

members of Congress for 1793.
-437-
Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 34, NORTH FIFTH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 110 of Vol. IV.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1793.

[Whole No. 432.]

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

VOLUME IX, OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digested into the Form of Distinct TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, History of Japan, Leland, Jerusalem, Jews, India, Infants, Insurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamshatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles.—Illustrated with thirty-one elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

The subscription will continue open on the above terms till the first day of September next, to give opportunity to those who are not yet subscribers, to come forward.

Those who have subscribed, and got only a small part of the work, are requested to complete their sets, as far as published, as soon as possible, as after the first of next September, by which time the tenth volume is expected to be ready, the publisher will not consider himself bound to make up those sets which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1793.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,

At his Store, No. 118, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the President of the United States, respecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only minutely calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design of rescuing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, THAT A MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN HAS NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

FOR SALE,

1360 Acres of excellent

FARMING or TOBACCO

LANDS,

L YING in the county of Amherst, in the State of Virginia, on one of the principal branches of James-River, within six miles of the latter, from whence it is navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen.

Besides the advantages of these lands, for the farmer or cultivator of tobacco, they are supposed, from a small though successful experiment made by the late Col. Chitwell, to contain an abundance of metals, which, if not of a precious (as has been even supposed) are certainly of a very valuable kind. The better however to ascertain this fact, and place the purchaser on a safe footing, in so hazardous a business, as all those subterraneous researches, without the utmost certainty of an abundance of the desired ore, are supposed to be, every reasonable and necessary assistance or indulgence will be rendered those inclined to make the experiment, as well as every other necessary information given by the printer of this Gazette in Philadelphia, or

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Charlottesville, Virginia.

This day is published, by

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia,

No. VI. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED.

The terms of Subscription may be seen in the proposals at large.

THIS valuable work will contain (exclusive of the maps in the London edition of 1793) maps of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, R. Island, Vermont, N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Switzerland, the Discoveries of Captains Cooke and Clerke, and the countries round the North Pole.

Besides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, published since the revolution; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the division into departments: the history of Russia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invasion of Poland by Catharine: the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberless other improvements will be made in this edition.

Subscriptions are received by the booksellers in Bolton, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleston, &c. &c. June 19.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES, are requested to take notice, that the fourth and last payment is due, and must be made on or before the 13th day of July next, 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.—And that the shares of all persons neglecting to make such payment, and the monies by them previously paid, will then be forfeited for the common benefit of the said society.

That the subscriber is duly authorized to make the requisite indentments upon the certificates of shares, and that books of transfer are opened at his office in Front-Street.

NICHOLAS LOW,

New-York, June 12, 1793. (ept 3)

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Thomas Sloss Gantt, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said Thomas Sloss Gantt may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, stout and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,

I FIND, from the newspapers, that there is a great deal of fuss among the folks in the city, about war in Europe and the President's proclamation. I observe, too, that two Americans have been committed to gaol, to take their trial, for entering on board a French privateer, and assisting to take some vessels belonging to the British, with whom it is said, we are at peace, and ought therefore to live in strict friendship with them. I wish, Mr. Bache, that you would explain all this to us simpletons in the country, who are at a loss to understand your city language, particularly when you talk of duty, interest, friendship, impartiality, peace, &c. I believe that your city-folks have some better dictionaries than Johnson's and Sheridan's, when you set about explaining these hard words. For instance now, you talk of being at peace or in friendship with Great-Britain: But let me ask you,

1. If Great-Britain were to seize upon the cities of Boston, New-

York and Philadelphia, and to place strong British garrisons in them, would we then be at peace with her?

2. If this would not be peace, but war, how will your government-men be able to make it out, that to have our western posts held from us, and garrisoned by the British, is not war also; or at least very unfriendly conduct—especially when it is added, that these same British garrisons rob us of the fur trade, and encourage the Indians to murder our people on the frontiers?

3. If the two privateer's men should be punished for entering into the French service, then, I suppose, every man who enters into foreign service without leave of our government-men, is liable to be punished also: at this rate, will not Col. Oswald, Maj. Eustace, and many other brave Americans, who are now paying a debt of gratitude to our old friends the French, be liable to severe punishment, if ever they return to their native country?

Do, Mr. Bache, be so kind as to procure an answer to these three queries from some of your correspondents, particularly the second; for I am very desirous to know how we can be at peace with a nation, that holds forcible possession of a number of posts in our country.

