

# Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1792.

[Whole No. 284.]

### PREMIUMS.

THE Pennsylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the useful Arts, taking into their consideration the Premiums proper to be offered for the ensuing year, agreed upon the following :

#### THE CONDITIONS ARE,

That the specimens on which the premiums shall be claimed, must be the produce or manufacture of Pennsylvania, Jersey, or Delaware, and that they be exhibited to the board on or before the first day of December 1792. That those who may become candidates, will be expected to prepare clear and satisfactory proofs, such as their cases may require; and that the Society reserve to themselves the right to determine, not only the comparative, but the absolute merit of the specimens produced by the different candidates, and of giving or withholding their premiums accordingly.

1. To such person as shall exhibit the best specimen of Earthenware or Pottery, approaching nearest to Queen's Ware, or the Nottingham or Delf Ware, of the marketable value of fifty dollars—a Plate of the value of fifty dollars, or an equivalent in money.

2. To such person as shall exhibit the best specimen of Stone Ware, or that kind of Earthen Ware which is glazed with salt, of the marketable value of 50 dollars—a Plate of 50 dollars value, or that sum in specie.

3. To such person as shall exhibit the largest quantity of Wool, not less than 500lbs. wt. the produce of one farm—a Plate of the value of 50 dollars, or the amount in specie.

4. To such person as shall produce the largest quantity of bleached Wax, fit for candles, or exportation, not less than 500lbs. wt.—a premium of 50 dollars.

5. To such person as shall produce the greatest quantity of painters' colours, manufactured from materials found in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or Delaware—a premium of 50 dollars.

6. To such person as shall make and exhibit the largest number of Smiths' Anvils, not less than 20 of 100lbs. wt. each, equal in quality to those imported—a premium of 50 dollars.

7. To such person as shall make and exhibit the best specimen of Stoves of cast iron, at least 400wt. approaching nearest to the quality of Bath Stoves, in smoothness and evenness of the surface, and relief and elegance of the figures—a premium of 80 dollars.

8. For the best specimen produced of small hollow iron Ware, three tons wt. approaching nearest in lightness, elegance, &c. to the imported—a premium of 50 dollars.

9. For the best specimen of Stone or Marble Slabs, not less than 2000 square feet, sawed by machinery, moved by horses or water—a premium of 50 dollars.

10. To the person who shall produce the next greatest quantity of Stone or Marble Slabs, not less than 1000 square feet, sawed by machinery moved by horses or water—a premium of 25 dollars.

11. For the best specimen of Stone or Marble polished by machinery moved by horses or water, not less than 100 square feet—a premium of 50 dollars.

12. For the best specimen of red leather, at least 100 skins, approaching nearest in fineness of colour and dressing to the Morocco leather—a premium of 50 dollars.

Published by order of the Board,  
THOMAS M. WILLING, Sec'y.  
Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1791.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE present posture of our national affairs having become a matter of such general contemplation, a few observations may perhaps be offered to the public (more especially should they agree with those of many judicious minds) without being thought obtrusive. All those who assisted in the undertaking and establishing of the independency and freedom of this country, have acquired certain indisputable rights, which rights are deposited, in trust, in the hands of a number of directors, so to manage, as may best conduce to the interest of the whole; and therefore it cannot be understood as improper for any one who has an interest in this common stock, at any time to offer such hints as may tend to aid

the directors in conducting their measures to the true point. From this view of matters, I am emboldened to offer the following remarks respecting the Indian war.

The principles on which this war has been carried on, no one will say are unjust, who has any knowledge of the measures taken by government, to cultivate peace and a good understanding between the United States and the Indian tribes. That peace would have been effected with many of the tribes, is apparent, were it not for the Wabash nation in particular; they being numerous, and the great possessors of the Western Country, and admitting other tribes to live, and hunt on their grounds only on sufferance, could prevent those from treating of peace, and oblige them to assist in war;—this being the case, and the Wabash generally inclined to war, coercive measures have long since become indispensable. These circumstances have perhaps led the chief magistrate to intimate the necessity of force in some of his speeches to Congress at the opening of their sessions. We now discover, from two fruitless campaigns, what might have been done the first, had that information been obtained which is but lately received. We know the force to be contended with; we know the firmness with which they have, and will dispute the ground; and we know that a force but little superior to our enemy, will be obliged to protractinate, or great sacrifices must be made, and great hardships imposed on our troops. Then if we value the lives of our fellow-citizens, if we wish to support our rights which we have purchased heretofore at so dear a rate, and at the same time to spare the blood of those aboriginals, it must be by a well appointed army, which, in the opinion of the writer, ought not to consist of less than eight thousand men—these, with proper compensations while in service, and proper rewards for their services when they may be dispensed with, will give the necessary stimulus and exertion in the operations. Of this number, when appointed, and every possible exertion used, more than three-fourths will never be collected at any one given place. These troops must be taught to act in three different capacities, say 1000 cavalry, 1000 rangers, and 4000 infantry, in the whole 6000—which number, perhaps, might be got together in the Western Country, by the latter part of the present year; they, at the same time, might give protection to our frontiers, and, by the summer of 1793, may take the field offensively. On these conditions, and with such a force, we might promise ourselves, by establishing proper posts in the Indian country, and by harrassing them in their settlements by our horse and rangers, that we should soon experience the happy effects of peace without the shedding of much blood—on the contrary, our little armies will be cut up in detail, our best patriots fall a sacrifice to the tomahawk, and an almost endless expence accumulate.

