

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 78, of this Gazette.)

No. III.

ANOTHER cause which has retarded the progress of society and manners among the Indians, arises from the diminution of their numbers. Whatever has contributed in any degree to this effect, has an indirect influence in preventing their improvement—These incidental causes are derived from the decay of the sources of subsistence—the multiplication of wars—the use of spirituous liquors, and the introduction of new diseases. The ordinary employments of a people must be overstocked, before they will turn their attention to other species of industry—and the common sources of subsistence must be exhausted, before they will seek to procure other means of support. The pressing calls of hunger only can excite a spirit of enterprise and innovation among a people naturally ignorant, and averse from any kind of employment that requires much labor and confinement.

A nation of hunters, in the ordinary progress of society, must become too numerous to subsist upon the ordinary product of the chase, before they will become shepherds, or seek subsistence from the soil—These different stages in society naturally succeed in order, as population increases and a larger fund of provision becomes requisite—The same extent of country which is necessary to support a few hunters, will maintain a larger proportion of shepherds, and a still greater number of husbandmen.

The increase of the human species is, in all ordinary cases, in proportion to the means of subsistence. A favorable climate, a fertile soil, easy means of procuring food, provision for the aged and infirm, and simplicity of taste and manners, encourage marriage, and rapidly accelerate the multiplication of mankind—The same causes produce the same effect in the civil and savage state—In proportion as these operate, they multiply and progress towards civilization. The history of the population of Egypt, of India, of China, of Greece, of Rome, and particularly of all new-settled countries, illustrate and confirm these remarks.

Hunting and fishing are the principal sources of support among savage nations—the latter affords a more easy, certain and plentiful supply than the former—It is on this account, that in all new countries the coasts and branches of large rivers are stored with inhabitants—Islands for the same reason are more populous in proportion to their extent, than countries of the same dimensions on the continent. At the time of the discovery of this country, the natives drew their support principally from these two sources—The whole coast and the banks of rivers were then peopled—and the remaining monuments of their towns, and the rude instruments of art which are daily discovered, prove that their numbers were very considerable—The frequent emigrations and rapid increase of the whites, soon disturbed the settlements of the natives, and finally removed them from the coast.—Thus the general settlement of this country utterly cut off one source of the Indians' support; and the growing improvement and cultivation of the country, have ever since been diminishing and impoverishing the other—To these we may add the influence of a more unfavorable climate, in increasing the necessity of further and more difficult precautions to defend themselves against the inclemency of the seasons—in augmenting the necessity of a larger support while at the same time it diminishes the sources of supply, by lessening the number, size, and nutritive virtue of the animals which furnish it—and by rendering it more difficult to procure them.

It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of the innumerable evils which have resulted from the diminution

of those sources from which they formerly must have derived an easy and abundant subsistence.

The increased difficulty and uncertainty of procuring food, must necessarily render them averse from the incumbrance of a family—marriage becomes less desirable, and children become a burden rather than an ornament and blessing—the quality of their food is impoverished—is less favorable to propagation, and yields less nutriment to the offspring.

A scarcity of game also exposes them to the miseries of famine, and unfavorable seasons subject them to numberless evils and inconveniences which they cannot foresee, and against which they are unable to provide—The necessity of spending more time in the chase than when game was more plenty, gives an unfavorable complexion to their manners—renders them more ferocious—less susceptible of the feelings of humanity, and more insensible to the allurements of civilized life.

Morse's Geography,

Revised, corrected, and greatly enlarged, with many additional Maps, well engraved.

In a few weeks will be published,

By THOMAS AND ANDREWS, Faust's Statue, No. 45, Newbury-Street, Boston, In Two Volumes, large Octavo.

A NEW Edition of the AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY: Being the largest and the best system of GEOGRAPHY ever published: Or a complete GEOGRAPHY of the WORLD, brought down to the present time.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.—Of Astronomy, as connected with, and introductory to the science of Geography: under this head will be given an account of the several astronomical systems of the World, and a particular description of the true one. A table of the diameters, periods, &c. of the several Planets in the solar system—an account of the Comets and fixed stars.

Of GEOGRAPHY—its use and progress—figure, magnitude and motion of the Earth—Doctrine of the Sphere—Geographical circles—Divisions of the Earth into zones and climates—Methods of finding the latitude and longitude of places from celestial observations—Globes, and their use—with a number of the most useful and entertaining Geographical Problems and Theorems—Maps, and their use—sources of heat and cold—theory of the winds and tides—length of miles in different countries—natural divisions of the Earth—account of the Gregorian or new style, &c.

AMERICA—Its discovery by Columbus—general description of the Continent, in which is a lengthy discussion of the question, When, whence, and by whom, was America first peopled? With a long and entertaining account of the Indians, and the late discoveries on the north-west coast, &c.—NORTH AMERICA—chronological account of its discovery and settlements, its divisions—DANISH AMERICA, BRITISH AMERICA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—general description of them, including a history of the late war, and many other useful and entertaining matters. SOUTH AMERICA—its divisions, particular description of its several provinces and countries. WEST INDIA ISLANDS, &c.

* * * This part of the work will be illustrated by maps of the countries described, from the correctest copies.

PART II.—Containing every thing essential which is contained in the best and latest quarto edition of Guthrie's and other British Geographies, with selections from celebrated navigators, travellers and respectable authors of other nations, &c.

