

Gazette of the United States

AND
DAILY EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 72 of Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1794.

[Whole No. 622.]

Just Arrived,
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT,
The Cargo of the Schooner John, Capt. SULLIVAN from Jamaica;
Consisting of 150,000 lbs. Coffee, in 80 Hogheads, 30 Barrels, 460 Bags.
Also For Sale,
PORT WINE,
In Pipes, Hogheads and quarter Casks, MADEIRA do. and a Cargo of **St. Ubes SALT,**
Just arrived about 6000 Barrels.
Aug. 26. d.

War Department,
August 1, 1794.
Information is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for their annual pension, which will become due on the fifth day of September 1794, will be paid on the said day, by the Commissioners of Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations. Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal evidences of their respective offices, and also of the time of the decease of such invalid; whose pensions they may claim.
By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary at War.
The Printers in the several States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers or the space of two months
Aug. 6 dam

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by the following Booksellers viz John Ormrod, No. 41, Chestnut street, Thomas Dobson, No. 41, South Second street, Joseph Cruikshank, No. 87, High street, and Wm. Young, No. 52, South Second street,

A DISCOURSE
Delivered July 17, 1794.
IN
The African Church,
Of the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

On the occasion of opening the said church and holding public worship in it the first time,
By **Samuel Magaw, D. D.**
Rector of St. Paul's.
Divine Service, introduced with select Scripture passages, and a special prayer, and then proceeding in its usual offices, having been performed
By **James Abercrombie, A. M.**
Second Assistant Minister of Christ Church and St. Peter's.

"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."
Aug. 16 *1aw4w

Lachawannock.

A LARGE body of LAND on this river and its waters, is now for sale to Settlers only, on moderate terms, and at a long credit. The soil is remarkably fertile, and numerous streams of water are interspersed through the whole country. The main river flows through one tract of about thirty thousand acres, and is with the exception of one obstruction, navigable to the Susquehanna. Spring Brook Creek, which with its branches, waters another tract of about forty thousand acres of good Land, empties itself into the Lachawannock, about twelve miles from the Susquehanna. It affords numerous Mill seats, & in its course creates large bodies of well watered meadow ground. The other tracts are intersected by creeks of considerable importance. Several Mills are already erected for the accommodation of the settlers. Roads are cut in different directions, towards the most convenient markets. The county town is not more than 12 miles distant from many parts of the settlement. The Susquehanna affords an easy and safe navigation to Middleton, from whence the Canal to Schuylkill extends the communication to the city. Another means of connection with Philadelphia, is by the Delaware, from which the distance in several places is about thirty miles. The proprietors combining their own interest with that of the inhabitants, are disposed to erect works of public utility, open roads, &c. and in every ten miles square, a tract of one hundred acres is allotted for a School, and one hundred acres for the first resident clergyman of any denomination of Christians.

For further particulars apply to
George Eddy,
Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, July 9.

Letters directed to George Eddy, at Philadelphia, or this place, or to Thomas Eddy, at New York, relative to this business, will be duly answered.
eodgm

For Amsterdam,
THE SHIP
HOLLAND,
Christopher Franklin, jun. Master.
HAS excellent accommodations for passengers, will sail with all convenient speed, having the greatest part of her cargo ready to go on board.
For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, to

PETER BLIGHT,
Or
PRAGERS & CO.
Aug. 26 d

For Cape Nicholas Mole,
To sail on Saturday next the 6th inst.
THE SCHOONER
JOHN,
For some freight, apply to
Louis Osmont,
No. 117, north Second street.
Sept. 1 dtS

For Freight or Charter,
The Brig
SCHUYLKILL,
Captain KNOX;
Burthen about 1200 Barrels, and now ready to take in a Cargo. Apply to the Captain or
Wharton & Greeves.
September 1, 1794. 3t.

For Liverpool,
The New Ship
Neptune,
JAMES JEFFRIES, Master.
ABOUT 300 tons burthen; she has very compleat accommodations for passengers, and is intended to sail on or about the 14th of this month. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Jeffries on board, or
John Mayo.
Sept. 2 dtot

LANDING,
This Day from board the brig Ann and Mary, Capt. Corrie, from Antigua,
NINETY HOGHEADS OF
Prime Antigua Rum,
ONE third of which is fourth proof, the other third, also a few hogheads remaining on hand of the Brig Sally's CARGO, Captain West from same place, which has been so much approved of for the fineness of its flavour.

