# Gazette of the United States
AND
# DAILY EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 129 of Vol. VII.] MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1795. [Whole No. 852.]

FOR NORFOLK,
*THE BRIG DAVID,*
*and GEORGE,*
Captain CANNON, will take Freight on moderate terms, and will positively sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or
GEORGE SIBBALD.
No. 18, Penn-Street.
May 25. dtf.

For PORTLAND,
*Massachusetts.*
and from thence to CAPE NICHOLA MOLE,
The Ship BETSEY,
*Pearson Freeman, Master.*
THIS ship is now getting a thorough repair at Mr. George Eyre's ship-yard, and will sail for Portland in about ten days; in about four or five days after her arrival there, she will sail for the Mole; she has uncommon accommodations for passengers; a number of them may be received either here by applying to the Subscriber, or at Portland, by applying to Wm. Cobb Esquire, or to the Captain.
LOUIS OSMONT.
April 28. d

For LIVERPOOL,
the American Ship
DIANA,
*GEORGE CLAY Commander.*
She is nearly a new vessel, well fitted, and a constant trader. She is intended to sail in the course of the present month, and to return an early Fall Ship. For Freight or passage, apply to
*PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.*
Who have for Sale, Landing from on board said Vessel,
3 cases Cutlery,
Copper in Sheets and Bottoms,
Drop Shot assorted,
Red Lead in casks of 7 à 8 Cwt each,
White Lead in do. of 3 Cwt each.
*They are also Landing from the Sloop Georges Luke Hammond master, from Jamaica, laying at Chesnut Street Wharf*
10 Puncheons JAMAICA RUM.
*And from the Boston Packet, Captain Wasburne from Liverpool.*
22 TONS of PIG LEAD.
They have also on hand,
Rich Mountain Wine in Quarter Casks,
Fine Old Port Wine in Pipes and Hogsheads,
Spanish Liquorice Ball, in boxes of 2 Cwt each
Brimstone, crude and refined,
Men's English saddles,
English sail Canvass assorted,
150 Crates Queen's Ware,
Crown Window Glass 8 by 10, and
A Quantity of Mahogany. d
May 8

Wanted Immediately,
2 Smiths, a good fireman and White Smith, good encouragement will be given. Apply No 162 or 74 Market street.
Philad. Feb. 28, 1795.
N. B Boarding and Lodging free d

The highest price
In Cash, will be given for
EMPTY BOTTLES,
A preference will be given to Claret Bottles.
*Apply at*
No. 187, south Third street.
*April* 10 d

*FOR SALE,*
5,000 Bushels of SALT,
on board the ship Eagle, Capt. Williams, at Mr. Latimer's Wharf.
Old Red and White Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Figuira Red Wine, in ditto
Malaga Wine, in quarter casks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes, just arrived by the ship Thomas, Capt. Gordon.
ALSO,
*SALAD OIL,*
in Casks.
Apply to
Philips, Cramond & Co.
4th May. d.

*For Sale by*
Joseph Anthony & Son,
*No. 5 Chesnut Street,*
Choice Malaga Wine in Quarter casks,
Claret, in casks and cases,
A few cases of old Arrack,
Russia { Hemp, Duck, Sheeting,
Boston and Rhode Island canvas
Tow Linen
Jamaica Pimento,
White and Brown East India Sugars
Lard, in barrels and kegs
Pork of an excellent Quality
A few barrels white beans
Whale oil and spermaceti candles.
May 30 drod

KNOX & HENDERSON,
*No 46 North Front Street,*
ARE just opening a Handsome Assortment of SPRING GOODS, per. the William Penn, from London, which they will dispose of on low terms for Cash, or Short Credit.
May 12. dtf.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Robert Reside*, late of Southwark, Mariner, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those having just demands against said Estate, are desired to furnish their accounts properly attested, to either of the subscribers.
SARAH RESIDE, *Executrix.*
JOHN CRAIG, JAMES SAWYER, } *Executors.*
*May* 21 d

