

of a cross-cut canal with the river Delaware.

Should the citizens of the state of Delaware approve the means, the several legislatures are, we understand, to be applied to for their sanction—How far such a plan would conduce to the true interests of the commerce of Maryland, or on the contrary be injurious to them, we do not presume to judge, but leave the discussion of this subject to persons better acquainted with its merits. We however think it our duty, thus early to announce from very good authority, such a scheme being in agitation, in order that the public and those concerned may consider in time the object in all its various points of view, and throw such light thereon, as its importance and magnitude require.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Commissioners, for their decision on a Plan for the HOTEL, in conformity to the terms of the Lottery Scheme. Ten were presented, so varied in their beauties, as to astonish the collection of gentlemen who were present at the pleasing exhibition. After many observations, on the rapid progress in American Architecture, which it is presumed the several public prizes of Washington, have tended to promote; the Commissioners were only hurt at their not having the power to reward each artist according to merit—after due consideration, the drawing of Mr. James Hoban of Charleston, South-Carolina, was preferred. The Principal Building of the Hotel will have a front of 125 feet, and the largest Room will be 40 by 67 feet; the site of the whole, will far exceed any building at present known in America: the workmen are already at the foundation, on Square N. 43, central, between the President's house and the Capitol.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) April 11.

The account of the war in Europe, variously agitates all classes of citizens—but there are two classes on whose conduct our prosperity in this eventful crisis much depends—It will be the duty as well as the interest of the Farmers, and all who have ground to cultivate, to fill it with a plenty of seed of all kinds of grain; for it is certain that a great demand, and of course large prices will be given for every article in that way the ensuing fall and winter;—while our Farmers will thus be doing their part, our Merchants we hope will avoid every thing which may tend to involve us in the vortex of European politics and war—this their duty as well as their interest dictate—and from the patriotism heretofore displayed by these classes of citizens, we have every reason to anticipate peace and prosperity.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Yesterday arrived from Calcutta, after a passage of four months and 15 days, the ship America, Captain Bright.

By this arrival we have received accounts, that Tippoo Saib has so far complied with the requisitions of the treaty, as to pay two pagodas of the three which he was to pay to the English. Tippoo's two sons are still remaining at Calcutta.

It appears that the success of the English against Tippoo, was principally attributed to the bravery of some Americans (about 60 in number) who were officers in the army of Lord Cornwallis. These Americans were taken during the late war in America, sent over to London as prisoners, and from thence sent to the East-Indies as private soldiers; where, by their good conduct they were promoted.

It was supposed in India when the America came away, that Tippoo certainly would make another attempt on the English the first favorable opportunity. This restless ambitious man, appears far from being satisfied with the late treaty, and if the French were to think of an attack upon the English settlements in India, Tippoo would be a powerful friend to them, and might be fatal to the English.

A number of American vessels had failed for Ostend, laden with sugar, when the America came away.

The America's cargo consists almost entirely of sugar.

Extract of a letter to a respectable mercantile house in this city, dated Falmouth, Feb. 15, via Philadelphia.

The English government have lately given 34s. per barrel for flour, and in proportion for wheat, to be landed in Great-Britain (but only by American bottoms) they continue to purchase thereat, and the French agents also. We are landing here some cargoes sold to our government, and others we are about to forward to France, by order of our correspondents; prices keep up in Spain and Portugal, so that we think the cargoes expected, will sell well, unless our government should cease to purchase. We sold a few days since, a cargo of 270 tons of flour, at 34s. per barrel, superfine, and 32s. fine, if the war continues we expect American vessels will get good freights. An embargo is laid on all English vessels.

22th Feb. It is said that our government hope to buy under 34s. per barrel.

The National Convention have decreed that the prizes made by the cruisers belonging to the republic shall be equally divided between the French crew and the crew of the

vessel taken. If an armed vessel is captured, the admiralty shall purchase the prize and the amount be divided as above.

Thursday, last week the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church in this city, was laid at the ground appointed for that purpose, in Ann Street.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

WHY should the voice of discord be permitted again to elevate itself in this happy land, where liberty and peace have at length found an asylum—a country rich in the choicest gifts of Heaven to favor'd man! A happy dime and bounteous soil, where a philosophic spirit of tranquility should rather incite the social, the civilized, the scientific husbandman, to "beat the sword into a ploughshare, the spear into a pruning-hook, and learn the destructive art of war no more."

