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For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

## THOUGHTS ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

(Continued from No. 107 of this Gazette.)

No. IX.

IN the progress of society, the arts naturally follow agriculture. The cultivation of arts and manufactures requires the joint labor and skill of many individuals. As they add nothing to the productive power of the society, they depend upon the surplus produce of the cultivators of the soil for their support. The number of husbandmen must become considerable before distinct professions and a division of labor are necessary. In the early stages of society, every family manufactures its own necessaries. As society improves and numbers increase, a division of employment takes place—one who is expert in erecting huts, exchanges labor with the farmer, and erects him an habitation while the farmer supplies him with food—another excels in making cloathes; he of course becomes the general workman for the society. Such we may imagine to have been the origin of every profession—the habit of attention acquired by constant exercise in their respective employments, give them a dexterity and acuteness which kept pace with the improvement of the society. The arts most necessary to society, and which are first cultivated, are such as relate to the preparation and use of food—the materials of cloathing—the production and use of metals, and the construction of proper habitations. A brief detail of these is necessary for the illustration of the subject. The instruments necessary to facilitate labor and render the earth proper for tillage, are numerous and ingenious, and beyond the attainment of savages. The cultivation of grain also requires long experience and much observation to bring it to perfection—the art of reducing grain to flour, and this again to bread, is slowly acquired; and the latter must have cost the experience of ages. Some nations at present are not acquainted with the art of fermenting their paste. Fermentaceous liquors also require much experience, and many rude essays must have been made to render them in any degree palatable. Gardening; and the cultivation and improvement of plants and trees, are in like manner of difficult discovery, and remote from the observation of savages.

These arts arise immediately from the cultivation of the soil, and are necessary in a greater or less degree to the infancy of civil society.

As soon as men proceed beyond the savage state, they seek for something different from the skins of beasts for defence or ornament. Every step in the art of cloathing is difficult to a savage—the raising of the flax and wool—the means of converting these into thread and yarn, and the innumerable gradations in the process of manufacturing these into cloth, require long attention and much ingenuity.

The use of metals also is of great service in the early stages of society, and greatly accelerates the progress of refinement; the methods of procuring them are however difficult, and in a measure unknown to men in the first period of society. The discovery of the ore—the means of extracting, refining and forging it—the art of erecting furnaces—of procuring fuel, and of contriving machinery for the abridgement of labor—the art of tempering the metal—the fabrication of instruments, and indeed the whole process of the work, requires much time, much reflection, and much experience, to bring them to any degree of perfection.

The art of constructing habitations for use or elegance, is a primary object of attention in the earliest period of society. At first, like all other arts, it must have been extremely rude. The felling of the timber, the contriving and adjusting the proportions, the tools proper for these purposes, and the whole that relates to masonry, to painting and ornament, are difficult and imperfect, while the arts of civilized life are unknown.

All these arts are necessary to the full establishment of civil society—they are however of difficult invention and slow progress, when left wholly to the rude efforts of uninstruted genius.

In experience, ages elapsed before they arrived at any considerable perfection.—These arts we have it in our power to communicate to the savages; and by being early introduced among them, would contribute greatly to their advancement towards polished manners.

These are the means which appear to me most proper to be employed to bring the Indians to the knowledge and enjoyment of the blessings of civilization.

Let a plan be contrived that will embrace the whole of these objects—To instruct them in religion—to regulate the institution of marriage—to introduce the notion of private property, of a fixed residence and agriculture—to furnish them with the instruments of art, and to instruct them in such as are most necessary to the infancy of society.

Let suitable persons be chosen and sent among the Indians, furnished with materials for the projected improvements. Let a connection be formed between them and the United States, and let it be made their interest to maintain peace with us, and cultivate our friendship.

That these objects are desirable, I believe none will deny.—That they may be accomplished, we have sufficient encouragement to warrant an experiment—that the expense should deter us from attempting it, cannot be admitted—the money already expended on the war—in which we are engaged with them, would well nigh suffice to carry every arrangement I have suggested into effect. It would surely redound more to the honor and interest of the United States to civilize, than to exterminate them. The attempt is further recommended by the consideration that this is the only way to secure a permanent peace with them.

These observations are intended to excite some attention to a subject hitherto not much explored—to remove some mistakes concerning it, and to lead to more benevolent sentiments towards the Indians. They are dictated by no party, founded on no favorite hypothesis, but on general principles of human nature, and such as have served as the basis of states in former times, and are with deference submitted to the public, by their humble servant,  
LYCURGUS.

