

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 71 of Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1793.

[Whole No. 393.]

FOR SALE,
By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
BILL OF EXCHANGE
Madeira Wine,
Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,
TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.
A new 13-4 Inch **CABLE,** 120 fathoms long.
GEORGE MEADE,
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1793. *cp2m*

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED
FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,
THE FOLLOWING
HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21 by 17 feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.
The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be complete stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most complete manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.
For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber.

GEORGE MEADE,
Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,
In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.
Also, a quantity of **BAGS,** that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. *cp2m*

City of Washington.
JANUARY 7th, 1793.
A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.
JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner, as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen."
Jan. 19. *if*

Just published,
By H. & P. Rice,
No. 50, MARKET-STREET,
THE SYSTEM OF
Short-Hand,

Used by Mr. LLOYD, in taking down the **DEBATES OF CONGRESS.**

* * * Representation having been made, that the shortness of the period, limited for the Subscription, has deprived many gentlemen at a distance, of an opportunity of sending in their names;—the Editor, in order to accommodate them, and to render this publication more extensively useful, has determined not to raise the price to a Dollar and half (as intended) before the fifteenth of March;—making however a discrimination, in favor of the actual Subscribers, by printing their copies on superfine Royal writing paper. A few remaining copies of this kind will be delivered to the earliest of the non-subscribing purchasers, at the same price as those on the common printing paper, viz. One Dollar, in marbled covers; neatly bound, a French Crown.
Jan. 26. *4t*

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

CONTINUATION OF
An ACT concerning the registering and recording of Ships or Vessels.

Sec. 18. **AND** be it further enacted, That, in all cases, where the master, commander, or owner of a ship or vessel, shall deliver up the register of such ship or vessel, agreeable to the provisions of this act, if to the collector of the district, where the same shall have been granted, the said collector shall, thereupon, cancel the bond, which shall have been given at the time of granting such register; or, if to the collector of any other district, such collector shall grant to the said master, commander, or owner, a receipt or acknowledgment, that such register has been delivered to him, and the time when; and upon such receipt being produced to the collector, by whom the register was granted, he shall cancel the bond of the party, as if the register had been returned to him.

Sec. 19. **AND** be it further enacted, That the collector of each district shall progressively number the certificates of the registry by him granted, beginning anew, at the commencement of each year, and shall enter an exact copy of each certificate, in a book to be kept for that purpose; and shall, once in three months, transmit to the Register of the Treasury, copies of all the certificates, which shall have been granted by him, including the number of each.

Sec. 20. **AND** be it further enacted, That every ship or vessel, built in the United States, after the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of foreign powers, in order to be entitled to the benefits of a ship, built and recorded in the United States, shall be recorded in the office of the collector of the district, in which such ship or vessel was built, in manner following, that is to say; The builder of every such ship or vessel shall make oath or affirmation, before the collector of such district, who is here by authorized to administer the same in manner following; "I (inserting here the name of such builder) of (inserting here the place of his residence) shipwright, do swear (or affirm) that (describing here the kind of vessel, as, whether ship, brig, sloop, schooner, sloop or cutter, &c.) named (inserting here the name of the ship or vessel) having (inserting here the number of decks) and being, in length (inserting here the number of feet) in breadth (inserting here the number of feet) in depth (inserting here the number of feet) and measuring (inserting here the number of tons) having (specifying, whether any or no) gallery, and (also specifying, whether any or no) head, was built by me, or under my direction, at (naming the place, county and State) in the United States, in the year (inserting here the number of the year;)" which oath, or affirmation, shall be subscribed by the person making the same, and shall be recorded in a book, to be kept by the said collector for that purpose.

Sec. 21. **AND** be it further enacted, That the said collector shall cause the said ship or vessel to be surveyed or admeasured, according to the rule prescribed by the forty-third section of the act, intitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels;" and the person, by whom such admeasurement shall be made, shall grant a certificate thereof, as in the case of a ship or vessel to be registered; which certificate shall be countersigned by the said builder, and by an owner, or the master, or person having the command or charge thereof, or by some other person, being an agent for the owner or owners thereof, in testimony of the truth of the particulars therein contained.