"Ah, thrice happy, if we knew our happy state!"

Though the capricious, the idle, the selfish, the disappointed and the ambitious, may attempt to conceal the real deformity of their characters beneath the mantle of patriotism, the disguise will sooner or later fall off, and their native distortions will be disclosed to the indignant view of their honest, candid, peaceable fellow-men.

Let all the well-meaning citizens of this free country drop the idle distinctions that different political creeds have formerly introduced; and as terms Whig and Tory seem to have been, for some years past, by mutual consent consigned to oblivion, let them rest in peace! Let us not recalcitate a semblance of ancient feuds under the newly adopted designations of Aristocrat and Democrat; but let all the liberal well-informed inhabitants of this favorite retreat of rational freedom, give to the world a new example of unanimity and perseverance in support of a well-ordered government, and thus show themselves worthy of enjoying virtuous Independence!

Let us assiduously cultivate the arts of peace, and diffuse those sublime ideas of universal philanthropy, which the contemplation of equal rights and equal laws naturally inspires.

When any one citizen has eminently distinguished himself by his exertions for the public prosperity and happiness, let each individual of the community express his approbation and gratitude at any time, in any way he pleases, provided it be not repugnant to the existing laws and inconsistent with the good order of society; and let not the annals of America be soiled with illiberal animadversions on such laudable conduct. But at the same time, let us studiously endeavor to prove, that in this enlightened country, LAWS govern, and not MEN. Let us inculcate the doctrine, that with respect to the operation of the laws, all men are perfectly equal; in other respects, inequalities will inevitably arise between man and man, which must exist in some form or other, so long as divine wisdom supports that system which Omnipotence first created.

Whatever is inconsistent with justice among men, is repugnant to the will of God, as implied in his attributes. Let no one then impiously attempt to level distinctions sanctioned by God and the common sense of mankind.

Let us endeavor to promote universal benevolence, and cherish the wish that all the inhabitants of this Globe may be taught to love each other as brethren, and that they may cordially unite in addressing to Heaven the same hymn of Love, Veneration and Gratitude!

Philadelphia, April 18, 1793. N. N.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 91, of this Gazette.)

No. IV.

ANOTHER cause of the consumption of the Indians is the multiplication of wars.

The first settlers were more attentive to secure their establishment than to cultivate the affections of the natives—The latter soon perceived that the success of their new guests was incompatible with their interests, and destructive of their mode of life. Jealousy quickly kindled hostilities, and excited a spirit of animosity between the two nations—frequent encounters took place, in which the discipline and arms of the whites gave them a decided superiority, and wasted the strength and impaired the numbers of the savages.—Ignorant of the military art, and destitute of the means of conducting war, they easily became a prey to their more politic and skilful neighbors.—It is not necessary to enumerate the various engagements which have taken place, the history of almost every state furnishes more or less.—But the hostilities between their own tribes have been much more frequent, and probably much more destructive than their contests with the whites. The occasions of war among them are numerous and frequent—Encroachments on their hunting grounds—the obstruction of those paths through which custom and the tacit consent of the neighboring tribes have given them a right to pass—a thirst for revenge, the emulation of valor, and the intemperate ardor of young warriors, impatient to try their strength, are perpetual sources of discord among them. The manner of conducting hostilities, the conduct of the victors, and the national and hereditary feuds which these engender, are unending sources of consumption. From their infancy, they are taught to consider the character of a warrior as their highest glory—and the habits of their education are all calculated to inspire them with courage, with skill, and an ambition for distinction in war. The highest praise of a warrior consists in destroying as many of the enemy with as little loss to his own party as possible. After victory, they dispatch such as they are unable to remove without difficulty—the remainder they conduct to their tribe, to be adopted into their families, or to satiate their unrelenting vengeance, by suffering every torture their ingenuity can invent or their cruelty inflict. In

case of pursuit, they dispatch their prisoners, to prevent their being released by their countrymen. Those of the captives who are pretty far advanced in life, and have been successful warriors, are always marked victims of their vengeance. They have no idea of sparing and exchanging prisoners. Their national antipathies are generally hereditary; fathers bequeath their animosity to their children, and these rivalships continue from age to age.