Yours, &c.

A FARMER.

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE, You will oblige me by giving place to the following answer to the Farmer.

TO A FARMER.

IF I understand your Queries, they imply a strong advocacy of a war with Great-Britain: Permit me in return to ask you a few questions.

Can America join France against Great-Britain, without bringing up on her the enmity of the other combined powers?

Placed by nature at the distance of 3000 miles from France, and 1500 from any of her possessions, what aid can we give to either without a naval force?

To the united navies of Great-Britain, Holland, Spain, Portugal and Russia, what has America to oppose but 12 custom house boats?

What would be the expense of building & equipping a naval force equal to render active assistance to France, and protection to our own commerce?

If this be impossible, and our commerce be of course ruined, what proportion will the price of wheat and the other productions of the Farmer bear to the present?

If the duties now paid at the custom-houses by commerce cease, how are we to raise money for the exigencies of the proposed war, but by direct taxes on land, &c. &c. or by loan?

If direct taxes prove inconvenient to raise the necessary sums, shall we have recourse to foreign or domestic loans? If to foreign, from whom shall we borrow when at war with all the world? If to domestic, will the Farmer and his friends place sufficient confidence in the justice of the quarrel, the success of its event, and the faith of government, to lend their property?

If the payment of the interest on the present debt of the United States, contracted during a war into which we were driven, and which terminated in the establishment of freedom and happiness, be a grievance, shall we diminish the evil by adding ten millions of dollars a year (the average expense of the late war) to that debt, by wantonly engaging in a quarrel with which we

have no concern?—For if I read rightly, Citizen Genet, in his public answer to Citizen Hutchinson, &c. &c. on his arrival in town, declared, "With regard to you, I will declare openly and freely, (for the ministers of Republics should have no secrets, no intrigues) that from the remote situation of America and other circumstances, France does not expect that you should become a party in the war."

When the Farmer talks of the western posts, he seems to forget that there are two banks to a river; it would be difficult to prove that forts opposite to Detroit and Niagara would be less troublesome to us than they are; or that an Indian canoe, or British armed vessel could not as well navigate on the side of the lakes and rivers which are theirs by treaty, as on our side; in the opinion of many, we have land and posts enough already: when we want more, I presume the Farmer will gallantly turn out and help us get them.

But from the importance which the Farmer gives to his argument of the Fur Trade, I am induced to suspect that he is really a Hatter, and that the advantages which might derive to his branch of business from a free trade with the Indians, is wisely considered by him as an ample compensation for what all the other classes of society must suffer, from the interruption which war would give to every other branch of commerce.

I will thank him, however, to answer me, whether he really supposes, that the British garrisons in Canada would give less encouragement to the Indians to murder us in the time of war, than they do now;—or whether the Fur Trade would flourish under such circumstances?

Lest from the tenor of these queries, the Farmer should call me an Englishman, I think it proper to assure him that I am a native (not an imported) American. And that by having served my country in one war, I have learnt to estimate its calamities more justly than he appears to have done.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

June 14.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO, IF we recur to the history of past ages, we shall find, that enthusiasts in religion as well as in politics, have never scrupled telling ten thousand lies in defence of their respective systems—And the events of our own times will go to prove, that the prejudices which governed some of our ancestors, operate with equal force on the minds of their posterity.

It is not many years since, that a few illiterate persons conducted by a woman of ill fame, made their appearance in the neighborhood of Albany and calling themselves the chosen people of God, introduced a mode of worship which from its novelty attracted the attention of every body.—All intercourse between the two sexes was interdicted.—The married were prohibited from cohabiting together—every impulse, however absurd, was considered as supernatural—jig tunes were substituted for hymns, to which they danced until they were quite exhausted—they wallowed in mud holes—ran naked into the high ways and excepting the framing of addresses and ridiculous toasts, they did every thing that could possibly operate to their own degradation and debasement. This they called true religion.

The same farce is acting at this present moment with respect to politics.

If a group of persons, say forty or fifty, calling themselves the citizens of Philadelphia should straggle out towards Gray's ferry, no matter what the pretence—we are sure to be told the next morning, that the roads were crowded.—If a hundred meet in the evening to chuse a committee, the number as if by magic encreases immediately to thousands! It is to this prolific squad that we are indebted for a knowledge of the several degrees of perfection attainable in their progress towards liberty and equality.—When a man for instance can stand upon his head as well as