

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1793.

[Whole No. 398.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as soon as a sufficient number of them are finished, to secure a regular supply during the publication, which will probably be early next Spring, the work will be put to press.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very respectable number of Subscribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He assures them and the public in general, that no pains or expense shall be spared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. It shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

III. Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.

IV. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

V. No advance required.

VI. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

VII. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

* Subscriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publisher; in New-York, by all the booksellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boston, by Messrs. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. West; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleston, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by sundry other persons throughout the United States.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subscribers having been appointed a committee of the Board of the Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such gentlemen as may intend to undertake the instruction of youth in that institution, take the opportunity of making known to the public their wish that such gentlemen should signify their inclination to the subscribers.

The objects to which it is contemplated by the Board to turn the attention of the students, on the first establishment, are—The study of Languages, particularly the English—History, ancient and modern—the Belle-lettres—Logic and Moral Philosophy—the knowledge of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Agriculture and Botany, with the principles of Architecture.

Gentlemen conversant in these branches of Science and Literature, and who can be well recommended, will receive very handsome encouragement by the Board. The exercises of the institution will commence as early as possible after the completion of the buildings of the University, which are to be contracted for immediately.

SAMUEL ASHE,

A. MOORE,

JOHN HAYE,

DAVID STONE,

SAM. M'CORCKLES,

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

200 Dollars Reward.

LOST, at Providence, or between Providence and Boston, a very small TRUNK, covered with seal-skin of a reddish colour, with white spots. It contained a quantity of South and North-Carolina State Notes, and a few of the State of Rhode-Island; with other papers, which can only be serviceable to the proprietor. The State notes are checked at the offices from whence they issued. Any person producing the Trunk (with its contents) to JOHN MARSTON, of Boston, WILLIAM HALL, of Providence, Messrs PATTERSON and BRASHER, New-York, or Mr. SAMUEL EMERY, in Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward, or for any part of the property, One Hundred Dollars.

Boston, Nov. 28. ept.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or Bank of the the United States.

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

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Send you a few thoughts on the state of our American Indians—if they are calculated to inspire more just or benevolent sentiments respecting them, by inserting them in your Gazette, you will oblige your humble servant, LYCURGUS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the length of time that has elapsed since the discovery of this country—the number and success of the emigrants, and the rapid growth and improvement of the settlements, little or no attention has been paid to the melioration of the state of the natives of the soil.—We are indeed imperfectly acquainted with the real state of manners among them.—The remarks which have hitherto been made upon the subject are too few and detached, too informal and extravagant to satisfy an enquiring mind.—The accounts which have been published, have generally been derived from traders and travellers who have been engaged in business, and have not had leisure or talents for accurate observation. From the small progress which the Indians have made in improvement, an opinion has arisen and is current among a certain class of citizens, that they are incapable of civilization.—An idea so injurious to the feelings of benevolence, so inconsistent with the powers of the human mind and the strongest propensities of human nature, and so directly contrary to the progress of savage manners in past ages, must be well supported to merit our assent.

This incapacity of the Indians if any such exists must arise from some imbecility either of body or mind, but that no such infirmity can with justice be ascribed to them, the uniform testimony of all who have become acquainted with them sufficiently evinces.

In their persons and complexions like all other nations they are subject to those minute variations which climate, mode of living, poverty, or delicacy of food and the ease or difficulty of acquiring it contributed to create. They are generally tolerably well made, tall and straight, and very seldom deformed; they are remarkably active in war and in the chase—capable of enduring the greatest hardships and fatigues and in an astonishing degree insensible of inclement seasons.—The women suffer very little from the pains of child birth—they need no assistance but from nature and their own constitutions, and are confined but a few hours from their usual employments.—They have generally good health without any precautions to preserve it, and are strangers to many diseases which afflict polished nations. The powers of their minds are in no respect inferior to the qualities of their bodies; they discover great sagacity in those things with which their circumstances render them familiar; they are able to perceive with incredible facility the traces of man or beast—on the smoothest grass, on the hardest earth, and even on the very stones will they discover the traces of an enemy, and by the shape of the footsteps and the distance between the prints distinguish not only whether it is a man or woman who has passed that way, but even the nation to which they belong.

