

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1792.

[Whole No. 336.]

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER, OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE Old Congress,

From their first Meeting in September 1774, to their final Dissolution in March 1789,—

COMPRISING, at full length, every important resolution, order, address, declaration, &c. contained in the thirteen volumes of their journals—a concise summary of the less interesting parts—an alphabetical list of appointments, promotions, and resignations—a collective view of the public expenditures, &c. &c.—the whole intended to serve as a satisfactory substitute for the original journals, which are now out of print, and of which the entire substance, unincumbered with official formalities and repetitions, will here be given in about one fourth of their present bulk—accompanied with one complete general Index:—

To which will be added,
A copious and valuable collection of original
State Papers,

From the records and files of Congress,—
Containing (either verbatim, or in abstract, as the cases may severally require) such interesting pieces referred to in the journals, as may with propriety be permitted to be made public, viz. Letters from the different officers employed in the public service during the late war—intercepted letters of the enemy—communications from governors, state legislatures, conventions, and committees—dispatches from agents and commissioners—instructions—reports of committees of Congress—and various other authentic documents, tending to throw a light on the important events, to which America owes her present independence.

In the course of the work, will be introduced in their proper places, such parts of the

Secret Journals

as no longer require secrecy.

As soon as 500 copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press—to be delivered to subscribers in numbers of 304 octavo pages each, at ONE DOLLAR, in blue boards. The subscription money will not be required for the first number, until the publication is begun; and on the delivery of each number, half a dollar will be expected in advance for the succeeding one. To non-subscribers, the price will be raised.

Subscriptions will be received by the principal book-sellers throughout the Union, and by the Editor,
JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, Pear-Street, Philadelphia. (11)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred burthens.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.
(cp3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYZS; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greater part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situating about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary out-houses,
HENRY TOWNSEND, } Executors.
BENJ. STODDERT, }
(cp10) THOMAS JOHNS, }

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-Street, NEW-YORK,
THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.
May 2. (11.)

THE Partnership of HAZARD & ADDOMS, is dissolved;—All persons having demands on that FIRM, are desired to call for settlement, upon EBENEZER HAZARD, at No. 128, North Second-Street—and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to him.
EBENEZER HAZARD,
JONAS ADDOMS.
Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. (11)

THE UNIVERSAL HYMN BOOK.

Now in the Press, and will be ready for Sale in ten days, by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Book-sellers in Philadelphia,

A Selection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; taken from different Authors, for the Use of those who believe in the Restoration of all Men. Published by Order of the Convention holding said Faith, met in Philadelphia, May, 1791.

** As this is an Universal Hymn Book, the favor of the Printers in different parts, in inserting the above advertisement, will be acknowledged.
July 11. (11)

BANK of the UNITED STATES,

July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the dividend declared from the commencement of the institution to the first instant, viz.

For each share completed in the month of March, Twelve Dollars.

For each share completed in the month of April Ten Dollars, Sixty-seven Cents.

For each share completed in the month of May, Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents.

For each half-share, Eight Dollars.

By order of the President and Directors,
(2 w.) JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his height about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insides has been burnt, which causes the finews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid.
ROBERT PEARCE.
Head Saffras, June 16, 1792. (*cp1m)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARR; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburg shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trousers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in goal, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by PEREGRINE LETHBRURY.
Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (cp 8w)

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10s.)

By EBENEZER HAZARD,
128 North Second-Street,

HISTORY OF New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, A. M.

This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.—Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

JONES & BURROUGHS, STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and sell every kind of the Stocks of the United States, on Commission, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Those gentlemen who may be pleased to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, secrecy and dispatch.
Boston, March, 1792. (1aw3m)

WANTED—TO RENT,

A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS on the STATE of the UNION.

(CONTINUED.)

A Sketch of the general Trade of the United States.

THE coasting trade has become very great, and the derangement of the West-India trade must extend it exceedingly, during the current year, from the failure of molasses. The increase of manufactures, and foreign restrictions on other branches, have contributed to elevate this valuable part of our commerce; and the former (manufactures) will continue steadily to increase its importance. The vessels which take supplies of flour, and many other articles from the middle and northern states, to South-Carolina and Georgia, make very frequent voyages, and they return less than half laden; but if the planters should pursue the cultivation of hemp, flax, hops, and cotton, they may come back with full cargoes.—A similar remark may be justly made in regard to other states.

