

The price of this Gazette, (published Wednesdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The utmost punctuality is observed in transmitting the papers to subscribers: The Editor thinks there is the fairest prospect that Information from the seat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the past winter.—Additional subscriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore solicited.

An index to the second volume is preparing for the press.

This volume contains the laws of the two last sessions of Congress—the journal and debates of the house of Representatives—reports of the heads of departments—besides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the interests of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his subscribers—some arrearages remain—which he is confident will very speedily be discharged.

Payments may be made to the several persons of whom the papers are received.

Advertisements of one square, or less, will be inserted in this Gazette, three times, for one dollar—subsequent insertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertisements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives so immediate a circulation—and the number of each impression is at present fourteen hundred.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber, who served a regular apprenticeship to the business of VENDUE-MASTER, under Mr. GEORGE KELLY, has just opened an OFFICE in the Borough of NORFOLK, Virginia, in a good and convenient House, situated near the County Wharf, where he is in hopes of giving general satisfaction to all those that may be pleased to favor him with their commands. JOHN H. HALL.

Norfolk, Virginia, April 21, 1791. (1 ep 7w)

GALLAUDET and EWING,

No. 54, SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE imported in the Lady Walterstorff, from London, Manchester and Adriana from Liverpool, and the Birmingham Packet from Bristol, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms.—On hand for sale, a few hogheads of OLD JAMES'S RIVER TOBACCO. Philadelphia, April 9, 1791. 100 ep 1m

To be disposed of,

BY PRIVATE SALE, A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In the HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ITALIAN LANGUAGES—being part of a private Library;

Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pausanias, Procopius, Eusebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c. Quarto. Pindar, Aristotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæsar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c. Octavo & infra. Septuagint, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Epictetus, Hesiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Isocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paternulus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Aufonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

A Catalogue is left at the Book-Store of Messrs Rice and Co. Market-Street, where further particulars may be learned.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS of EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 1f)

All persons concerned will be pleased to take notice that the following advertisement has been varied from that published in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treasury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the first Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the state of Pennsylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort McIntosh, on the River Ohio, and at Fort McIntosh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort McIntosh and the mouth of the River Muskingum, and at the mouth of the River Muskingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the said River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the said Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the same name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, at Post St. Vincennes, and thence up the said river Wabash, to the Miami village, before described.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Presq'Isle, at Presq'Isle, and betwixt Presq'Isle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the east side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot inclusively.

At any place or places, from the said river Margot, to the river Yazous inclusively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Tennessee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the said river inclusively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

- One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 2/3 of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

per. 100 rations. ALSO, That Proposals will be received at the said office until the first Monday in September next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the state of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the state of New-York,

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the same articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That proposals will be received at the said office, until the 1st Monday in September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations, which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1792, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned.

At the post on the river Saint Mary, at present commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the post on the river Altamaha, at present commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the post on the river Oconee, at present commanded by Capt. Joseph Savage.

At the post on the river Apalachee, at present commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main south branch of the said river, from the said mouth up to the source of the said main south branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the state of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent posts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to such future posts.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least two months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the same articles, as are above mentioned.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contracts for the above supplies will be made either for one year, or for two years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The proposals may be made for the whole of the above posts together, or separately for Springfield, for West-Point, for Yorktown, and the seventeen places following it, and for the posts in Georgia; and they must specify the lowest price per ration, for prompt payment.

The Printers who have published the above advertisements, are requested to reprint it with the alterations.

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,

BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,

And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.