

## NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Eagle, Captain Williamson, at Mr. Nixon's Wharf,

## St. Ubes SALT,

For Sale in quantities of 50 bushels, or upwards, by  
Starr & Pritchett,  
January 23. 53t No. 63, South Wharves.

## Portraits.

ANY Ladies and Gentlemen, who are desirous of having their Likenesses taken, may have them done by applying to the Painter, at No. 112, corner of Union and Fourth streets, where they can be referred to specimens.  
October 29. cod

## JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson, at the Stone House, No. 41, South Second Street,

## Domestic Medicine;

Or a Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines, with an Appendix, containing a Dispensatory for the use of private Practitioners.

By WILLIAM BUCHAN, M. D.

Revised and adapted to the Climate and Diseases of the United States.

By SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS, M. D.

Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Pennsylvania.

In one very large volume octavo.

(Price two dollars and a half.)

The merit of Dr. Buchan's Domestic medicine is too well known to need any encomium; indeed the very extensive sale of the original work speaks its worth abundantly. But however well calculated for the climate of Britain, for which it was originally designed, it is obvious that it was not sufficiently adapted to the climate and diseases of America.

The design of this improved edition was to remedy this deficiency, and to render this valuable and popular work more intelligible and more useful to the citizens of the United States, and the improvements being the result of experience and observation, it is hoped will render this work more truly valuable and useful.

Dec. 17.

m&thow

## For Sale, or to be Let on Lease,

And may be entered on the first day of April next.

## The following valuable Property,

At the Port of Little Harbour, in the State of New Jersey:

No. 1. THAT valuable and noted island, called Tucker's Island, situated on the south of, and bounded by Little Egg Harbour inlet and the Atlantic. This island is about ten miles in length, and contains about 1000 acres; on which is a large convenient house, storehouse, and other out buildings, and is a noted good stand for a tavern, it being at the elbow of the harbour, where all the inward and outward bound vessels belonging to, and trading in the port aforesaid, lay to wait for winds, tides, &c. and where sea vessels load and unload; and at which place numbers of people resort for the convenience of bathing, fishing, fowling, &c. There is on the place, meadow sufficient to keep 40 head of cattle, and is situated about 6 miles from the town of Tuckerton—the well known pleasantness, healthiness, and natural advantage of this place need no comment.

No. 2.—The island called Foxborough island, containing about 100 acres, chiefly meadow; whereon is a new frame house 26 feet square, situate about 2 miles distant from the first described place, and is a tolerable good stand for a tavern.

No. 3.—That valuable and noted Tavern-House and lot, containing a acres in the town of Tuckerton; this house is pleasantly situated on a beautiful eminence in the heart of the town aforesaid, and commands a pleasing prospect of the islands, bays, rivers, and the Atlantic ocean, as well as the country farms around; the house is large and convenient, with a good cellar under the whole—There are on the premises a well of good water, a large barn and stabling to accommodate 40 horses, a hatter's shop, and other out buildings; also an excellent apple orchard, a good garden paved in with cedar paling, about 50 acres of woodland, and the same quantity of meadow.

No. 4.—Is that large, pleasant, valuable Farm, known by the name of Tucker's Farm, which is bounded for 3 miles by navigable water, leading from the first described island to the town aforesaid. A considerable part of said farm lies in the center of the town aforesaid, and may be sold off, or let on ground rent for building-lots, to great advantage.—There are on the premises two frame tenements besides the farm house, which is new and convenient, with an excellent barn and other buildings; also a good apple and peach orchard. Said farm contains about 1000 acres, on which are several good landings; about one half of which is meadow and cleared land, all in good cedar fence.

No. 5.—Is a spacious, elegant well-finished new House, 50 feet front, two stories high, with an Office adjoining the same, and one Store adjoining the house 30 feet by 20, and a back Store 26 feet square, with good cellars under the whole, and a well of good water at the door; also an excellent garden, paved in with the best of red cedar posts, and white cedar paling; also a spacious and beautiful door-yard paved in as above, enclosing several beautiful shady trees. The house, stores, garden and door-palings are handsomely painted. There is also on the premises a good barn, stabling, and carriage house; the lot contains about 5 acres, is situate in the center of the town aforesaid, is contiguous to a good landing, saw and grist mills, and several churches of different denominations.