Of EUROPE in general—its grand divisions, particular geographical descriptions of its several Kingdoms and Republics, &c. Of ASIA—its situation, boundaries, general history, particular descriptions of its several divisions, &c. Of AFRICA—its general history, boundaries, grand divisions, &c. Also, new discoveries, Terra Incognita, Geographical Table, alphabetically arranged—Chronological Table of remarkable events, discoveries and inventions, list of men of learning and genius, with other useful miscellany.

* * * This part will also be illustrated with maps of the countries described.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author is sensible that the first edition of his American Geography (which makes Part I. of the above work) was in many instances defective, in others erroneous, and in some offensive. It has been his endeavour, as it was his desire, in the present edition, to supply the deficiencies, correct the errors, and meliorate the offensive parts of the last. To assist him in this business, he has received many valuable communications from the heads of departments in the general government, and from gentlemen of respectability in the several States. The description of foreign countries (which composes Part II. of the above work) has been carefully compiled from the most approved writers on Geography, and useful information introduced from the discoveries of the latest Navigators, Travellers, and respectable authors. Indeed, no pains nor expense have been spared to render this work the most complete, accurate, and useful of any ever offered to the public.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY, May be had at SAMUEL COOPER'S Ferry.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED, THAT any person residing in Europe, who shall authorize the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, to receive annuities, or Interest arising from the public debt of the United States of America, shall from time to time have authority to draw on the said President, Directors and Company, to the amount of the monies by them received, which drafts shall be paid without deduction and free of expence—Or,

The President, Directors and Company, if requested, will remit the monies by them received to any part of Europe, free of expence and without deduction, in Bills of Exchange at their current value, and at the risk of the person to whom the same shall be remitted.

By the President and Directors, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

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.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit,

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit,

"An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and Illustrations. By William Bradford, Esq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By Caleb Lownes, of Philadelphia.—If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments."—Montefu.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will speedily be put to press. The rapid sale of the first edition*, greatly beyond the author's most sanguine expectations, encourages him to print a second edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Those Bookellers who wish to take a number of copies in sheets, are requested to apply to the author for particulars. * 1000 Copies.

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Assistant, or Student's Guide," being a systematical treatise of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boston, reported, that they have attended that service, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the use of schools, counting houses, and private families, as any of the same compass that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furnished with a copy of it, whenever he shall desire it.

Copy of the Records. Attest, CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'y.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the Massachusetts Magazine, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very useful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and industry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are sufficient for their illustration. One part of the work deserves particular commendation. We mean that which the author files 'Mercantile Arithmetic.' It occupies a considerable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will justify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And should he make himself master of them, he will always have reason to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the rising generation on account of the many useful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally consulted.—Among those productions we must place this treatise of Arithmetic. We should be wanting in justice to the author, should we not acknowledge, that his work is in reality that which its title imports—THE PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, OR STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. A. S. Boston, Feb. 13.

Wanted to complete files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of those numbers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillsborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to undertake the Buildings of the University.

FRIDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

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 expence 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 bookellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beech; 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. (1793)

An Ordinance for securing the punctual Payment of the Monies due on the Subscriptions to the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures.

WHEREAS doubts have heretofore arisen with regard to the power of the Society to annex any penalties to the non-payment of the instalments, agreeably to the terms of the subscriptions. And whereas the Legislature at their last session, passed a Supplement to the original law of incorporation, removing the said doubts, and fully authorizing the Directors to pass any ordinance they may think proper, to compel the punctual payment of the said subscriptions.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained, therefore, by the Governor and Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, That if any subscriber or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the second payment of his share, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, either to the cashier of the United States Bank Office of Discount and Deposit, at New-York, the cashier of the Bank of New-York, the cashier of the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, or John Bayard, Esq. in the city of New-Brunswick, in the State of New-Jersey, on or before the thirteenth day of April next; That then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the third payment of his share, or their respective subscriptions, together with the lawful interest arising thereon, on or before the thirteenth day of May next. That then and in that case all and every share or shares of such person or persons neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, That if any subscriber, or his assigns, shall neglect to pay the fourth payment of his share, or their respective subscriptions, on or before the thirteenth day of July next, that then and in that case, all and every share or shares of such person or persons, neglecting to make such payments as aforesaid, and the monies by them previously paid, shall be forfeited, and forever thereafter vested in the said Directors, and their successors, for the common benefit of the said Society. NICHOLAS LOW, Governor.

Passed at New-Ark, 20th February, 1793. (Counterigned) ELISHA BOUDINOT, Secretary pro tempore.

BE IT KNOWN, that the proportion of specie which may be paid on the respective payments of every original share, by such Stockholders as prefer paying a moiety of said share in specie, in lieu of deferred debt, is as follows:

On the 13th of April, 1793, with interest from 13th July, 1792, 7 60
On the 13th of May, 1793, with interest from 13th January, 1793, 7 80
On the 13th of July, 1793, 8 00

Stockholders in the said Society are hereby notified, that 1. the subscriber, am duly authorized to make the requisite indentments upon the certificates of shares which they may respectively hold, and that books of transfer are opened at my office, in Front-Street, New-York.

NICHOLAS LOW, Secretary. February 21, 1793. 1793