

Gazette of the United States.

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

[No. 120 of Vol. IV.]

WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1793.

[Whole No. 442.]

This day is published, by
MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-street, Philadelphia,
No. X, of
Guthrie's Geography,
IMPROVED,

To accommodate his subscribers at the present important crisis, the publisher has, in this number, given a Map of the

Seat of War in France;

Not as yet having it in his power to furnish a Map of France entire, divided into departments, which shall be engraved as soon as possible.

This valuable work will contain (exclusive of the maps in the London edition of 1792) maps of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, R. Island, Vermont, N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia.

No. 1. contains a map of the seat of war in Europe; No. 2. a map of Hungary and European Turkey; No. 3. a map of the countries round the North Pole; No. 4. a whole sheet map of the world; No. 5. a plan of the armillary sphere; No. 6. a map of South-America; No. 7. a map of Switzerland; No. 8. a chart of the world; and No. 9. a map of Africa.

Such of the citizens of Philadelphia, as have not had an opportunity of examining this work, are requested to send for the numbers already published, in order to satisfy themselves how far it deserves their patronage. If, on inspection, they should not approve of it, their money will be freely returned.

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 Catherine; 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 Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleston, &c. &c. July 20.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE EDITOR proposes to continue the publication of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union, or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than six papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the GAZETTE, will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.—Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

Gold Coins of France and Spain, and Dominions of Spain.

Grains.	Cents.	Grains.	Cents.
1	3	1	3
2	7	2	7
3	11	3	11
4	14	4	14
5	18	5	18
6	22	6	22
7	25	7	25
8	29	8	29
9	33	9	33
10	36	10	37
11	40	11	40
12	44	12	44
13	47	13	48
14	51	14	51
15	55	15	55
16	58	16	59
17	62	17	63
18	66	18	67
19	69	19	70
20	73	20	74
21	76	21	78
22	80	22	81
23	84	23	85
24	87	24	89

TABLES for receiving and paying Gold Coins, calculated by the Officers of the Bank of the United States, agreeable to the new Law—from which the Grain Tables above are extracted—may be had at BENJAMIN JOHNSON'S, High-street, near Fourth-street.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

NOTHING can afford more satisfaction to a social and benevolent heart, than the perfect harmony and happiness. Every thing that evinces an increase of these, evinces a solid and invaluable improvement in the state of society. As there are doubtless many among us whose philosophic souls rejoice in the rapid strides of the present age towards the perfection of human nature, I much wonder that no notice has been taken of the extraordinary communication from your correspondent at Easton. A Jew is chosen a Burgess of Easton, and the world is silent. "The reign of reason, philosophy, and universal toleration" is begun, and no man welcomes its administration but your correspondent in Easton. Is it because this is truly a little place that it is not to have credit for its virtue? Is it because it never pretended until now to lead the way in toleration, that its benevolence in the present instance is disregarded? Will it be said that the election of a Jew to the office of a Burgess in a little country town on the banks of the Delaware, does not amount to a certain and conclusive demonstration that the whole world is really enlightened, and the age is an age of reason, philosophy, and universal toleration. O! Easton! if thy infant attempts towards the improvement of his man nature and human happiness—if thy first advances in the paths of reason, philosophy, and toleration, are thus scanned—thus robbed of their merit and disregarded, surely the ungrateful world cannot blame you, if you advance no further—if you refuse to set any more examples of reason and philosophy, or lead the way to universal toleration.

But thou hast made one more call upon the generosity and justice of the world—thou hast made one more stride, a tremendous one indeed! towards universal toleration—thou shalt not lose thy well-earned eulogy, if this pen can give it thee. The following information may be depended upon, to prove that the election of the Jew was not a popular gust of caprice, nor produced by the political machinations of a party, but founded solely on the pure and unchanging principles of universal toleration. On the 6th day of July, 1793, an election was held in the borough of Easton, for a Town-Clerk. The election was conducted with uncommon zeal and spirit. Many more voters turned out than at the election of the Jew as a Burgess. The opposition was between the friends of universal toleration, and the ignorant, prejudiced, and unenlightened part of the community—thanks to heaven and the cause of virtue, the former prevailed. The poll was closed in proper time with all due solemnity, and the votes being counted, it appeared, that Thomas Hercules, commonly known by the name of Long Tom, from his exceeding height, a Free Negro, inhabitant and house-keeper of the said borough, was duly elected to the said office by a majority of votes. Will the world now refuse the just tribute of applause to the philanthropy, to the reason, philosophy and toleration of the borough of Easton? Will it hesitate to follow so noble an example? Surely not.—My imagination fondly paints out to me the day—the rapidly approaching day, when every Burgess will be a Jew, and every town-clerk a negro. There is but one reason of any weight, against the propriety of electing Long Tom, to the office of town-clerk: It is this—that he can neither read nor write. But no matter, he can do as great men have done, get some body to read and write for him.