No. 6.—Is a Frame House, 26 feet square, and lot of 5 acres, in good cedar fencing, with some good fruit trees, in the town aforesaid.

No. 7.—Is a Lot containing 4 a res, whereon is a house about 25 feet square, and a good apple orchard in good cedar fence, in the town aforesaid.

No. 8.—Is a good Saw-Mill, 3 miles from the town aforesaid, with which is about 400 acres of woodland, 200 acres of cedar swamp, several ore mines, and a fishery. Any person inclining to purchase all or any part of the aforesaid described premises will find the terms of payment easy, the prices low, and indisputable titles given; or, if rented, the rents moderate—by applying to the subscriber proprietor of the premises, at Tuckerton, in the State aforesaid.

EBEN. TUCKER.

TUCKERTON, Jan. 18.

2awtF18.

N. B. If the Favers and premises No. 3 be not previously disposed of, they will be sold at public Auction, on Thursday, the 18th day of February next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee-House in Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

## FOR SALE.

A FOUNT of BREVIEW, half worn; about four hundred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chestnut Street.

December.

## French Language

TAUGHT in the University, north Fourth Street, and in private Families, by LEWIS C. VALLON, from Paris. Apply to him in Cherry Alley, No. 18, or in the University.

January 14.

12w4v

## For Sale,

O to be LET for a term of years,

A Neat House with about forty-two acres of Land and meadow. The situation is very convenient for a Country; it, or for a person inclined to attend the markets. There is an excellent Kitchen Garden, Ice-house, and a variety of Fruit—the distance about five miles from the city. For further information apply to the Printer.

November 14.

2awtF.

## From the ASIATIC MIRROR.

CALCUTTA, November 26, 1794.

Yesterday presented an Hindoo procession, thro' the streets of Calcutta, of unusual pomp, which, according to the oriental style, was chiefly distinguishable by the display of tawdry ornaments and the superabundance of noise. The occasion of this procession was the celebration of the marriage of a son of Dupna Rain, an opulent and respectable Hindoo inhabitant. A band of a dozen of native musicians, elevated in four Tuctaramahs, borne on the shoulders of coolies, preceded the cavalcade; and, if noise gives any claim to distinction, they and their tom toms are justly entitled to notice.—Immediately after, these, followed a corps of fifty coolies, in line, to each pair of whom was allotted a slight Bamboo frame of six or eight feet long and four feet high, to which was appended twelve lanterns. Another body of about 30 coolies succeeded, each of the latter bearing on his head a wooden frame, covered with artificial flowers, and wax work imitations of fruit. These devices were not inelegant, and had a light and shewy appearance; but with the sallow skins of the supporters, covered with dust and a few essential envelopes, presented a most grotesque scene. A third body of coolies, (we use this vulgar designation with reluctance; a polite traveller writing for the polished readers of Europe would say, "a third body of dependents, attended in the elegant simplicity of nature, and with only as much artificial apparel as served to adorn, without concealing the beauties of human form") now followed, in numbers exceeding either of the former, and carried a variety of devices in painted wax-work, representing such animals as are most distinguished for symmetry of shape, and agility of movement, harmoniously interperfed with the most agreeable productions of the vegetable kingdom.

Now followed eighteen or twenty horsemen, advancing without much order, it must be confessed, but with riders superbly caparisoned: and that the horses might not be behind their riders in point of elegance, their tails and manes were painted of the brightest red. To these glittering cavaliers, succeeded a troop of gentle nymphs, sacred to nautch-ing. And now advances the hero of the throng, seated in a lofty Tuctaramah, upheld by two score footy slaves, before whom paraded two veteran sons of Apollo, forcing sounds from the strings of a couple of decayed violins—one of these performers was a blind Portuguese, and the other a lame Malay; following them was a pair of French horns, blown by two wooly-headed sons of Casraria. Behind the bridegroom, in a humble dooley, succeeded the bride, bethrouded with curtains, and surrounded by Brachmans; neither seeing nor seen. The back ground was filled up by groupees of Sepoys, variously clothed, variously arranged, variously accoutred, and uniform only in disorder and irregularity.