\* I wish not to be understood by this, to say any thing respecting the justice or policy of the war in which we are now engaged with the Indians.

### FROM THE (NEW-YORK) DIARY.

IT is a circumstance highly gratifying to every class of well disposed orderly citizens, to see that the high executive authority of the Union, is so well seconded, in his endeavors to maintain the dignity and peace of this happy country, by the Chief Magistrate of the State of New-York. This reflection arose from information received yesterday from a friend, that certain persons here, unmindful of their duty as peaceable citizens, and regardless of the consequences which might result to the community at large, from their rash conduct, had equipt for sea an armed vessel, and procured a commission from the French Minister, to cruise against, and capture the property of any of those nations who are at war with France, **THOUGH AT PEACE WITH AMERICA.** My informant further assured me, that as soon as Governor Clinton had sufficiently ascertained the fact, that so daring a violation of national faith was about to be perpetrated, through the madness and avarice of a few individuals, with a vigilance becoming his station, and a decision which has frequently marked his character, he ordered the ship to be arrested, and caused those persons who had entered on this unwarrantable enterprise, to be confined.—This prudent and spirited conduct of our Governor, I conceive, entitles him to the thanks of the people of America, and in a particular manner, demands the respectful acknowledgments of the citizens of New-York. Many respectable persons in Philadelphia, sensible of the delicate situation of this country, relative considered with the powers at war, have expressed to the President of the United States, their approbation of that Proclamation, on which the present act of our Governor is founded. I submit therefore with all deference to the citizens of New-York, whether an address to his Excellency Governor Clinton, expressive of our resolution to aid him if necessary, by every means in our power, to preserve the reputation of the city, and to maintain inviolate the neutrality proclaimed, and to declare our entire approbation of the manner, by which he has been pleased to put a stop to an act, at once so unadvised, audacious and illegal.  
A CITIZEN.

### From the BALTIMORE DAILY REPOSITORY.

MESSRS PRINTERS,  
I WISH through the medium of your useful paper, to communicate to the public the following humane and heroic action of a young man of my acquaintance. It reflects much honor on the young man; and is highly interesting to every generous heart, particularly to the members of the Humane Society. On the evening of Sunday, 6 negroes, viz. 3 men, 1 boy, and 2 women, were in a canoe on the river Sassafras; suddenly the canoe sunk. Only one of the poor unhappy negroes could swim so as to save his life. The other five must inevitably been drowned, but for the noble exertions of Mr. Samuel Council, who, with several others was providentially on board a vessel, which lay in the river, in sight of the canoe when she sunk. This young man was the only one of the whole company, who through humanity and feeling for the unfortunate blacks, braved all danger to relieve them. He at the dreadful sight slipped off his coat, jumped overboard with the rest of his clothes and shoes on, swam to their assist-

ance, and saved 4 out of 5, viz. 2 men and 2 women. The boy was drowned; he never emerged, and could not be found. Mr. Council nearly lost his life in this undertaking. He laid the 2 men on the canoe which was keel uppermost. Whilst employed in effecting this, the 2 women who were almost drowned, seized him by the shirt, and dragged him under water. But he found means to disengage himself, then catching them again, he held them up with one hand, and with the other seized the canoe; remaining in that position till two other canoes came to his assistance, and carried him with his trophies, safe on shore. The authenticity of this may be depended on.  
A Constant Reader.

### UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IT has hitherto been the practice of this Seminary, as it was all along the practice both of the Old College and of the Old University, to examine the several rolls, once a week;—and on every such occasion, to levy fines, except where corporal punishment was to be inflicted, on such of the Students, as, during the preceding week, had been either late in their attendance, or absent altogether, at any particular session.

But, this practice, however good the design with which it was instituted, was found to be attended with some inconveniences. The collection of so many petty fines was both troublesome and degrading to the Professors. Neither, after all, could the imposition of these fines be expected to produce the desired effect: for, if considerable, they operated rather as a tax upon the parents, than as punishment on the boys; and, if inconsiderable, were but too apt to be disregarded.—And, as to corporal punishment, the infliction of it so frequently, and in so public a manner, could not but tend to wear out that ingenuous sense of shame and regard to character, which it is one great end of education to cherish and promote.