PHILANTHROPY.

PHILADELPHIA.

MR. EDITOR, THE following is an extract of a letter addressed to me as Chairman of the meeting held in this city, for the purpose of relieving the distressed citizens of Cape-Francois, the publication of which you will find interesting to the cause of benevolence, as it may excite applause justly due to the virtuous inhabitants of the town of Baltimore, for their generous contributions to relieve the unfortunate persons arrived there from Cape-Francois and their other kind treatment of them. It is believed with confidence that [as at Baltimore] a common impulse will on the present occasion be experienced throughout the country, to relieve in the most effectual manner the distressed who take refuge in it, and that the citizens of Philadelphia in particular, will not be wanting in their utmost exertions for the cause which the committee hope to promote the good of by receiving contributions.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN WILCOCKS.
Philadelphia, July 18, 1793.

Baltimore, July 16, 1793.
GENTLEMEN,
WE have duly received your letter of the 15th inst. enclosing a copy of your resolution of the 13th.

It gives us inexpressible pleasure to learn the good disposition of the citizens of Philadelphia, to co-operate with the inhabitants of this town, in the benevolent attempt to alleviate the distresses of the people of Cape-Francois, who have

taken refuge among us; to describe their misery, and the extent of their wants, is impossible, nor can we with accuracy ascertain their numbers. On the arrival of the fleet, and the intelligence of their deplorable situation, the first impulse of humanity was alone obeyed. The doors of our houses were thrown open, and crowds admitted without any form or ceremony by which to number them. The committee appointed to receive contributions and provide accommodations, were at the same time pressed by innumerable objects of distress, and in the first instance, bestowed all their attention on merely procuring them shelter. We have now adopted a system in the business, and in a few days we hope to give you satisfactory information to every point of enquiry. For the present we will only communicate the following circumstances.

The number of ships arrived in this harbour, is about 40, and the white passengers we suppose 1,000, the people of colour and blacks 500, others are hourly arriving, and of the passengers that proceeded to Norfolk, not more than 200 can be accommodated, and the remainder we are informed are on their way to this town; of those arrived here, about 400 are accommodated in private families acting from motives of hospitality and charity, and 600 are dependant on the generous contributions of the town. The sum raised by subscription does not exceed 1,000 dollars; from this estimate you must readily conceive that our fund cannot long sustain the heavy draughts that are continually made upon it, and the generosity and humanity of the town, however affecting the occasion that draws them into action, must soon be exhausted, without the aid of the benevolent in other places.—You have happily, and with great sensibility come to our relief.—We pray you to proceed in your benevolent design of raising money by subscription; our funds are vastly inferior to any permanent supply, and in a little time the whole of the French necessaries, must be dependant on you, and the generosity and humanity of other places.—We would solicit for them your utmost exertions, for greater distresses are never before have known. In addition to the imperfect data already given on which to found your calculation of required supply, we would suggest another article of expense that calls for our immediate attention. The greater part of the passengers arrived are destitute of clothing. The calamity was too sudden to admit the removal of property, and in one instant their houses and all were destroyed. We have yet applied no part of our subscriptions to this indispensable use. But whilst we feed the hungry we must clothe the naked.

We shall communicate your resolutions and generous intentions to the citizens of Norfolk, and advise you of their reply as soon as it is received.

Some of the unfortunates who have arrived here have proceeded to Philadelphia.—We recommend them to your hospitality. Others will no doubt follow. To such as are proper objects for relief, we freely grant supplies of money to defray their expenses.

With sentiments of sincere respect we have the honor to be, Sir,
Gentlemen,

Your humble, &c.
(Signed) Robt Gilmor, } Two of the com-
Sam. Sterrett, } mittee for relief.
To Mr. John Wilcocks,
Chairman of the Committee, &c.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

WHILE every citizen of a free government claims the privilege of thinking as he pleases, and of publishing his thoughts to the world, he must expect that the rest of the community will also exercise their right of judging as they please of his opinions, his motives and himself.—I further take it for granted that every Printer in some measure, holds himself responsible for the opinions propagated from his press, and in this view may be adverted upon as their author—they are at least his adopted children.—Who then is the Editor of the "National Gazette," that takes the liberty upon every occasion, both trifling and important, not to examine with candor and decency into the conduct of our first magistrate, but to cast at him the most illiberal and unwarrantable abuse.—Its absurdity deserves to be hooted at, and its impertinence punished. The President issues a Proclamation, in virtue of his executive authority, to advise the people of their situation, which is to them a new one, to preserve the peace of the country, and declare its laws; for doubtless while there is no declaration of war by the proper authority, it is the law of the Union that we should remain in peace. It matters not how just or how glorious the cause of France is—it matters not how we may be bound in gratitude or in any other way, even by treaty itself, to assist her; while the constitutional authority has not positively and explicitly enlisted in the contest, it is the duty of the executive to use all legal means to keep the neutrality inviolate.—As to the President's right to issue such a Proclamation, I will say, that not only he, but any other citizen has a right to publish every sentiment contained in it; and whether it is done under the form of a Proclamation, or under any other form is not very material. Doubtless it comes with more propriety, and I hope