Wanted Immediately,
A Man Servant, who is capable of doing the drudgery business of a Public House.
*ALSO,*
A genteel young man, in the capacity of a Waiter. And a Woman, who understands the business of the Kitchen, and occasionally to assist in Cooking.
Such persons having good characters, will receive generous Wages, and constant employ.
Enquire of the Printer.
May 15 d

ALL those who are indebted to the late House of Andrew Clow & Co. and particularly such of them as reside at a distance, but happen to be here, are desired to call and make payment at No 20 south Front street, before they shall leave the City, otherwise they will certainly be sued at law.
WM. CRAMOND, JOHN LEAMY, HUGH HOLMES, } *Executors.*
*Philadelphia*, May 23 d

WANTED.
Immediately by *JOSEPH COOKE, Goldsmith, & Jeweller*, the corner of South Third and Market Streets—
From 20 to 30 Journeymen Goldsmiths Silversmith,, Jewellers, Engravers, Buckle-Makers, Plate-Workers, Spoon-Makers, Small-Workers, Lapidaries, Chape-Makers or any other Mechanics, useful in the different branches of a Goldsmith and Jewellery, Manufactory; any one capable of undertaking any of the above branches will meet with constant employ, the highest wages, and every encouragement due to their merits.
Any person capable of being a Foreman to the above described Business, willing to instruct Apprentices, and do every duty incumbent on a Foreman, shall receive a handsome salary for his services, with Board and Lodging in the house.
Five or six Apprentices will be taken to the different branches as above, and one to the Store and Mercantile part of the business.
The highest price given for Old Gold and Silver, Lace, Diamonds, Old Watches, and Jewellery, in Exchange or otherwise, by applying at the above Store, where there is ready for Sale, a compleat and elegant Assortment of fashionable Silver, Plated, Jewellery Cutlery, Japanned, and Fancy Goods, received by the last arrivals. In addition to which he hopes to receive a fresh supply by every European arrival, and still continues to manufacture every article in the various branches as usual.
N. B. As he is going to remove to the corner store, the House he now occupies is TO BE LET, or SOLD; which, for Convenience, Beauty, and goodness of Stand, is by far the most eligible of any in the City.
May 13. d

*American Landscapes.*
PROPOSALS
*FOR PUBLISHING IN AQUATINTA*
TWENTY-FOUR
VIEWS.
Selected from the most striking and interesting Prospects in the United States; each of which VIEWS will be accompanied with a descriptive account of its Local, Historical, and other Incidental Peculiarities.
By G. I. PARKYNS,
*Author of the "Monastic Remains and Ancient Castles in Great Britain,"*
*CONDITIONS.*
I. That the work shall be published by Subscription; and that each Subscriber shall engage to take the whole set of Views, and shall pay for each engraving, if black or brown, 2 Dollars; and if coloured 5 Dollars.
II. That the dimensions of each engraving shall be 24 by 17 inches, executed in aquatinta, and published upon paper of a superior quality. The publication to commence immediately; and one engraving to be delivered to the Subscribers, on the first Monday of each succeeding month, until the proposed series shall be finally completed.
III. That with the last View of the series, shall be delivered an engraved title-page; an elegant characteristic vignette; a map of the route, connected with the prospects exhibited in the the course of the Work; and an Alphabetical list of the Subscribers.
Subscriptions are received by Mr. Harrison, at his Print-shop, Maiden lane, New-York by Mr. Carey, Book-seller, No. 118, Market street, Philadelphia, and by all the principal Book-sellers in the United States.
February 28. d.

Genteel Boarding,
At the Corner of Eleventh and Spruce Streets. d2w

FOR SALE,
At the STORES of
Jesse & Robert Waln,
PORT WINE in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
LISBON do. in pipes and quarter casks
Souchong and Congo TEAS, in quarter chests
A quantity of Lisbon and Cadiz SALT
Soft shelled ALMONDS in bales
Velvet CORKS, in do.
Russia MATTS.
May 2 d

