

# Gazette of the United States

AND

## EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 21 of Vol. V.]

MONDAY, January 6, 1794.

[Whole No. 479.]

Excellent CLARET,  
In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.  
ALSO,  
A few cases Champagne Wine;  
**MADEIRA,**  
In pipes, hogheads and quarer casks,  
FOR SALE BY  
**JOHN VAUGHAN,**  
No. 111, South Front-street.  
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

### NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.  
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. dtw

### NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut-Streets.

### George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of  
**Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,**  
Likewise, **JAPANNED PLATES,**  
for doors of window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.  
Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.  
December 30, dtf

Just published,

And to be sold by **Stewart & Cochran,**  
No. 34, South Second-street,  
THE

### United States Register,

For the YEAR 1794;

Containing, besides accurate and complete lists of all the Officers in the general, and the principal Officers in the particular governments, a variety of information, useful for all classes.  
tf

### ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,

Second door below the corner of Chestnut-street,  
HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,  
A large and general Assortment of

**New Books and Stationary,**  
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.  
Dec. 23. mw&tf

### Parry and Musgrave,

Goldsmiths & Jewellers,

No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

**SILVER & PLATED WARE,**

**JEWELLERY & fine CUTLERY,**

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures set, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24.

mw&tf

### NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,

By **M. CAREY,**

No. 118, MARKET-STREET;

A large and valuable collection of **BOOKS,**  
imported from London in the Mohawk.  
Dec. 19.

### E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing **THE INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER,** twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers.

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 34 dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed,

that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs, and that the committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendsless.

Subscriptions and donations will be gratefully received by the undersigned committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson, Ebenezer Large,  
Thomas P. Cope, Jacob Cauffman,  
Joseph Price, James Todd,  
Edward Pole, Joseph James,  
James Hardie, Jonathan Penrose,  
William Innis, George Meade,  
Benjamin Say, John Perot,  
Nathaniel Falconer, John M'Cree,  
Francis Bailey, Robert Rilkon,  
Jesse Sharpless, Thomas Armat,  
Samuel Scotten, George Williams,  
Peter Barker. Jan. 1.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1793.

### The Stockholders of the

BANK of the UNITED STATES, are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-five Directors, will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the eleventh section of the bye-laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank, are hereby notified, to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the 7th day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By Order,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

SECOND Fundamental Article—Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; But the Director, who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.  
mw&tf to 6 Jan.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, Nov. 25, 1793.

Resolved,

THAT no transfer of stock be made on the books of this office between the 15th day of June and the first Monday in July, and between the 15th day of December and the first Monday of January following, in each year.

Extract from the minutes,  
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Terms of Subscription for this Gazette, are Six Dollars per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons who reside at a distance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.

Advertisements of one square, or less, inserted four times for One Dollar—once, for Fifty Cents—and continuations at Twenty Cents each—those of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subscriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the Indian Queen.

### INSTRUCTIONS

From the Constituted Authorities of France,  
To **CITIZEN GENET,**  
Minister of the French Republic, to the United States of North-America.

[CONCLUDED.]

Extract from a supplement to the instructions given to Citizen Genet, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic to the United States of America.

THE Executive Council with that a new treaty, founded upon a basis more liberal and more fraternal than that of 1778, may be concluded as soon as possible. As, however, they cannot conceal that in the actual state of Europe a negotiation of this kind may be subject to many impediments, whether brought about by secret manoeuvres of the English minister and his partisans at Philadelphia, by the timidity of certain members of the federal government, who notwithstanding their own patriotism have always shewn the strongest aversion to every measure which might be displeasing to England, they think it right, for the present, that Citizen Genet should draw every advantage which the provisions of the subsisting treaty secure to the republic, until a new compact has more clearly and fully defined and enlarged them.

In this view, which exciting circumstances render particularly important, Citizen Genet is expressly enjoined to make himself thoroughly master of the sense of the treaty of 1778, and to be watchful in the execution of the articles which are favorable to the commerce and navigation of the French republic, and he will endeavor to satisfy the Americans, that the engagements which may appear burdensome to them are the just price of that Independence which the French nation contributed to acquire for them.