with more effect, from him than from any body else; so that, if this Proclamation claims no authority, the right to promulge it cannot be questioned.—It is not pretended that it would be criminal to disobey it as the President's Proclamation, although it might, as being an exposition of the law of the country—the breach of which is undoubtedly punishable. The President is charged with having exceeded his authority in this Proclamation, and yet he is censured for not taking a more "active part."—Now surely his authority does not depend upon the side he takes—if therefore he exceeds his authority in a simple word of caution and advice to his countrymen, who depend upon him for such services, how can he be required, by the same people, to go yet further and take an "active part"—absurd inconsistency!

He is next censured for the imprisonment of two Americans who, as a writer says, generously forsook their country to assist the cause of Liberty in France; or, in more simple phrase, enlisted themselves on board a privateer, to mend their fortunes, desperate enough no doubt, by public robbery on the sea. I totally deny that these men were imprisoned by the President; but under the sanction of the laws, and by the proper officer appointed to defend the Commonwealth, and prosecute every violation of its laws.—But it is said they were illegally imprisoned, and the prosecution directed by the President. I answer—this is the question to be tried—and it will be legally and impartially tried by a jury of their fellow-citizens; surely this is not then an act of oppression by the President—an arbitrary confinement as his will and pleasure. The "National Gazette" says it is illegal; I say it is not.—Now this very difference in opinion, this doubt, not only justifies the President, but renders it his duty to bring the question to a fair and legal decision. But it is asked, if these men are acquitted, what satisfaction can they have for the injuries they have suffered? I reply that every criminal from the lowest to the highest, that ever has been or ever can be prosecuted, may ask the same question with the same propriety. It is an inconvenience unavoidably resulting from the state of society, and the administration of jurisprudence, that an innocent man will sometimes be accused and harassed, without redress; a man is attached for trespass or for treason, he is imprisoned, his character is injured, his business is neglected and falls into ruin; his property is wasted, and his family involved in irreparable misery—he is tried and acquitted—where is he to look for a remedy to his wrongs—how is he to heal his wounded reputation—how gather again his squandered fortune—how revive his broken-hearted family? He must consult the Editor of the National Gazette—that great reformer of law and government—the appointed censor of the rulers of the people—the colossus of learning and jurisprudence.—Can this intemperate man suppose that the boldness of his impertinence and abuse, will deserve or acquire the confidence of the people more than the inestimable services of their old, approved patriot and fellow-soldier, Washington? What remarkable events appear in the annals of the Ed tor's life—what great or useful actions has he performed, upon which he founds his claim to attention and applause.—Let us look a little into his merits.—Is he a great politician, and has he assisted the counsels of your cabinet, either in peaceful or perilous times? No!—but he is a Poet.—Has he commanded your armies and fought your battles?—No!—but he can describe a more sublime battle than Washington ever fought.—Did he ever risk his life amidst the horrors of a naval war? No!—a Poet's person is too precious for such exploits—but he wrote a very pretty account, in verse too, of a sea-fight.—And also published in all the newspapers and magazines on the continent, a "most musical, most melancholy" Ode written on an evening at sea.—As he has such fine ideas of those things, it is a pity he had not reduce them to practice. I'll answer for it he can arrange an army more poetically than General Washington, and more conformable to the true and genuine rules of the sublime.—The advance guard would serve as an opening to the Poem—and in true epic propriety he would lead on his legions of tropes, metaphors, and figures—and bring the passions into full play.

But to leave the Poet and return to the Printer.—The President visited the Circus—the performer chose to pay him a very just and pretty compliment, with a propriety in the introduction of it, that does him honor—the spontaneous plaudits of the people immediately follow—their hearts are full, and the string of gratitude touched, vibrates in delightful tones—this sickens the envious soul of the Editor—it is a new subject for railing; any thing serves—the venom and malignity of this man's disposition, is not unlike a thunder cloud, which equally discharges itself on a mountain or the point of a needle—venetrack is too childish and trifling to describe a serious reply—go poor creature, I am weary of you; your heart is embittered with your appointment, and you are driven to four