The fisheries do not appear to have recovered their former value; but it is plain they have increased yearly since the year 1789—and they are even now more valuable than they appear to be. The consumption of oil, whale-bone, skins of sea animals, spermaceti, and pickled and dried fish, is much greater in the United States at this time, than it was twenty years ago. The out-fits of the fishing vessels, too, are more from the industry and resources of the country than was formerly the case. Wherefore the general benefits resulting from the fisheries, are probably little less than before the revolution.

Remote as the United States are from all foreign nations, totally unconnected with their politics and having no temptation to wage war for territory, they cannot but advance in commercial and agricultural prosperity, if they preserve order and justice at home. Foreign restrictions will be necessarily less rigid, as occasions for supplies and pacific services from the United States shall arise; and these occasions must inevitably exist in every maritime nation, which shall engage in war, even with a country which is not itself maritime.

The prosecution of manufactures has created some increase of our foreign trade, and will extend it. If we did not pursue that branch of industry, we should not import copper, iron, and hemp, from the Baltic; cotton, salt-petre, and white calicoes from India; and cocoa, dye-woods, mahogany, cotton and hides from the West-Indies and the southern part of the American continent. Some of these importations are regularly and extensively made; others are increasing. Without them we should have no intercourse with some of these countries, and much less than we now have with others. In like manner our intercourse with several countries is increased by manufactured exports. The demand for our potash, distilled spirits, ships and boats, steel, malt liquors, cheese, bar iron, cast iron, gunpowder, carriages and other articles, occasions a greater and more beneficial trade with many foreign ports. It is impossible to lay how rapid and how considerable the progress of this part of our commerce will be. The exported manufactures of Great-Britain in 1791, were greater than those of fifty years ago, by twice the value of our present exports.

It is extremely favorable to American commerce, internal and foreign, that a variety of changes have taken place in the affairs of the world, which have opened branches of trade formerly withheld from us by monopoly, or other circumstances. The act of separation from Great Britain enabled us to trade to China, Bombay, and Surat; and the enterprise of our citizens soon discovered the way. The curious perfection of manufacturing machinery in Europe, has made it the interest of the foreign India companies to sell us their piece goods in the markets of the east, without taking them at second hand. The misfortunes of St. Domingo have increased our commerce in indigo; and will have the same effect upon cotton, and they are driving us rapidly into an internal trade in native spirits, which will of course lead to external commerce of the same kind. This will appear to be a matter of great importance, when it is remembered, that since the late peace, the foreign spirits imported have in some years been equal to one fifth of our exports. The failure of ship timber, which begins to appear every where in Europe, is enabling the United States to carry on ship building upon very advantageous terms. The profitable establishment of several banks of perfect credit with the most wary and judicious citizens and foreigners, is at once a proof and a great mean of commercial prosperity. The growth of cities, towns, and manufactures has given to the fisheries a more substantial basis in a considerable home demand, than they formerly had in a foreign one. The banishment of paper tenders, and ex post facto laws, and the interdiction of laws impairing the obligations of contracts, have placed our commerce upon a more honorable and solid footing, than it ever was before. The mint, the laws regulating seamen and the fisheries, the appreciation of the public debt, the spirit of improvement on roads, rivers and canals, the discovery of coal near navigable water, the late extension of the post office, the constant increase of light houses on the coasts, the introduction of auxiliary arts, and above all, the progress of agriculture have given facility, stability and extension to our trade, which were unknown before the revolution, and which in the distressful derangements of 1786 and 1787 appeared beyond the bounds of reasonable expectation.

MANIFESTO of the GOVERNMENT at BRUXELLES in answer to the declaration of war on the part of France.

PROCLAMATION.