To form an accurate conception of this gaudy procession requires to have viewed it, but to convey by description any adequate idea of the effect of the tout ensemble to an European mind, is better suited for the pencil than the pen. Yet this idle display at the shrine of vanity, which cost nearly 20,000 rupees, has its use, by giving circulation to specie, employment to dancing girls and coolies, brachmans, device makers, drummers, fiddlers, and various other usefess as well as some useful members of society.

## SINGULAR CUSTOM.

A coach, or waggon, as it is more properly called, is as necessary at Batavia as a palanquin at Calcutta. Every plebeian carriage is obliged to stop, while that of an Idillier (counsellor) is passing by; the inferior, according to his degree, stands up with his body bent, gets out of the coach, or even kneels to the ground; the great man sitting all the while, perhaps smoking his pipe, in an attitude as stiff and immovable as an Hindoo image. It is curious to observe the different degrees of homage extracted upon these occasions, from the hopes or fears of the passengers. Having one day given a seat in my Carosse de louange to a young servant of the Company, we met, in the course of our ride, with an Idillier. Our coach stopped and my companion made a rapid dart at the door in order to get out. Believing that he had been suddenly seized with a fit of insanity, I laid hold of the skirts of his coat to prevent any mischievous consequences; we pulled with equal obstinacy until the coat gave way; he however effected his purpose, and paid skittles homage to his superior, who condescended to smile at the novelty of the scene. Upon re-entering the vehicle we expostulated and explained. He convinced me that I had, although innocently exposed him to some danger: but I was not displeased in having given him to good an opportunity of displaying his zeal even at the expence of a coat.

## To the Conductor of the Asiatic Mirror.

SIR,

THE soil of the Malay Islands is in general rich and luxuriant. Those lands which are as highly cultivated as some of the hills of Java, have a truly beautiful appearance. They present a surface delightfully variegated, and at a certain height equal in verdure and salubrity to any part of Europe. But the European Powers who first made settlements in India, seem never to have consulted any rational principle in choosing their places of abode. The ignorant and bigotted Portuguese, when they were the prevailing power in the East, could not be supposed capable of choosing situations of convenience or health. Occupied with the cares of a future, they neglected the means of present happiness. Subservient to the will of ghostly directors, whose aim it was by making profectyes to acquire power, they were at the same time both slaves and tyrants. That superiority in arms, which a smattering of science had given them over the natives was, by themselves, vainly attributed to superior valour and no doubt, by their priests, to divine interposition. The eloquent Abbe Raynal, who has undoubtedly written the best general account extant of the European settlements in India, has given to the hero-

ism of the Portuguese, a lustre which they could only have derived from the ignorance and insensibility of the natives, against whom they fought. If the modern Portuguese seem so much inferior to the conquerors of India, it is not because they have degenerated, but that the other European nations, and even the inhabitants of the East, have since considerably improved. The Abbe was probably deceived by the flaming accounts which the adventurers from Portugal had no doubt transmitted of their own exploits: and these accounts were then in no danger of contradiction. When other European Nations sent colonies to India, the heroism of the Portuguese quickly vanished. The objects and the measures of all however were the same, the rapid acquisition of wealth and power, without justice or moderation. But their first views were merely commercial. They consequently chose for their capitals situations adapted for trade, or towns which had been already founded. This might at first have been, but cannot now be the result of necessity. That after the experience of a century and a half, those situations, like Batavia, which have been found so destructive of the human race, should neither have been improved or changed for places equally convenient and more healthy, is a glaring and deplorable proof, that the passion of cupidity can acquire so powerful an ascendancy, as to absorb every other consideration. But I most sincerely hope, and am sanguine enough to expect, that the means of diffusing health and happiness, will in no long time, become the primary study even in Batavia.

