

Gazette of the United States

AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 54 of Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, February 13, 1794.

[Whole No. 512.]

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next,
at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-
Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is
an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of
excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very
commodious stable and coach-house, and a great
quantity of the best building stones in the walls
of the house, which was formerly built for the
residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The
situation of this Lot is so well known for its
healthfulness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan
river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to
the east, that a further description is unnecessary.
The conditions of sale will be, one third of the
purchase money to be paid on the first day of
May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will
be given to the purchaser, by *WALTER RUTHERFORD*, Esq. President of the Board of
Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-
Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfacto-
rily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794.

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and
of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this
City.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and
the Public in general, that he has THIS
DAY opened a HOTEL in *Shippin-Street*, be-
tween Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House
formerly occupied by *Mr. Timmons*, which
has lately been greatly improved, and is now
very commodious; where he has furnished him-
self with the best of LIQUORS, and will fur-
nish a TABLE for Parties, with the best pro-
visions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the
shortest notice. From his long experience in
this line of business, he flatters himself he shall
be able to give satisfaction to all who may please
to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that from the encouragement
he has received, from several respectable Gentle-
men, he is induced once more, to embark in the
PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to
all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence
in him; and he assures those who employ him,
that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—
but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the
strictest attention to their best interest, in all ne-
gociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber,
in *State-Street*, over *Mr. David Townsend's* Watch
Maker's Shop.—Where PUBLIC SECURI-
TIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and
where Commission Business of all kinds, will be
transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and
VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on
commission.

* Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and
Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or
New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston,
in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be em-
ployed on commission.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the
military invalids of the United States, that the
sums to which they are entitled for six months
of their annual pension, from the fourth day of
September 1793, and which will become due
on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on
the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans
within the states respectively, under the usual re-
gulations.

Applications of executors and administrators
must be accompanied with legal evidence of
their respective offices, and also of the time the
invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

† The printers in the respective states are
requested to publish the above in their newspapers
for the space of two months.

January 30.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat
within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of
land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the
House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity
of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.
January 23.

THE Trustees of an Academy,
or any individual wishing to engage a
person to superintend the Education of youth,
in the course of studies usually adopted in
Academies, or any branch of business requir-
ing similar qualifications, may open a com-
munication with a person willing to be em-
ployed a few years (for a generous compensa-
tion) by writing (letters to be post paid) to
Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

† Printers to the Southward would possibly
oblige some of their friends, by inserting the foregoing
a few times in their papers.
February 8.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front Street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

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 reason-
able terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures
set, and every thing in the gold and silver
way, done as usual.

December 24.

mw&stf

City Commissioners Office,

January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common
Council, dated the 20th day of January,
1794, for dividing the City into five Districts,
by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of
the City Commissioners is to take the superin-
tendance of one of the said Districts, and to be
accountable for the cleansing, good order and
regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made
the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the
charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys
from Cedar-Street, to the north side of Spruce-
Street.

District the 2^d. Hugh Roberts, from the north
side of Spruce-Street to the north side of Walnut
Street.

District the 3^d. Joseph Claypoole, from the
north side of Walnut to the south side of High-
Street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the
north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry
Street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the
north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine
Street.

Extract from the Minutes,

JOHN MEASE, Clerk.

N. B. The carriage way in Market-Street, is
under the charge of the Commissioners generally,
for the present, the foot-ways on the north and
south sides thereof, are connected with the ad-
joining Districts respectively.

DUMFRIES, (Virg.)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Amsterdam, to his correspondent in
—, dated Nov. 1, 1793.

“There is now at this place, a certain
Mr. —, who passes for an American,
but by his broad dialect, appears to be from
the high hills of old Caledonia. This man
offers for sale cities and towns of very con-
spicuous names, on your continent, of
which we have never heard before, and not
to be met with in the latest Geographies
of America. He has ornamented our
coffee-houses, and other public places, with
maps and plans representing the same in
the most charming manner, and fills our
newspapers with lengthy dissertations on
their importance.—Being, however, high
in his price (for he retails his goods by the
foot and inch) I am apt to think this
opulent monopolist, who thus deals in ci-
ties and towns as Dutchmen do in Gin,
will (like *Robinson Crusoe* on his island)
remain sole sovereign of those enchanting
spots.”

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
January 24.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's
resolutions.

Mr. BOUDINOT's observations concluded.

He at length adverted to the resolution
before the committee, and said, it consist-
ed of two parts, one relative to higher du-
ties on the manufactures of foreign nations
not having any treaty with us, the other
to further restrictions on the shipping of
those nations: To these, then, Mr. Bou-
dinot said he would confine himself, and
thereby greatly narrow the debate. The
first enquiry that obviously presented itself,
in order to determine the effect, is on
whom will these higher duties fall? The
general principle agreed on all hands is,
that the consumer pays the duty: The
citizens of the United States, are the con-
sumers; the citizens of the United States.
must therefore pay the higher duties.

This reasoning proceeds on the fact,
that our citizens purchase the manufac-
tures.

The articles mentioned, are either ne-
cessaries or superfluities. If necessaries,
our citizens must have them: If superflu-
ities, as freemen they will have them, if
they choose them; they will lay out their
money as they please, unless restricted by
laws founded on the true interests of the
nation.