These contentions existed among the Indians indeed before the settlement of the country by the Europeans—but they have multiplied and animated them—they have furnished them with more deadly weapons of destruction, and whetted their natural appetite for blood, by the allurements of an intoxicating reward. By distracting their councils, by preventing any concert in their measures, and by nourishing the natural enmity of the tribes, they rendered them the instruments of each other's destruction.

The French and English also, whose intrigues and ambition have kept this country from its first settlement embroiled in war, availed themselves of the credulity of the natives, and made them the dupes of their artifice and a sacrifice to their aggrandizement. The unhappy influence of these wars on population, needs no illustration. They constitute perhaps the most powerful cause of the decay of the Indians.

The use of spirituous liquors, in like manner, has had a fatal efficacy of the like nature. All barbarous nations are found to be excessively fond of strong drink. Whether this arises from their constitution, the poverty of their food, or merely from the excessive use of it, I pretend not to determine—perhaps all these causes concur in producing this effect. In experience we find, that whenever they can procure it in any abundance, they scarcely ever fail to become the victims of their temerity. The restraints it removes—the passions which it inflames—the vices to which it prompts, and the disorders which it creates, have the most unhappy influence in weakening their strength and in diminishing their numbers. This cause, however, could have a partial influence only, as the use of spirits has never been general among them, and could only be procured from the whites.

The small-pox also deserves a place in an enumeration of the causes which have contributed to the consumption of the Indians—This has always carried destruction and dismay whenever it has been disseminated among them—few have survived this disorder. It is uncertain whether this is to be ascribed to their peculiar constitution or mode of life.—Their manner of treating it is known to be unskilful and dangerous. Nor has the success of inoculation been such as we should have expected. It is evident therefore that the diminution of the sources of subsistence, the practice of war, the use of spirituous liquors, and the small-pox, have contributed to lessen the number of Indians—and inasmuch as numbers favour the improvement of society, to retard the progress of civilization among them.—In effect we find that the Indians do not increase—they do not indeed continue stationary—their marriages do not replace the parents; the greater part of their children die in infancy—some tribes are wholly extinct, others are considerably lessened, and the whole number of Indians is greatly diminished.

Philadelphia, April 20.

The French are now prosecuting an expedition against the King of Sardinia—they expect to conquer the island.

It is said that the people of Courland, a large Dutchy in the north of Europe have revolted and drove their Duke out of the territory—and immediately declared themselves free.

A letter, said to be from London, to an Editor of one of the Baltimore papers, says, that the English Government are in the greatest dread, lest the French should land 150,000 men on their coast—the writer adds, that were such a circumstance to take place, the French would in the course of three days find their numbers increased to 600,000, as the Republican party is very numerous and determined.

Four English frigates, it is reported, are cruising off Hispaniola.

The time appointed by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, for making divisions and assignments of Lots in the City of Washington, is extended to the 17th day of June next.

By a gentleman from New-London, says the Norwich Packet, we learn, that on Tuesday last, Capt. Joseph Smith, arrived there, in 13 days from Guadaloupe, who informs, that previous to his sailing, the islands of Guadaloupe and Martinico were both given up to the English by the inhabitants—and the British flags were displayed on the towers of both islands. Capt. Smith brought a number of passengers.

Isaac Coles, Esq. is elected a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia—and not Matthew Clay, Esq. as mentioned in a former Gazette.

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES arrived in town last Wednesday.

SAYS A CORRESPONDENT,

The revolution of France, while it appeared to have for its object the destruction of the ancient despotism and the securing of the equal rights of men under a free and a just government, was excited in by every friend of mankind in America and in Europe. But when assassinations, murders, levellings, and depredations desolated the country, and the foul fiends of anarchy and confusion seized the reins of government, Hope depressed her towering crest, and Wisdom shed a tear while reading another page of humanity so similar to all that time had before inscribed in the annals of man.

The Knoxville Gazette of the 23d March, contains accounts of various recent murders and depredations committed by the Indians, in the South Western Territory.—On the 16th Feb. they stole ten horses in Jefferson County. On the 9th March James and Thomas Nelson (brothers)—on the 18th two young men by the name of Clements—and on the 20th a man by the name of Taylor were killed. Creeks, Cherokee, and Shawanoe were the perpetrators of these murders.—A letter from Nashville says, the Creeks are as busy in killing as if they had been paid three thousand dollars for so doing, in the room of fifteen hundred to keep the peace they have made with the United States—and the Cherokees follow their unworthy example.