Pulo Penang. I feel a particular pleasure in observing that the commencement and progress of this settlement, have been conducted upon principles eminently superior to those of any colony before it in this, or perhaps any other part of the world. The worthy superintendent, Mr. Light, got possession of the Island, without disturbing man or beast,—a new phenomenon in colonization. Under his auspices and those of Mr. Scott, it has increased in commerce, culture and population to a degree scarce credible in the course of seven years. In the town of Penang there are about twenty neat houses, besides a number of bungalows in the country inhabited by European settlers. The number of inhabitants of all nations, where seven years ago there was not one, are now computed at about twenty thousand; and they are increasing very fast. At present it affords an asylum to every stranger: he may clear as much land as he can; and the moment it is clear, it becomes his property. This property he enjoys under the protection of the British Flag without fear of molestation. But no one can claim a property in land until he has first cleared it. This judicious regulation defeats the views of monopolists, who might otherwise have obtained grants of lands which they could not cultivate, and enables the poor man to become proprietor of as much as he can clear by his own labour. I cannot omit to praise (for it always gives me pleasure to praise with justice) the generosity with which Mr. Light assisted the indutrious but poor Malays. To objects whom he deemed deserving he used to lend money, to be repaid at their own convenience.

The intimate knowledge of the Malay character which he and Mr. Scott so eminently possessed, and the judgment with which they applied that knowledge, endeared them to the people; and enabled them to adopt such measures as, if hereafter steadily pursued, cannot fail to increase population and ensure happiness. Among these, one regulation deserves to be particularly noticed, as in its consequences it may be productive of great changes in the characteristic fierceness of the Malays. They are not allowed to wear creeses\* on the island. A change so repugnant to the habits of a whole people, could never have been effected all at once in any established settlement, without producing murmurs, perhaps insurrections. But when the custom was adopted in an infant colony, no man who came there to find protection for himself and for his family, would object to lay aside his creese.—However trivial this circumstance may appear to some, to me it seems an important step towards improvement. May we not hope to see this island become the emporium of trade, and the centre of civilization in the Eastern seas? By an useful rivalry it will excite the justice, and call forth the liberality of its neighbours. Besides rice, pepper, sugar cane, and all the necessaries of life, Pulo Penang produces every species of fruit which is generally known in India. Already are all the flat lands cleared to a considerable extent, and industry is fast advancing up the hills. It is a remarkable circumstance, and highly favorable to the progress of cultivation, that not a tyger or any venomous animal is to be seen in the place. The crofs tides, it is said prevent tygers from swimming over from the adjacent continent, where they are in great numbers. I never saw people whose appearance indicate more general happiness and satisfaction than the inhabitants of Pulo Penang. The Chinese, of whom there are said to be near three thousand, are remarkable for industry, decency and cleanliness. They are every where the best colonists. A China junk, the first that has ventured so far, is lately gone from hence, and is expected to return next year. The civility shewn them and the inducements of a free and profitable trade, will no doubt bring more junks and emigrants from China. But they are forced to pay duties (I believe about 200 dollars each) at Malacca; and if they pass without paying it, they are brought back by the Dutch cruisers, or if they get clear, the next ship that comes belonging to the same nation is obliged to pay. This imposition is also extended to Portuguese ships. In whatever principle so gross an extortion might have originated, it certainly has the effect of discouraging Portuguese and Chinese vessels from trading beyond the limits of the Dutch settlements; and is therefore not only an act of injustice to these nations, but an insult if not an injury to the English. But for this tax, the junks would soon find their way to Pulo Penang and Bencoolen, and the transition to Madras and Bengal would neither be difficult nor dangerous. The Dutch will probably plead some ancient custom in extenuation of this act of oppression and rapacity against helpless Chinamen and Portuguese. They will perhaps say, that this duty is exacted as an

equivalent for the protection afforded by their cruizers against Malay pirates. But have these people ever solicited their protection? If not, they have not a shadow of right, and, if the English choose to interfere, they certainly have not the power to continue the imposition.