But it may be said, that they may be
supplied from home manufactures, or from
nations in alliance with us.

The first cannot be true, as will be evi-
dent from the present state of our manu-
factures. The supply equal or bearing
any reasonable proportion to the demand,
is impossible for many, many years to
come.

As to other nations, it may fairly be
said, with regard to the supply, that
France and Holland, are the only nations
that can be contemplated. It would be
cruel in the extreme, to put France to
the test, under her present critical and
distressing situation. She has called all
her citizens into the field: If any can be
spared, it must be for the purpose of her
agriculture, or the manufacture of arms
alone. It would expose her to the charge
of inability, without giving her the
chance of a fair experiment.

Every gentleman on the floor, knows
that Holland independently considered, has
no possible way of yielding us a supply.
If she does it, it must be as a medium
between Great Britain and us: So that
directly or indirectly, we should receive
the supply from Great Britain, which
would evade the intended effect of the
measure.

The next enquiry is, how will increas-
ing the duties on our own citizens, af-
fect the government of Great Britain, so
as to accomplish the desired end?

If their manufacturers obtain their
price. If their merchants receive their
commissions, how will it affect them, that
our citizens pay high duties on the arti-
cles here, before they are consumed?—
It may be answered.

By lessening the consumption.

By increasing our own manufactures.

By encouraging other nations, to cease
a competition in our markets.

If we judge from past experience, our
habits of economy are not such, as will
produce this effect, to any considerable
purpose. Our citizens seldom refuse gra-
tifying themselves, on account of a differ-
ence of six-pence or a shilling in the yard:
If they earn their money hardily, they
will spend it at their pleasure. During
the late war we know the prices were in-
creased 100 per cent. yet neither the
obligation of law—the love of their coun-
try or even in some cases, the risque of
life will deter, from gratifying themselves
in the enjoyment of foreign manufac-
tures.

The increase of our home manufactures,
is a most desirable object, and there was
no gentleman of the committee more de-
sirous of promoting them, than he was.
But this could only be accomplished by
time. It was a progressive work, and
was now hastening to perfection, as fast
as was compatible, with a due attention to
agriculture; but no gentleman would pre-
tend to say, that even the hope of a com-
petent supply, was rational, for many
years to come; nay he verily believed,
that if all the wool of the fifteen States
was brought together, it would not af-
ford a supply of woollens for one state.
But it was proper to look to the encou-
ragement already given to our manufac-
tures.

The importation of the United States,
amounted to twenty millions of dollars;
the duties already laid, amounted to four
millions: This on an average, was 20 per
cent. This was a very serious duty indeed,
and though principally designed to raise
a revenue, yet it also acted as bounties to
our manufactures, and when added to the
freight, insurance, commissions and inter-
est paid, by the importer of foreign ma-
nufactures, every gentleman must con-
clude, that our citizens would not pati-
ently submit to greater burthens, without
the most obvious necessity. He added,
that if the specific articles referred to in
the resolutions, were individually consider-
ed, the duties would amount to about
15 per cent. when imported in foreign
bottoms; which would be found very
heavy on those articles, and sufficient to
encourage our home manufactures, con-
sistently with the ease of the citizens.

Do not these duties already bear a suffi-
cient proportion to the capitals of our
merchants? Some gentlemen have objec-
ted to the easy credit afforded our mer-
chants in Great Britain; and yet in the
same breath, are for demanding the small
capitals of their own, in duties, and re-
fuse them the advantage of foreign capi-
tals, where they can be obtained. He
confessed he was not convinced of the dan-
gers arising from public credit, which
were so warmly urged by the gentleman
from Virginia. When he looked at that
gentleman and attended to the zeal he dis-
covered, in what he thought so essential
to the welfare of his country, it afforded
an answer to every objection, so ably
supported by him. The gentleman had
acknowledged and lamented the preva-
lence of credit, and that from Great Bri-
tain; in the state he came from, he said
it universally prevailed, and had its effect
on the importing merchant: From him
to the country shop keeper, and thence
to the farmer, so that the dependence on
the merchant in Great Britain, was to be
feared through every part of the commu-
nity, and the most dangerous influence
of English politics was to be dreaded.—
But was there a state in the Union, where
the policy of Great Britain was reprobated,
more than in the state of Virginia? Was
not the conduct of that gentleman
in the present debate, as well as that of
his colleagues, full proof that the credit
he complained of did not produce the fatal
effects he feared? Was not Virginia
the largest, and if we might judge from
her visible capital, (slaves) the richest
state in the Union, and yet she had always
been in the habit of unbounded credit, in
Great Britain.

Mr. Boudinot then reminded the com-
mittee of the nature of the trade with
Great-Britain. Did the British merchant
bring his manufactures and offer them for
sale in this country? No—the American
merchant employed the merchant in Eng-
land to purchase of the manufacturers, on
a commission of 5 or 10 per cent. The
goods were exported at the risque of the
American merchant, and whether the con-
sumer paid a high or low duty on them,
on their arrival in this country, was a
matter of but secondary consideration to
the British merchant.