At a meeting, therefore, of the faculty, held April 18, 1793, it was unanimously resolved,

“That all fines and corporal punishments for attending late, or being absent altogether, at any particular session, shall be abolished:

And, secondly, that, on the first Wednesday of every month, there shall be held a meeting of the several professors and tutors, for the purpose of examining the general roll, and comparing their several particular rolls; when, an accurate statement of the attendance and behavior of each student during the preceding month, shall be made out, and presented to his parents or guardians.”

The faculty conceive, that by thus extending, as it were, the authority of parents and guardians, there will be the less need for the exertion of other authority; and that the apprehension of this monthly notice will be found to have at least as much influence on the minds of their pupils, as the apprehension of the weekly fines and punishments were found to have formerly.

Published for the information of the parents and guardians of the students and scholars at the University:

By order of the Faculty;  
WILLIAMS ROGERS, Secy.  
Philadelphia, June 11, 1793.

### Foreign Intelligence.

STOCKHOLM, March 29.  
BARON ARMFELDT, the Swedish Ambassador in Italy, has resigned all his military appointments.

The departure of Count Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador, will speedily take place: and this Nobleman will speedily be succeeded by Count Romanzow, hitherto Minister of the Empress at Frankfort.

Besides the regiments which lately received orders to march, that of Jonkoeping, consisting of 1100 men, has received orders to hold itself in readiness.

This circumstance, to which may be added the continual passing of couriers between this city, Copenhagen and Petersburg, gives us reason to conjecture, that some grand projects are planned.

The armament at Carlserone is shortly to be increased.

His Majesty was accepted as a Free Mason, on the 22d inst. in the Grand Lodge of this city; the Duke Regent presided as Grand Master.

The Duke Regent, to give a token of his esteem to Sir Sidney Smith, an Englishman, who served as Col. in our fleet during the last war, has determined to send as a present to Sir

Sidney, a masterly portrait of Charles XII. painted by Professor Kraft.

### DANTZIC, April 2.

In consequence of the preliminary capitulation agreed on between our Magistrates and Lieutenant General Von Baumer, the Prussian troops took possession of the gates and advanced works of this fortress on the 27th of March.

During this surrender, a part of the garrison of Dantzic revolted. Supported by the mob, they took possession of the inner ramparts, and discharged their cannon and small arms at the Prussian troops.

The insurrection was quelled in a few hours, with the loss of 14 men killed on both sides.

The apprehension of the ring-leaders, and other salutary regulations, have effected a complete restoration of tranquillity.

We have nothing to fear even from the surrender of the city itself, which is to follow in a few days, because the guns have been removed from the outer ramparts, and the Polish garrison is completely dismantled.

The Royal commission is daily expected from Berlin, for the purpose of making fresh civil and commercial regulations.

### PARIS, April 8.

The posture of affairs on our frontiers is hourly becoming more and more encouraging. Dumourier is nearly abandoned, and the different corps of the northern army are rapidly organizing into an invincible phalanx. The traitor in his flight had a narrow escape from the fire of several battalions; his horse was killed under him, and one of his aid de-camps fell by his side.—All the heavy artillery is returned safe to Valenciennes, and all the provision, stores and ammunition to Douay. The fortified towns on the frontier are in the best possible state of defence against the attacks of any force whatever, and in a very short time, from the exertions that are making, will be proof to the most obstinate siege, and provided with every necessary for a great length of time; while the enemy are in an exhausted country, and must bring every breakfast they make some hundreds of miles. Thus, it is to be hoped, the check that treason has effected on us, will only serve in the end to disgrace the traitors who perpetrated it; and it will be no small advantage to the republican cause, if this event cures the French of their extravagant idolatry for individuals, and that silly propensity to enthusiastic admiration of their leaders, upon every transient gale of success. Ignorant or ill disposed people do our cause immense harm, constantly spreading alarms and apprehensions on the state of our affairs, which have a fatal effect at a distance. Recruiting is going on rapidly, and discipline enforcing. Our enemies well know that France can never fall but by an ill-directed application of its strength. On the 6th instant, after evacuating Malines, an immense value of property arrived safe into Douay, to say, 90 pieces of cannon, 7,500 musquets of the first quality, 2,000 pieces of small cannon with firelocks, 3,000 lbs. wt. of copper, a vast quantity of artillery implements, and lastly a mortar that was burst in the bombardment of Lille, which the new commissioners on the frontiers have ordered back to that place, in the name of the representatives of the nation, which in their opinion will be a most acceptable present to the people of Lille, whose firmness and courage once saved the republic, and will save it again.