MARIECHRISTINE ALBERT-CASIMIR Prince Princess Royal of Hun-Royal of Poland and Lithuania and Bohemia, Duke of Saxe-Teleschau Archduchess of Austria, Grand Cross of the Royal Order Duchess of Burgundy, of St. Stephen, Field Marshal Lorraine and Saxe-Teleschau, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and of those of the Holy Roman Empire, &c.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOURS, and CAPTAINS GENERAL of the Low Countries, &c. &c.

A FRACTION, by which the kingdom of FRANCE has for four years been torn asunder, has just prevailed on his Most Christian Majesty, to sanction a Declaration of War against his Apostolical Majesty, our most honorable Lord and nephew. The first acts of hostilities seem to be directed against these Provinces; and the enemies of all order and power, who are meditating an aggression so unjust, found their hopes of success on the spirit of party which was unfortunately disseminated during the late troubles.

We will carefully attend to the defence of those provinces with the government of which we are entrusted, relying with confidence on the protection of the Lord of Hollis, who is pleased to manifest the effects of his omnipotence in favor of those who are inspired with a sacred respect for the laws, and for all powers by him ordained on the earth for the government of human societies.

We flatter ourselves that every class of citizens will be animated with one spirit, and that they will vigilantly attend to the maintenance of internal tranquility and the preservation of property, while we order to the frontiers part of his Majesty's troops, full of glory, and crowned by victory under the two last reigns, until the league, formed between several great powers, shall oppose a mound to the torrent of sinister projects which menaces the overthrow of Europe.

We owe it to the faithful subjects of his Majesty, to inform them of the measures which we have adopted, during a whole year, in hopes of remaining at peace with France; and to warn them of the innumerable calamities which our enemies are eager to spread and perpetuate, under the specious veil of chimerical liberty, offered to a credulous multitude, by an impious sect of innovators, soi disant philosophers, as the infallible result of their mad projects. Theirs is not to war with the Princes of the earth, but against the religion of our ancestors, against social order, against prosperity, and against all the comforts which naturally flow from it. They have already, by the adoption of their absurd systems, plunged their country into all the horrors of anarchy. Jealous of the prosperity of those nations who still enjoy the fruits of social order, they have formed for their own protection the barbarous project of inspiring them with a similar delirium, of propagating their errors, and with them all the calamities with which the kingdom of France is at this time afflicted.

They have been, during a whole year, meditating and inventing pretexts for the aggression on which they had resolved. Having driven away from the bosom of France, by dint of persecutions, all those citizens who were attached to the established religion, and to the prerogative hitherto held sacred by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, they have attempted to prevent them from enjoying in any part of the world, the sweets of hospitality which men reciprocally owe to each other. We have been extremely careful not to afford the slightest grounds of complaint, resolved not to meddle in the least degree, with the political government of any neighbouring states. We have taken care to prevent that any thing should be attempted, or even written, in those provinces, against the constitution just established in France; and as a reward for our strict attention to the laws of good neighbourhood, a horde of factious vagabonds has been assembled on our frontiers, resolved on the execution of the most infernal plots. The most infamous writings against religion and against the constitutional authority of the sovereign, have been dispersed in these provinces. These writings were substantially the same as the speeches delivered in the midst of the authorized societies, in which the most atrocious crimes have been recommended as virtues, with a view to flatter the criminal propensities of a set of men, in hopes of reconciling them to a system, which in history will be the disgrace of the present generation.

All our remonstrances on this subject have been made in vain; and whilst we paid the greatest attention to complaints relative to armaments which had no existence, and to pretended insults offered to Frenchmen, all kinds of excesses have been multiplied against the subject of his Majesty, and committed on his territories, and we have never obtained on so many objects of complaint, anything more than promises of satisfaction, which have in no instance been performed; and when we have, on our part, exercised that vigilance, which was become necessary on the conduct of emissaries, who it was boasted openly, were sent into those provinces, on purpose to excite insurrections and to create anarchy, we have been insulted for having taken those precautions, which were construed into attempts against the safety and liberty of French travellers. On the other hand, we were applauded for having given orders to prevent the assembling of the unfortunate French gentlemen who had emigrated from the kingdom, and to oblige them to conform most strictly to the laws of simple hospitality, in order to preclude the possibility of their arming and forming themselves into military corps. (Concluded in our next.)