Extract of a letter from Britain, dated Nov. 3, 1790.

"Liberty is the object of veneration by every upright mind—but nothing is such an enemy to that, as the licentiousness that weakness and folly have dignified with that sacred name of late—And we here, as at present in such a high tide of prosperity, as to engender an infinity of chimerical notions on that subject, which are highly dangerous. You are in the same train—though you have not yet advanced so far—but neither have your legislators provided such barriers to guard against its effects as we have, so that I think it is a moot-point to say which is in greatest danger of soonest suffering by it. I rather am inclined to think it is yourselves. You will perceive that I am no advocate for any party—and therefore I blame and approve, with perfect freedom, whatever I think right or wrong, without respect to persons."

Extract from Mr. Blanchard's Journal, of his 45th Axiol Tour.

I SHOULD have forgotten my earthly existence, had I not recollected some observations, which several learned gentlemen had requested me to make.—At 10h. 36. 37. 38m. I found that I was in a state of perfect equilibrium in the midst of a stagnant fluid; I made haste to avail myself of this happy circumstance, in order to execute the commissions I had been charged with.

EXPERIMENT I. I began with emptying the six bottles which Doctor Casper Wistar, had put in my Car, containing divers liquors; they were then, all filled with that atmospherical air wherein I was floating, and were stopped up hermetically, as the accuracy of the experiment required.

EXPERIMENT II. Doctor Ruff had requested me to make an observation on the pulsation of the arteries, when I should be arrived at my greatest height. I found it impossible to make use of his quarter minute gals which he had provided for that purpose, but I supplied its place by an excellent second hand watch; and the result of my observations gave me 92 pulsations in the minute, (the average of four observations made at the place of my highest elevation) whereas, on the ground, I had experienced no more than 84 in the same time, average of 4 observations, difference 8 pulsations more at the height of 5812 English feet, where I then was.

EXPERIMENT III. I had been requested by Doctor Plunket F. Glentworth to make experiments in the ethereal regions with a load-stone, which he had left me. On the ground it raised 5 1-2 oz. avoirdupois, but at the aforesaid height it would hardly bear 4 oz.

EXPERIMENT IV. The lowest state of the mercury in the barometer after having brought its surface in its lower reservoir to its proper level, and corrected its dilatation, was 69 lines 9 16 French measure, or 74 lines 8 16 English measure, which according to Mariot, Boyle, Deluc, and Father Cote, gives an elevation of 975 toises 1 foot and 6 inches, (the toise is 6 feet) or 5431 feet 6 inches French measure, and at the usual reduction 968 fathom 4 feet, or 5812 English measure. This was the highest elevation of my balloon, without having thrown out any of my ballast, except the liquor contained in the six bottles given to me by Doctor Wistar. At this moment, 38 minutes after 10 o'clock, the thermometer of Reaumur 9d. Fahrenheit's 52d. 3 10."

COMMUNICATIONS.

While our complainers tell us what they do not like, will they be pleased to tell us explicitly what they would like. The best way to judge is by comparison. We make no doubt they are good hands to pull down—let us see their talents as builders. From what we have seen, we are afraid they handle the pick-ax better than the trowel. Any fool can put a fire-brand to a temple.

We have been told of the dangerous influence of titles. To those who maintain that sounds are substances we recommend to keep a strict watch lest the enemies of liberty should take advantage of some unguarded spot and entrench themselves. It is surprising that the title of reverend applied to the clergy should have remained uncensured till lately. But the high sounding titles of the Grand Lodges of the Free Masons, with their Right Worshipful Grand Masters and their Most Worshipful Grand Secretaries must be abolished or Liberty will not live to see another new-year's day.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA. Ship William Penn, Josiah, London Brig Christiana, Bown, Aux Cayes Schooner Betsey, Keen, Cape Francois Sloop Richmond, Walker, Virginia

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents, 17 1/2
3 per Cents, 10 1/2
Deferred, 10 1/2
Full shares Bank U. S. 9 to 10 per cent. prem.