DELAWARE BRIDGE.
IN Pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of this "Commonwealth to incorporate a Company "for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware at the borough of Easton, in the County "of Northampton;" and also of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey, entitled "An act to empower the Governor of this "state to incorporate a Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Delaware, at "the township of Greenwich, in the County of Sussex, opposite the borough of Easton"
NOTICE is hereby given,
That Books will be opened to receive Subscriptions for the Stock of the said Company, at the times and places following, to wit:
In the City of Philadelphia, at the Counting House of Levi Hollingsworth, on Monday, the sixth day of July next, and on the two succeeding days—
In the Borough of Easton, at the House of Conrad Ihrie, sen. on the same three days;
And, in the State of New Jersey, at the House of Thomas Bullman, in the township of Greenwich, and County of Sussex, on the sixth and eighth days of July next; and at the store of Thomas Paul, at Belvidere, in Oxford township, and Sussex County aforesaid, on the seventh day of July aforesaid.
At which Places the Books will be kept open from nine o'clock until twelve in the forenoon, and from two o'clock until five in the afternoon, of each day, or until the subscription shall be filled——The Capital Stock of the said Company will consist of two hundred and fifty shares, at one hundred dollars each, whereof ten dollars must be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.
*Levi Hollingsworth,*
*Jesse Waln,*
*John Nicholson,*
*John Arndt,*
*William Henry,* } *Commissioners.*
*John Heister,*
*James Hyndshaw,*
*Thomas Paul,*
*Thomas Bullman.*
*Philadelphia, May* 18 d

Jamaica Rum.
*A CHOICE PARCEL,*
Will be landed to-morrow morning, at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf.
*Also at South street Wharf,*
The CARGO of Schooner INDUSTRY, Captain *Flinn*, from JAMAICA
*COFFEE,*
*In Hogsheads & Barrels,*
Pimento in Bags,
FOR SALE BY
Peter Blight.
*March* 26 d

IMPORTED,
*In the Ship* MANCHESTER, *Capt. Cox, just arrived from Liverpool, and for Sale (by the package) by the Subscriber, upon very reasonable terms, the following GOODS, judiciously assorted, and of the most fashionable patterns, viz.*
PRINTED Calicoes, purple, dark and light chintz, &c.
Muslinets and Dimities, a variety of elegant patterns, white and coloured.
Quiltings, white and printed
Nankeens, striped, clouded, twilled, and silk striped
Thicksets and Corduroys, twilled and plain
Fancy do. and do. do. do.
Velverets and Velveteens
1-2 yard and 1-2 ell pillows and jeanets
Cassimeres, mixt, plain and printed, common fine and superfine
Broad and narrow cloths, first and second quality
Figured cloths
Beaverets, silk beaverets
Elastics Orleans and Brunswick stripes
Calimancoes, ribbed and plain
Prunel and Calimanco lastings
Muslins, plain, checked, striped, tamboured and book
Muslin handkerchiefs, plain and coloured borders
A few boxes of youth's, girls, men's and womens' hats, well assorted
A small assortment of silk and cotton hose
Do. do. sewing silks.
JOSIAH ROBERTS,
No. 62 South Second Street.
May 2 d

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mary Lewis, late of this City, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands on said estate will please to apply for settlement to *DAVID LEWIS, Executor.*
*May* 8 *th & s tf*


LONDON, March 25.

*HOUSE of COMMONS, Tuesday, March 24.*

STATE *of the* NATION.

*Speech of* Mr. PITT, *in reply to* Mr. FOX.

Mr. PITT *rose—He said he would not follow the right hon. gentleman at length thro' all the various points which he had selected for discussion, in a very long, and certainly one of the most eloquent speeches ever delivered in that house. He would not argue them now, because, with one single exception, they had been repeatedly investigated in that house in the course of the present and of the last session—He would not argue them now, because he was convinced that all these topics had been brought forward upon this occasion for the purpose of introducing the great and real object which the hon. gentleman had in view, viz. the present situation of the kingdom of Ireland.*