Jamaica Spirits,
MOLASSES,
Genuine Madeira Wine,
By the pipe, quarter cask or gallon.
ALSO
20 TIERCES
FRESH RICE,
By the Norfolk, Captain Art,
FOR SALE BY
Levinus Clarkfon,
No. 216, south corner of Pine and Water streets.
Aug. 27 d

LANDING
From on board the Birmingham Packet, Lockyer, and the Henry and Charles, from Hamburg,

HEMP,
Petersburgh's first quality
BAR IRON, Swedish, assorted
TIN, in plates, do. do.
GENEVA in bds.
BAGGING, German assorted,
GLASS TUMBLERS, and
Black Quart Bottles,
DEMIJOHNS, Window Glass,
Feathers of superior quality,
MATTS, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY

Thomas & John Ketland.
Aug. 26 d
TO BE SOLD,
By **THOMAS DOBSON,**
A N
Alphabetical List
OF THE
DUTIES

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the United States of America, after the last day of June 1794, distinguishing the rates payable on those imported in ships or vessels of the United States—and the rates payable in foreign ships or vessels, including the additional duties, to which the respective articles are liable.

City of Washington.
SCHEME
OF THE
LOTTERY, No. II.
FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

1 A magnificent dwelling house, 20,000 Dollars, and cash 30,000 are	50,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000	10,000
1 Cash prize of	10,000
2 ditto 1 0 each, are	10,000
10 ditto 1,000	10,000
20 ditto 500	10,000
100 ditto 100	10,000
200 ditto 50	10,000
400 ditto 25	10,000
1,000 ditto 20	20,000
25,000 ditto 10	150,000

16,739 Prizes
33,261 Blanks
50,000 Tickets at 8 dollars 400,000

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings, it is proposed to erect two central and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this Lottery is sold, and to convey them when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A net deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the City of Washington.

The drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are sold, or at all events on Monday, the 22nd of December next: The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished, and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University, it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the Lottery. The drawing will be under the management of 24 gentlemen approved by the commissioners for the City of Washington, for the time being, and acting on oath.

S, BLODGET.
* Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Gideon Denton, Savannah; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's field.
Aug. 30 codf

To be Sold,
The House, Stables, & Lot of Ground,
In Second street, between Spruce and Union streets, in the occupation of his Britannic Majesty's Minister.
ALSO
The Adjoining Lot,
26 feet front, and 149 feet deep. For terms of sale, apply to
Wm. Cramond.
Aug. 14 w&stf

C. W. PEALE.
EVER solicitous to render his MUSEUM still more and more an object of rational entertainment, and subservient to the interests of useful science, has on the suggestion and with the advice of a number of his friends, provided a Book, which will be always open for the inspection of those who visit his Museum, in which book it is proposed to insert all such discoveries, inventions, improvements, schemes, observations, experiments, projects, hints or queries relating to the arts or sciences, as any of his visitors, or correspondents, may from time to time communicate.

Such as may chuse to conceal their names may either send their communications anonymous, or at their desire, C. W. Peale will insert their names, with the number or signature of their respective communications in a private book which he shall keep for that purpose.

The advantages of such a public register are obvious. It will rescue from oblivion many useful hints, which might otherwise have died with their authors. It may secure to inventors their just claims, and prevent others from taking the honor or profit of a discovery to which they are not entitled, and as the Museum is now visited by persons from almost all parts of the world, such a register, it is presumed, will soon contain and be the means of disseminating a vast fund of useful knowledge, and promote that spirit of enquiry and invention, for which the people of the United States are already so justly distinguished.
Aug. 22

From the American Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER I.
ATTICUS TO TULLY.
SIR,
YOU have again made an appeal to the feelings of the people of the United States, not to inform but to seduce them; not with the candor of a republican, but with the insidiousness of a monarchist; not with the manly argument of a mind conscious of its own rectitude and the honesty of its cause but with all the art and intricacy of a sophist. Your present attempts will be like all your former ones, for "Cattulus" with all his labour, his cunning, his address and his misrepresentations was not able to fully the character of a Jefferson; neither was "Pacificus," with all his subtle attempts to prostitute the honor, honesty, gratitude and virtue of the American character able to compass his object: neither will "Tully" the Cameleon Tully, with all his dexterity and many headed essays, persuade the freemen of America, that an opposition to excite systems is an opposition to the constitution, any more than an opposition to him or his measures is hostility to virtue and republicanism. The attempt to persuade the people that the Constitution is in danger, that anti-federalism is rearing its crest, is too stale to pass at this time of day; there was a time when it had its effect and you profited by it; but that moment is past, at present, endeavour to prove yourself immaculate as to imposture to trite an artifice upon an enlightened public. If the constitution is in danger it is not from the people, but from those in authority under them, who seem to consider it as a piece of wax fitted to receive any form or impression which they think proper to give it.