A CITIZEN.

NEW-LONDON, January 5, 1792.

THE number of inhabitants within the city of New-London, taken from the Marshal's Schedule, in the Census of the United States, 1791.

Males, 1177 } Total 2465  
Females, 1288 }  
Of the above 138 are Blacks.

Bill of Mortality within the City of New-London, in the Year 1791.

2 between 86 and 90 years.  
1 — 70 — 75  
4 — 55 — 60  
2 — 35 — 40  
2 — 30 — 35  
1 — 25 — 30  
4 — 16 — 20  
1 — 11 — —  
1 — 6 — —  
19 — birth — 2  
Males, 20 } Total 37  
Females, 17 }

Diseases. 1 Bilious-Cholic—4 Dropsy—1 Inflammation of Bowels—1 Pleurisy—2 Peripneumony—6 Consumption—6 Convulsions—6 Diarrhæa—1 Dysentery—3 Canker—1 Gravel—2 Old Age—1 Drowned.

BIRTHS.

Males, 90 } Total 159  
Females, 69 }

LONDON, October 10.

An Address to Dr. Priestley, agreed upon at a meeting of the Philosophical Society at Derby, Sept. 3.

SIR,

WE condole with yourself, and with the scientific world, on the loss of your valuable library, your experimental apparatus, and your more valuable manuscripts; at the same time we beg leave to congratulate you on your personal safety, in having escaped the sacrilegious hands of the savages at Birmingham.

Almost all great minds, in all ages of the world, who have endeavoured to benefit mankind, have been persecuted by them; Galileo, for his philosophical discoveries, was imprisoned by the inquisition; and Socrates found a cup of hemlock his reward for teaching, "there is one God." Your enemies, unable to conquer your arguments by reason, have had recourse to violence; they have halloo'd upon you the dogs of unfeeling ignorance, and of frantic fanaticism; they have kindled fires, like those of the inquisition, not to illuminate the truth, but, like the dark lantern of the assassin, to light the murderer to his prey. Your philosophical friends therefore hope, that you will not again risk your person amongst a people whose bigotry renders them incapable of instruction: they hope you will leave the unfruitful fields of polemical theology, and cultivate the philosophy of which you may be called the father; and which, by inducing the world to think and reason, will silently marshal mankind against delusion, and with greater certainty overturn the empire of superstition.

In spite of the persecution you have sustained, we trust, that you will persevere in the exertions of virtue and the improvements of science. Your fame, already conspicuous to every civilized nation of the world, shall rise like a phoenix from the flames of your elaboratory with renovated vigour, and shine with brighter corruscations.

R. ROE, Secretary.

Reply to the Members of the Philosophical Society at Derby.

GENTLEMEN,

I FEEL myself greatly encouraged, in my present sufferings from the effects of bigotry, by the sympathy expressed by you, and by other liberal friends of science here and abroad.

It will be a new thing in the world, if any thing truly valuable lose credit, or have a less rapid spread, in consequence of persecution. If any thing will bear to be viewed and examined, it must derive advantage from whatever draws attention to it; and such I am confident is the cause in which I suffer.

In consequence of this, far from being discouraged, I feel myself more animated than ever; and I am at this very time setting about the re-establishment of my philosophical apparatus, and resuming all my former pursuits.

Excuse me, however, if I still join theological to philosophical studies; and if I consider the former as greatly superior in importance to mankind to the latter. But as these different pursuits have never yet interfered with, but promoted each other, be persuaded that this will continue to be the case.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

London, Sept. 21.

J. PRIESTLEY.

A Writer in an English Paper on the Subject of FIRES says,

WE may even now, here and there, meet with a master, or by rare chance with a mistress, whose mind is not altogether so shattered by the current habits of dissipation, but that they constantly walk the round of the house every night before they retire to bed, to see that doors, windows, fires, and candles, are all safe. Those who expect that money is to do every thing, and that the services they pay for, is to exonerate them from all domestic cares, which are left to vulgar minds, must run the hazards they wilfully incur from servants, who are full as careful to avoid vulgarity as themselves.

ANECDOTE.

A CHAP once asked of a close old Grifer To buy his grindstones; adding they were low. "I grindstones!" cried old Square Toes; "no, you viper!" "What made you think of me? I tell you no!" "Sir," said the man, "no evil was intended;" "An offer of my grindstones is not binding;" "Nor should I thus your worship have offended;" "Had I not known your very fond of grinding!"