*Leaving, therefore, for the present, all the various points of the right hon. gentleman's speech which he should allude to cursorily bye and bye, he he would confine himself to that part of it which related to Ireland; and he hoped to convince the house, that that very statement which was urged as a ground for going into a committee, was upon every principle of policy, the strongest reason to induce the house to negative the motion. It was with much reluctance that he felt himself bound to say any thing upon this subject; for independent of the delicacy he must feel in discussing in the English house of commons points so intimately connected with the internal state of Ireland, it must be obvious, that he must feel extremely cautious in making declarations upon this subject. He did not mean to deny that there was reason to lament much some occurrences which had happened in Ireland; but he would assert positively and unequivocally, that if this affair should be fully investigated, it would appear to the house and to the kingdom, that none of the embarrassments which might happen in that country, could in any degree be attributed to his majesty's servants here: more than this he would not say at present, except to observe, that if it was true that the sister kingdom was in a situation of ferment and uneasiness, it certainly was the strongest reason possible why this moment should not be chosen for the proposed enquiry. He begged leave to ask the right hon. gentleman, what good to either kingdom could possibly arise from a discussion of the subject at the present moment? In what manner did he propose to conduct the enquiry, if the house should agree to its expediency?*

*The hon. gentleman had told the house that he had a motion to submit to a committee of enquiry, if it should be granted, which would not require the production of any paper to support it; but he wished to consider, nay he would put it to the candour of the right hon. gentleman himself, whether such an enquiry as this could be made to any effect whatever, without the production of a variety of papers, letters, dispatches, &c. which it would be impossible at this period to make public. If the right hon. gentleman felt, as every friend to this country must feel, a degree of uneasiness at even a momentary interruption of the harmony and good understanding, which ought, and he hoped always would, subsist between the two countries, surely he could not think his present motion a likely way to remove the embarrassments which were supposed to exist, and to restore the harmony which was stated to have been interrupted.*

*The right hon. gentleman had used the state of Ireland as he did almost every other occurrence—he had converted it into an argument to induce the house to change the opinions they had repeatedly and solemnly given upon the subject of war, and to prove the necessity of an immediate peace. Here again his own statement made against the object he had in view, for if it was true that those embarrassments and that irritation existed in Ireland; if the probable consequence of that state of affairs was as had been stated, that we should not receive that cordial co-operation from Ireland; was it likely that these circumstances would have the effect of procuring us a better peace; or would an advantageous peace be more likely to be obtained, from having their temporary differences rendered so public as they necessarily must be, if this enquiry was gone into? Thus the arguments of the hon. gentleman answered themselves; but at the same time he by no means meant to admit that the danger in the sister kingdom was in any degree so great as had been represented.*

*With respect to the observations which had been made relative to the body of Roman Catholics in Ireland, he was sure that the house must feel that so great a legislative act, one so intimately connected with the interests of Ireland, and which formed so peculiarly a subject of the consideration of the Irish parliament, could not then with propriety be discussed in the English house of commons: more upon this subject he would not say, except to repeat once more his solemn pledge that the conduct of his majesty's ministers here had been clear and unequivocal, and such as would make it impossible to charge them with being the occasion of any unfavorable circumstances which may happen. Having now dismissed that part of the hon. gentleman's argument which appeared to him the most important, he should follow him very cursorily through the other general divisions of it. Without meaning to say any thing personally uncivil to the right hon. gentleman, he could not for a moment suppose him serious in any of the arguments which composed the former part of his speech. It consisted of topics which had been urged over and over again by gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, and as frequently answered, and which, as he had observed before, would not now have been again brought forward, except for the purpose of usbering in the main object of his speech, viz. the affairs of Ireland.*

*He had no complaint to make of the general nature of the subjects selected by the right hon. gentleman, as fit subject for enquiry; they were such certainly as must always claim the attention of the house of commons; they consisted first of the general resources of this country in point of men and money, as the only effectual means of war—a detailed examination into the state of the population in this country, a view of the situation of our manufactures and commerce, a consideration of our foreign connections, both as relating to our allies and to neutral nations, and an investigation into the object of the war, and the means adopted by the executive government for carrying it on. If the house was at this moment convinced of the necessity of going into an enquiry upon the state of the nation, most undoubtedly these would all form important points of consideration.*