The people of the United States need not the aid of "Tully's mind to convince them that order is preferable to anarchy; they need not his logic to prove to them, that a settled state of things is infinitely more desirable than confusion; neither do they require his eloquence to persuade them, that the constitution and laws of a free people are their offspring, and that they ought to suppress them.—Truths so palpable require no adventitious aid; but the insidious attempt to excite bitterness in the minds of the citizens against each others blood, to treat them with less consideration than unprincipled Britons, must excite abhorrence of you, and prove that a disposition for revenge or a desire of blood are more prominent features in your character, than the name of "Pacificus" would leave the world to suppose. You are the preacher of peace when Englishmen and savages are the subjects; but when our own citizens are concerned, nothing but carnage will satiate you. What is the design of your essays but to incite the citizens of the United States to have recourse to immediate bloodshed and as wantonly to plunge the bayonet in the bosoms of their brethren as if they were ourang outangs or tygers?

Let consistency characterize you, and while you declaim in favor of peace with Great Britain, at the hazard of every thing a virtuous nation ought to value, do not preach a crusade against the deluded western citizens without experiencing your favorite system of negotiation. A nation can no more be free that submits itself to the outrages and arbitrary control of another, any more than it can be free when it suffers its laws to be trampled upon by its own citizens; but if moderation and reason are to effect justice with a foreign nation must they not be equally effectual with itself? Is there less reason among the citizens of America, than among the prostituted and abandoned ministry of a British Court? If there is not why such opposite means?

You affect to be the apostle of liberty and federalism, (by federalism I suppose may be understood union) and if these are your professions how very far are you from practicing what you profess. Is it the desire of liberty that animates you to arm citizen against citizen; is it the desire of union that causes you to hold up the idea of antifederalism? Will no other theme serve your purposes of discord and blood than the hackneyed one of antifederalism? Can you believe for

a moment, that any man, who is not lost to every sense of virtue, can wish to overturn the government, and throw his country into the miseries of anarchy? If such can be your opinion, which I very much doubt, it must be attributed to a haunted imagination, that can see nothing but hobgoblins in the empire of the people. Perhaps you mean to consider every endeavor at reform as an attempt at its subversion, and link every opposition to the administration, like your cousin, Pitt, with hostility to the constitution. Should this be your object you will torture your ingenuity to little purpose; for that age has passed away, that would have given you a monkish influence over the American mind.

Your plan would have made you a fit instrument for the reign of Queen Mary; for your mode of conversion would have exactly suited the apostolic heart of that devout Princess. Field-pieces and muskets could be as effectual, no doubt, in teaching men obedience to laws, as fire and faggot in teaching them transubstantiation and the infallibility of the Pope; but these would not be more certain in their effects, than force in stopping the progress of the reformation; for free men are to be kept in their duty by reason, and not by the instrumentality of the bayonet.

That spirit which can brook no opposition to its will is better calculated for the meridian of Berlin than Philadelphia; for in a country where men understand and feel their rights, and their duties, where they are to be persuaded but not to be dragged into a submission to laws, the bloody mind of a "Tully" would excite horror rather than endeavours to support his measures. No good citizen will justify the violence of the western people; no friend to order will approve their mode of opposition to the will of the majority; but none but a Cannibal would wish to unshathe the sword of civil war until every pacific expedient had failed.

ATTICUS.
Aug. 28.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.
Mr. Brown,
Under the New-York head in your paper of Saturday, is a very curious quotation from the Columbian Mercury: the author in the beginning seems to be pleased at the demolition of Popular Societies in France; which is not at all to be wondered at from the sentiments afterwards advanced on the subject of taxation—his opinion is, that the more free the government is, the more heavy will the necessary taxes be; I have seen these sentiments pretty frequently coupled together before, and have often had occasion to remark that the most violent enemies of popular societies, are often the warmest friends of taxation.

With due submission to the Columbian Mercury, I believe the freer the government, the smaller will be the taxation—and I am of opinion, however heterodox it may seem to this author, that popular societies will tend to prevent taxation, by strongly remonstrating against the origin of taxes, so frequently to be found in the prodigality or unnecessary expenditure of public money.
Your's
MARCUS.

For the Gazette of the United States.
Mr. FENNO,

The paragraphs alluded to in the article signed *Marcus*, which appeared in Mr. Brown's paper, having also been published in your Gazette—please to insert the following observations in reply to *Marcus*:

The paragraphs it appears originated in two of the new-York papers—one printed in the city, the other, the Columbian Mercury, is published in a remote part of the state near the frontiers. The paragraph respecting the abolition (not demolition) of the popular societies in France, states what is conceived to be a fact, without the writer's so much as "seeming to be pleased" as *Marcus* phrases it. The paragraph respecting taxation is totally distinct from and independent of the other—and the probability is, that the respective writers are mutually unknown.

I wish Mr. Fenno, to offer a few remarks on the subject of taxes in free states—the writer in the Columbian Mercury has in my opinion advanced the truth in saying that "the more free the government is, the more heavy will the necessary taxes be."—and this simple idea will illustrate it to the comprehension of every man—The greater any person's possessions are the more will it cost to guard and protect them—In