Sec. 22. **AND** be it further enacted, That a certificate of the said record, attested under the hand and seal of the said collector, shall be granted to the master of every such ship or vessel, as nearly as may be, of the form following: "In pursuance of an act, intitled, 'An act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels,' I (inserting here the name of the collector of the district) of (inserting here the name of the district) in the United States, do certify that (inserting here the name of the builder) of (inserting here the place of his residence, county, and State) having sworn, or affirmed, that (describing the ship or vessel, as in the certificate of record) named (inserting here her name) whereof (inserting here the name of the master) is, at present, master, was built at (inserting here the name of the place, county, and State, where built) by him, or under his direction, in the year (inserting here, the number of the year) and (inserting here, the name of the surveyor, or other person, by whom the same admeasurement shall have been made) having certified, that the said ship or vessel has (inserting here, her number of decks) is, in length (inserting here, the number of feet) in breadth (inserting here, the number of feet) in depth (inserting here, the number of feet) and measures (inserting here, the number of

feet): And the said builder and (naming and describing the owner, or master, or agent for the owner or owners, as the case may be, by whom the said certificate shall have been countersigned) having agreed to the said description and admeasurement, the said ship or vessel has been recorded, in the district of (inserting here, the name of the district where recorded) in the United States; Witness my hand and seal this (inserting here, the day of the month) day of (inserting here the name of the month) in the year (inserting here, the number of the year); which certificate shall be recorded in the office of the said collector, and a duplicate thereof transmitted to the Register of the Treasury of the United States, to be recorded in his office.

Sec. 23. **AND** be it further enacted, That if the master, or the name, of any ship or vessel so recorded, shall be changed, the owner, part owner, or consignee of such ship or vessel, shall cause a memorandum thereof to be endorsed on the certificate of the record, by the collector of the district, where such ship or vessel may be, or at which she shall first arrive, if such change took place in a foreign country; and a copy thereof shall be entered in the book of records, a transcript whereof shall be transmitted, by the said collector, to the collector of the district, where such certificate was granted (if not the same person) who shall enter the same in his book of records, and forward a duplicate of such entry, to the Register of the Treasury of the United States; and in such case, until the said owner, part owner, or consignee, shall cause the said memorandum to be made, by the collector, in manner aforesaid, such ship or vessel shall not be deemed, or considered, as a vessel recorded, in pursuance of this act.

[To be continued.]

FROM THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Mess. SMITH & PRICE,
FROM the diversity of sentiment which has lately taken place among citizens in general, owing to the debates in Congress respecting the inefficacy of regular disciplined troops, when employed against Indians—I cannot, as a citizen, refrain from giving my opinion also; which is, that militia is by no means a proper force to be employed in distant regions and against such an enemy. Militia, when acting even in defence of every thing that is dear to man, and an enemy at their doors, have ever been found inadequate to the obtaining any thing decisive. In some few instances they may have repelled an inferior body of their enemy, but they have never conquered in one out of fifty. It is impossible that such a class of soldiers, taken suddenly from the ease and comforts of private life, can be equal to regulars, who are inured to every species of fatigue, cold hunger, thirst, and the thousand other disagreeable circumstances that occur in long marches and distant campaigns.

In a paper which I lately perused, it is there asked, who fought the battles of New-Jersey, North-Carolina, Cowpens, South-Carolina, and Georgia? I will answer, not militia. Was the battle of Princeton fought by militia? Were the Hessians taken at Trenton by militia? Was the battle of Monmouth fought by militia? Was the battle of Eutaw fought by militia? Was the storming of Stony-Point executed by militia? Did General Morgan defeat Tarleton by militia? Was Col. Lee's surprise of Pauls Hook, and the many brilliant actions of that excellent officer in the two Carolinas, performed by militia? Did Col. Samuel Smith defend Mud-Island Fort against the whole British fleet in the Delaware, with militia? Were the Hessians defeated on Red Bank by militia? Was Chambliss, Fort St. John, Montreal, &c. taken by militia? Were those who stormed Quebec militia? Were those men who marched through the Indian country under General Sullivan, militia? NO—Did they fight at the battle of Guilford Court-House? A little—but what was the cause of it? Small parties of regulars, under non-commissioned officers, were drawn up in their rear with fixed bayonets, which were to be made use of against them if they offered to retreat without orders; thus being in as much danger from our own army as that of the British, they were of some use.—Did they fight at the battle of Camden, when General Gates was defeated? I say no—three thousand of them ran away, whilst the Maryland line, the Jersey regiment, and Armstrong's legion, in all not above eleven or twelve hundred, fought Cornwallis's army for twenty minutes, hand to hand, until they were surrounded (owing to the daftardly conduct of the militia) and even then they charged through their enemy, and the greater part made their escape. Thus did a handful of regulars—thus ran three thousand militia—and thus was the brave Gen. Gates defeated.