They will cross a trackless forest of immense extent without any material deviation from the place at which they aimed; they will point to the place of the sun though interecepted by clouds, and direct their course with surprising exactness by a nice attention to minute circumstances which escape the notice of more improved people.

The habit of relying upon their memories for the knowledge of past transactions, with the artificial means they use to strengthen the principle of association, render them surprisingly retentive.

Their language, correspondent to their ideas, is narrow and simple—many of their speakers, however, have arrived at considerable eminence, a greater fluency of words and grace of action than could reasonably be expected from a people ignorant of the arts and sciences, and all those terms to which improved society gives birth.—Their speeches are generally bold and nervous—full of striking images, and sometimes truly sublime. The qualities of the mind and body give rank and distinction among them.—The Sachems who preside in their councils and direct the affairs of the tribe, derive their influence wholly from the opinion which the nation entertains of their wisdom and integrity.—Their leaders in war also owe their authority to the public estimation of their courage and conduct.—As a further proof of their mental qualifications, I might mention the proficiency of such of them as have enjoyed the means of instruction—it has generally been equal to the most sanguine expectations—their rude attempts at the arts are curious and discover great ingenuity and invention.—To these may be added their magnanimity, their hospitality, and their fidelity to their friends—virtues in which they are unparalleled by civilized nations.

[To be continued.]

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

SUNDRY observations, which have appeared in Mr. Fenno's paper, deserve notice, as they tend to impress our southern brethren with an idea, that faction and party have transfused themselves from individuals, into the northern States themselves.

The southern members of Congress are rallied, as having instituted an enquiry into the State of the public funds, for the purpose of exhibiting an assumed integrity over those of the north, who have not been, as may be inferred from the paragraph, active in, or indeed approving of the measure.

And the agricultural interest have their attention very seriously called, to the favor shewn them, "in not being called on by the collector for the fruits of their labour."

In the first paragraph, raillery is resorted to, for the purpose of suppressing or discountenancing an enquiry, made fundamental by the constitution in the following clause: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published from time to time."

And in the second, a gross fraud is inculcated for a truth. Both are calculated to nurture faction and party.

It would be well for the landed and laboring people of America to consider what this party is, and what it ought to be.

With respect to what it is:

A monied interest, amazed at the extent and brilliancy of its acquisitions, so wonderful as to excite apprehensions as to their safety, are governed by the following principles:

- 1st. To encrease the public debt by every artifice, for the purpose of enlisting more troops, armed with money, which is power.
- 2d. To discountenance enquiries into public funds, and economy in their management, as obstructing their designs.
- 3d. To strengthen their party, by creating a northern and southern interest, opposed to each other, between states, which have, in fact, a common interest.
- 4th. To effect a silent, tho' fundamental revolution, by transferring the national influence over the Legislature, to a monied interest in the hands of a few individuals.
- 5th. And finally, to erect a monarchy or aristocracy, to restrain the deceived majority, should they ever recover their understandings.

With respect to what it ought to be:

The party ought to consist of the monied interest only, because their designs and principles are clearly in opposition to the landed and labouring interests of all denominations. These, in order to preserve their liberties ought,

- 1st. To economise the public revenues.
- 2d. To pay the debt as fast as possible.
- 3d. To watch over the public resources, and apply them in the most beneficial mode.

This arrangement of parties is cunningly eluded by fostering separate interests between the States; by persuading the laboring classes that the taxes favor them; and, by a series of newspaper paragraphs and correspondencies, written by speculators, who have money and leisure for such performances, and who had rather write than work for a livelihood.

The monied interest is a kind of flying squadron, whose object is to divide the great mass of the people, by a geographical line, and to cajole one division, that they may live at free quarter on the labor of both.

Hence it would be well for the people to consider,

1st. Whether an attempt to persuade them, that they do not pay taxes, is not a delusion? Are taxes any thing, except labor? If the merchant pays a tax on his coat or mine, must not labor ultimately reimburse him? Is not this delusion designed to lull the agricultural and mechanical interests into security, and to blunt their enquiries concerning the disposition of the taxes?

2d. Whether those who pay, or those who receive, are most likely to search into the disposition of public money? and how far this principle will apply, respectively, to the conduct of those members of Congress, who encourage or embarrass such an enquiry?