In the probable case of a maritime war Citizen Genet will employ all the means in his power to procure a religious observance of the 17th, 21st, and 22d articles of the treaty of commerce, by which the contracting parties engage freely to admit the prizes made by either of the parties from its enemies, and have renounced the right of permitting their citizens to serve under the flag of a foreigner against the vessels of their respective nations, or even to admit into their ports the prizes of foreigners, or permit the arming or supplying foreign privateers.

These articles are the more important in the now situation, as the great distance of the English privateers from their ports, and the difficulty of supplying them, will render their cruizers the more expensive, and the return and sale of their prizes the more precarious; while our vessels, availing themselves of their right, will have at their disposal all the ports of the United States and the provisions with which they abound. It would be moreover to be feared that the fitting out in American ports English armaments, or such as were pretended to be so, would induce a number of individuals of the northern states, remarkable for their boldness and activity, to accept of English commissions and distress and injure our commerce. Without doubt neither the Congress or the Executive power of the United States would approve a conduct so little conformable to the ties of friendship and good understanding which subsists between the two nations; but the great extent of the English commerce in America now become free, the prodigious number of its factors and of the emissaries of George the III. the means of corruption, which their situation and their local acquaintance give them, would render these expeditions the more frequent as it would be so easy to deceive the vigilance of government by concealed equipments. Citizen Genet is therefore particularly enjoined to watch, by the consuls and commercial agents, the conduct of the English in the different ports, to insist rigorously upon the execution of the 17th, 21st, and 22d articles of the treaty of 1778, and to prevent in the A-

merican ports all equipments, unless upon account of the French nation and the admission of any prize except those which shall have been made by the vessels of the republic. He will take to explain himself upon this object with the dignity and energy of the representative of a great people, who in faithfully fulfilling their engagements know how to make their rights respected.

As soon as circumstances permit efficacious negotiations concerning a new treaty of commerce, Citizen Genet will not lose sight of stipulating positively and without reserve for a reciprocal exemption from the duty on tonnage, avoided, under different pretences, for many years past by the American government, tho' expressly granted by the 6th article of the present treaty.

The mutual naturalization of French and American citizens in commercial respects, proposed by Mr. Jefferson and approved of by the Executive Council, will render this exemption from the duty on tonnage less offensive for the powers claiming a participation of the same favor by virtue of their treaties, for the casus fœderis will be entirely changed with respect to them.

The reciprocal guarantee of the two nations stipulated in the 11th article of the treaty of 1778, can be established upon generous principles which have been already pointed out, and shall equally be an essential clause in the new treaty which will be proposed. The Executive Council in consequence recommend especially to Citizen Genet to found early the disposition of the American government & to make it a condition, *sine qua non*, of their free commerce with the West-Indies so essential to the United States. It nearly concerns the peace and prosperity of the French nation, that a people, whose resources increase beyond all calculation and whom nature hath placed so near our rich colonies, should become interested, by their own engagements, in the preservation of these islands. Citizen Genet will find the less difficulty in making this proposition relished in the United States, as the great trade which will be the reward of it will indemnify them ultimately for the sacrifices which they may make at the outset, and the Americans cannot be ignorant of the great disproportion between their resources and those of the French republic, and that for a very long period the guarantee asked of them will be little else than nominal for them, while that on our part will be real and we shall immediately put ourselves in a state to fulfil it, in sending to the American ports a sufficient force to put them beyond insult and to facilitate their communication with the islands and with France. Fully to insure the success of these negotiations and to render nugatory in the United States those scandalous insinuations so clandestinely spread through Europe by the enemies of the republic, the Executive Council specially direct Citizen Genet to adhere to the forms established for official communications with the United States, between the government and foreign agents, and not to permit himself to take any step, or make any overture, which can give umbrage to the Americans in regard to the constitution which they have chosen, and which differs in many points from the principles established in France.

The emissaries and partisans of George III, the emigrants, and the Hispaniola refugees, who are found in great numbers in the principal cities of the United States, and who have already infected them with their falsehoods, will not fail to watch the minister of the republic and to give all his measures the most malicious construction. An open and patriotic conduct can alone put him beyond the reach of calumny and misconstruction. The Executive Council relies in this respect with an entire confidence upon the prudence and known moderation of Citizen Genet.