This subject naturally leads me to a consideration of the Malay character. The contempt and abhorrence with which these people treat the emblems of Christianity, and the acts of retaliation which they sometimes inflict upon its votaries, cannot excite the sympathy of any man who is conversant with the history of European cruelties, successively committed for two centuries, first by the Portuguese, and afterwards by their conquerors the Dutch, throughout the Eastern seas. Those nations, and I fear sometimes the Spaniards and the English, in order to justify information, arrogance, and oppression on their parts, have found it convenient, and they have been unfortunately too successful, to represent the Malays as a cruel, treacherous, and vindictive race. Mariners, who are seldom the least prejudiced part of the community, have taken particular pains to diffuse this opinion among their countrymen, whom the poor Malays have not the means, if they had the inclination to undeceive. Let us examine the evidence upon which it is founded. Vessels are sometimes cut off by Malay sailors, and the Europeans are said to be put to death with many circumstances of shocking cruelty. Granting this to be often the case, and that the Europeans and clabbies who escape have no motives for departing from the truth, we ought to trace the causes of such mutinies, before we draw a general inference from the facts. The utmost that can be inferred from these facts freely admitted and that Malay sailors (for we cannot fairly include the whole people) will sometimes embrace an opportunity of murdering those European who are in their power. Who are those sailors? In general pirates. And what has reduced them to the necessity of adopting and continuing this mode of life? In most countries, there are men who live by occupations on the sea, such as fishing and transporting of merchandise. These people are fit for nothing else; and if they are not permitted a free exercise of their profession, they must necessarily have recourse to plunder. Can it for a moment be doubted that the restrictions imposed upon commerce has increased the number of these robbers? Alternately oppressed by European utirpers, and native Princes, driven from their settlements, deprived of a free trade, sometimes plundered, massacred, or enslaved, they were forced by necessity to wander in quest of subsistence, and finally improved piracy into a trade. Numbers collect from various quarters, of men, distressed and flying from oppression. They unite for mutual advantage, and thus compose a body of sufficient force to attack even the largest ships. But if these people are sometimes cruel, their cruelty has been grossly exaggerated, and certainly imputed to a wrong cause. It is a maxim even with the pirates, not to hurt those who give up their property without contention. A vessel going to Pulo Penang was lately attacked by a piratical proa. After fighting for some time, the people in the Proa called out in a spirit of clemency, "why don't you run away?" to which the others replied "how can we; we have no boat." The Proa conquered them, and after taking what they had, permitted them to depart. Europeans who have accidentally fallen into their hands, have been treated with lenity and kindness; and if ever they experience those outrageous cruelties of which we hear so much mention, they have themselves principally to blame.—The Malays certainly have experienced little of that meekness, which the doctrines of Christianity so strongly inculcate, but which its followers so seldom observe. There is another, and perhaps the most frequent cause of mutiny on board of ships. A Malay never forgives a blow; and sailors are not slow to strike. Those Malays whom I have seen ashore, appear to be honest, truly, and fierce; but not treacherous. Their acts of sudden violence oftener proceed from a sense of recent and repeated injuries than a love of plunder, or a cruelty of disposition. These opinions I give with the more confidence, as they perfectly accord with the sentiments of several gentlemen of good observation and much knowledge of the Malay character, with whom I have had conversations on the subject. Let them be treated with mildness, humanity, and justice; and they will feel that they are men. But it is rather hard that oppression should first beget vice, and afterwards punish it. Is it to be expected that they can ever regard with a favorable eye, strangers who have established and continue a market for the sale of their race! I shall conclude this subject with a quotation from the Abbe Raynal.—

"The slave trade constitutes one of the principal branches of the commerce last mentioned. Six thousand of both sexes are annually carried to Batavia; where they are employed in domestic service, the cultivation of lands, or manufactures." Neither the number, nor the severity of discipline have probably decreased since the Abbe wrote his celebrated history of the settlements in the East and West Indies. I derive much satisfaction from finding throughout the subjects of which I have treated, a close coincidence of sentiments with this intelligent author, without any previous reference to his work. I have now consulted them in order to ascertain, upon such good authority, whether I might not, in the course of these letters, which have been said by some to breathe a spirit of asperity, have done the Dutch a badly injustice, under the influence of misinformation or passion, from which no man is wholly exempt. Had it now appeared or should it hereafter appear that any of my animadversions are censurably harsh, justice to them and to myself requires that I should soften or retract. However decided in my opinions, I feel far above that insignificance of self love which is afraid to confess a mistake in knowledge, or an error in judgment. But conviction must precede confession.

CANDIDUS.

## MR. BAKEWELL OF DISHLEY.

Robert Bakewell, the most successful and celebrated experimental Farmer ever known in England, was born at Dishley, in Leicestershire, about

\* Creese. A short dagger, or knife.