*But he begged to ask the house, if there was any one subject of whatever nature, that had any the most distant relation either to the external policy or the internal regulations of this country, which might not become matter of discussion in the committee proposed by the right hon. gentleman? and if so, could it be contended, that this was the time for such an enquiry? At a period so arduous and important as the present, when the country was stated to be in every point of view in such imminent danger, could gentlemen think it expedient or wise to commence an investigation of so extensive and almost endless a nature, and more especially at so advanced a period of the session, when there was no probability of making any considerable progress in it? Although not only every topic of the right hon. gentleman's speech had been before debated, but almost every one of his arguments had been before advanced and refuted, yet there was one unfortunate singularity in his mode of arguing upon this occasion, which was that he contended that it was necessary to refer all these points to the consideration of a committee, for the purpose of forming a correct judgment upon them; yet that gentleman, and the small minority who acted with him, had long ago taken upon themselves to decide positively upon every one of them.*

*The discussion which had taken place upon these various subjects had, in his opinion, rendered the appointment of a committee as unnecessary as in another point of view he had contended it to be improper. They were called upon to examine into the pecuniary resources of this country. The house had already this session much more satisfactory proof upon this head than any committee could give them. They had seen a supply voted for the service of the year, unexampled in point of amount; they had seen a loan, the greatest ever made, negotiated upon terms extremely advantageous to the public: they had seen taxes to an immense amount (much increased from the circumstance of a provision being made for the reduction of the debt at the very moment that it was contracted) laid on the public; taxes which there was every reason to suppose would be productive, and yet such as were on all sides allowed to press as little as possible upon the poor. Could the house after this solid unanswerable proof of the resources of the country, be led by the speculative arguments of the right hon. gentleman to have recourse to a committee for the purpose of ascertaining the fact?*

*The next point which had been discussed, was the state of the population of this kingdom. It had been contended, that it was in such a decreasing state as to render it impossible to recruit our armies. This was a point upon which he had never before heard any doubt entertained: He was sure that no information that could be given by government upon this subject, had ever been refused.*

*That in the course of a war so novel in its nature, and so unexampled in its probable consequences as the present, we must lose a considerable number of men, was a melancholy truth, which could not be denied. The loss even of one man from our troops, who had upon every occasion during this war, maintained the honor of the country, and acquired immortal glory to themselves, was an event which must be deplored; yet when the importance of the object was considered, and the immense stake we had upon the issue of this contest, the sacrifice, great as it was, was necessary for the good of the whole.*

*The question whether in the course of the war we had lost a few hundreds more, however it might affect their feelings, yet by no means decided the general question. Every object in life was great or small by comparison; the loss of any of our gallant countrymen, considered abstractedly must be felt as a calamity; but when considered with a relation to the nature of the present contest, the loss, great as it was, was lost in the immense magnitude of the object we were now engaged for.*

*But the right hon. gentleman had taken this subject only in one point of view, and the most unfavorable one for this country—the losses sustained by England were enumerated with a most scrupulous exactness, and an argument drawn from thence to shew that we were unable from want of men to carry on the war. Did the right hon. gentleman consider the other side of this picture? Had he stated the numbers lost by the enemy, which upon a moderate computation must be in the proportion of ten to one compared with ours; or had he from their losses inferred their inability to continue the contest? No—the argument had been pressed with vehemence, as proving the distress of this country, but would probably be said to be totally inapplicable to the enemy. With regard to the population of this country, it had once before formed a subject of debate, and the right hon. gentleman upon that occasion, as well as upon the present, had argued upon false premises; he had formed his calculations upon the decrease of the population, from an examination of the returns of houses paying taxes; but this was a very fallacious mode of judging, as the accounts were in general very inaccurately taken, and of course could not be relied on for any exact conclusion.*

*But he would suggest to the house and to the right hon. gentleman, a criterion which was by no means so liable to inaccuracy. When gentlemen saw the immense increase of manufactures, and of course the great increase of hands employed in them, and did not find that these hands were drawn from any other branch, the natural and rational conclusion was, that the population must be on the increase. The hon. gentleman said that the decrease of marriages was very great—in some places they had decreased one half—when by his own calculation he had only estimated the decrease at 12,000 persons: but it should be recollected that the place where the calculation*