3d. Whether fiscal perplexities are not calculated to keep them in ignorance as to the disposition of their money? Whether ignorance is not a good soil, in which to plant despotism? And whether they have had a plain and simple statement of the public funds, from the establishment of the government to this day?

For my part, it seems to me, that all the landed and labouring classes of citizens, in all the States, have one common interest, and that nothing but wooden men, will suffer themselves to be played off like puppets, by newspaper paragraphs, for the emolument of fellows behind the curtain.

A FARMER.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A FAC SIMILE.

IT is too easily conceded that a great clamor is always a proof of something being wrong. We have men whose trade it is (a meaner and blacker trade than chimney-sweeping) to make as much noise as they can against government—for what the people's servants do—for what they neglect to do—for the thoughts of our rulers hearts, (which these imps pretend to know) all, all is wrong. Not a single good thing has been done or intended. The same men are chosen over and over again—which looks something like popular confidence in their integrity. Generally speaking they are not rich—far from it—they must sink or swim with the people they represent. Their private characters stand too, as well as can be said of any body of men. Our dealers in lamp-black, however, go on with their work; and it is asserted by themselves, with no small joy, that they have at last got the government to look, when seen from the south, as black as a ship's bottom.—A certain Gazette serves as their tar-kettle.—It is trumpeted twice a week; who would have thought our new government—our bright-sided constitution would so soon have got into this trim.—It is time to sink her for a bulk. Again they cry why does not Congress attend to the voice of the people? There is great discontent! They might add, we are sure there is, for we made it. There is nothing these people cannot say, and there is no measure which cannot be lied into some discredit. Sons of mischief take an example, as follows:

The rage for innovation is rather a destroyer than a reformer. The excellent trial by jury is the better as well as the safer for its being ancient. It has slowly improved, and time has made it justly venerable. It is scarcely possible that any new plan could be so perfect in its first construction as this mode of trial. Yet it would be one of the easiest things in the world to flow from theory how defective it is. Our Jewellers could turn out a set of arguments ready cut and dry, at a moments warning, to show that it is unconstitutional, dangerous and disgraceful to a free country. They might borrow from their Gazette; with a very slight change of here and there a word, the old story would do. Twelve men are despots. Lords of our lives and properties. Our imprescriptible and unalienable rights are alienated, trucked off and put into their hands as pawn-brokers, to be delivered back or not as they may think proper.—We must take them, damaged or found, clean or dirty, as they come from these new made lords, our masters hands. What absurdity. Trust questions of science to ignorance—make folly a casuist—ask them to tell, and with exactness, what they do not know themselves. What a chance for prejudice, partiality and corruption. Rich men will buy 12 men, as often as they have occasion, and thus oppress the poor under the color of law. Mens rights will be usurped, and justice turned into a mockery. Freemen, will ye bear this? will ye bow your necks to this tyranny—to this project for making lords by the dozen—to this fair for the sale of conscience—this export and import trade of corruption. It was not so in 1775.—Then the people judged by their committees. Power was kept in the hands which have a right to hold it. For the people are the fountain of power—the true sovereigns of America!

There is not a word of truth in all this flourish, and yet, if juries were now first established by a law of Congress, we should have every word trumpeted in our ears, by the false friends of liberty and the people.

MR. FENNO,

It is observed that you have been liberal in your publications of remarks respecting the mover of the resolutions of the House of Representatives, requiring a development of the real state of the Treasury.—It is requested, as the only atonement, that you re-print the enclosed piece signed Franklin, and any other which may serve to present to the public view, a fair statement of the question on both sides.

THE appeal made to the public by the Secretary of the Treasury in his remonstrance of February the 4th, against the resolutions of Congress for information relative to the state of the funds, teems with indications to attract the public attention.

Though it be overlooked that great delay was incurred in preparing and transmitting this performance to London, whilst the session, and the investigation were passing rapidly to an end;

Though nothing is asked touching this solicitude and anxiety, to keep up the price of stock and certificates in a foreign country;

Though the indelicacy of printing the paper in hand-bills, and in circulating it without the permission of Congress, is admitted to be no infringement of the Constitution;

Yet the spirit and flavour of the piece ought to receive that free investigation, which it solicits by its own example.

The politics of such of our representatives