Let us now take a view of Indian affairs. In the year 1792, Gen. Harmer, that real disciplinarian and competent officer, marched on an expedition against the Miami Indians. He had with him part of his own regiment, which was the 1st, and regular they were in-

deed. I do not know the exact number of militia, but am certain they were near two-thirds of his army. He got to their town, which he totally destroyed, together with all their crop of corn, &c. On his march the militia behaved in the most unfoldier-like manner; firing night and day round his camp, notwithstanding the most pointed orders to the contrary. One day he detected a militiaman in this breach of general orders: he had him immediately punished; but was under the necessity of loading his artillery, and having his regulars drawn up in order, that the punishment might be inflicted undisturbed by the militia, who threatened very hard on the occasion; in short, every day he was disturbed by their turbulent and disorderly behavior.

On his march back to Fort Washington, he was solicited by the commanding officer of the militia, for permission to attack a body of Indians which appeared in his rear, and that he would engage to retrieve their character, which had suffered so materially in the mind of the General—for he thought, that though they could not be made to march with regularity and silence in an enemy's country, yet still they could fight that enemy if they appeared. But if a soldier cannot be made to observe orders and pay respect to them, I am sure he cannot be made to fight, which I think is the more disagreeable part of military duty.

However, to proceed. The General thinking it necessary to give a check to the Indians, lest they should harass his rear, complied with the militia officer's request, at the same time detached seventy or eighty of the regulars to support them, under Major Wyllis. In a short time they fell in with a small party of the Indians, which, I suppose, was sent forward by their main body as a bait. The few Indians ran, and nearly the whole of the militia after them, contrary to the most earnest entreaties of their officer. The regulars displayed their little column and formed, stood the front of nearly the whole force of the enemy, until they were cut in pieces, except a few under Capt. Armstrong, who charged through them and made their retreat—but not till they had laid eighty-odd warriors dead on the field. The militia who pursued the few flying Indians, lost sight of their prey in a short time; but the firing of the party engaged, and a distant signal of the war-whoop, was a sufficient stimulus for them to increase their distance: a few got back to the army, and reported to the General, that all the rest were destroyed, whilst a more considerable number never stopped until they had gained the Kentucky shore; and also reported, that their absent friends were also cut to pieces. This was called Harmer's defeat, though at the same time he did not lose a single pack-horse, nor a man more than was sacrificed by the gallant behaviour of those favorite Indian fighters.

I shall now beg leave to touch a little on the conduct of those invincibles who accompanied the army of Gen. St. Clair.—When they first joined, they were in number about 400; but owing to desertion, there were not, on the day of battle, more than 300. Throughout the whole march, after their junction, they kept the camp in a constant alarm by their irregular conduct, and firing round the pickets and out posts, often in the dead hour of the night. Gen. St. Clair threatened and remonstrated with them, informing them how dangerous it was, inasmuch as it favored the approach of an enemy; for it would be impossible to devise whether it was the pickets firing at the Indians, or the militia shooting bears.

This was not the only part of their conduct that, in my opinion, tended to the defeat of the army. A few days before the action a whole company, at least 60 or 70 of them, deserted; the first regiment was detached in pursuit of them, as well as to prevent their plundering the provision which was on the road, and expected to arrive in a short time. There was I believe a third reason for throwing this regiment in the rear, which was to deter others of the militia from this disgraceful retrograde.

A third reason why I think they were instrumental in the defeat of the army is as follows: When the troops on the evening preceding the fatal 4th of November, 1791, halted and encamped, the militia, who wished to be separate from the regulars, were advanced one quarter of a mile over a small river that ran along the front of the encampment: the pickets of the army were posted at about the same distance in the rear, with the proper camp and flank guards, stationed in such a manner, as to prevent a surprise or sudden attack in its then position. After dark, it appears a few guns were fired at some distance over the river where the militia was posted; but it was as much to be presumed, that they were firing at the stars as at the enemy; however, the Adjutant-General was sent over the river with orders to their commander, that at about an hour before day he should divide the men into several parties of about 20 or 30 each, with an officer at their head, and move on in different directions towards the Indian villages. But alas! they were still militia; no attention was paid to these orders. Day-