

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1793.

[Whole No. 430.]

FOR SALE, 1360 Acres of excellent FARMING or TOBACCO LANDS,

Lying in the county of Amherst, in the State of Virginia, on one of the principal branches of James River, within six miles of the latter, from whence it is navigable for boats of ten or twelve tons burthen.

Besides the advantages of these lands, for the farmer or cultivator of tobacco, they are supposed, from a small though successful experiment made by the late Col. Chittwell, to contain an abundance of metals, which, if not of a precious (as has been even supposed) are certainly of a very valuable kind. The better however to ascertain this fact, and place the purchaser on a safe footing, in so hazardous a business, as all those laborious researches, without the utmost certainty of an abundance of the desired ore, are supposed to be, every reasonable and necessary assistance or indulgence will be rendered those inclined to make the experiment, as well as every other necessary information given by the printer of this Gazette in Philadelphia, or

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Charlottesville, Virginia.

This day is published, by

MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, Market-street, Philadelphia,
No. V. of

Guthrie's Geography, IMPROVED,

The terms of Subscription may be seen in the proposals at large.

THIS valuable work will contain (exclusive of the maps in the London edition of 1792) maps of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, R. Island, Vermont, N. York, N. Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Switzerland, the Discoveries of Captains Cooke, and Clerke, and the countries round the North Pole.

Besides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, published since the revolution; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the division into departments; the history of Russia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invasion of Poland by Catharine; the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberless other improvements will be made in this edition.

* Subscriptions are received by the booksellers in Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleston, &c. &c.
June 5.

FOR SALE, BY

MATHEW CAREY,
At his Store, No. 118, Market-street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January, 1787, to its termination in December, 1792, in twelve volumes, price, neatly bound and lettered, nineteen dollars and one fifth.

The opinion of the President of the United States, respecting this work, is as follows:

"I believe the American Museum has met with extensive, I may say, with universal approbation from competent judges; for I am of opinion, that the work is not only eminently calculated to disseminate political, agricultural, philosophical, and other valuable information; but that it has been uniformly conducted with taste, attention, and propriety. If to these important objects be superadded the more immediate design of refusing public documents from oblivion—I will venture to pronounce, as my sentiment, that a MORE USEFUL LITERARY PLAN has NEVER BEEN UNDERTAKEN IN AMERICA, OR ONE MORE DESERVING OF PUBLIC ENCOURAGEMENT."

June 5.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his escape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eastern Mail, on the 28th day of January last: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said Thomas Sloss Gantt, and deliver him into the custody of the keeper of the said Gaol, or into the custody of either of the Marshals within the United States, so that the said Thomas Sloss Gantt may be effectually secured, and forth coming to answer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-Master General.

The following is a description of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about six feet high, stout and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when spoken to.

Wanted to complete files of this Gazette numbers 79 and 80—Six pence each will be paid by the Editor for a few of those numbers.

Albany Glass-House.

The Proprietors of the Glass-Manufacture, under the Firm of

McLALLEN, M'GREGOR and Co.

Now leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to such perfection, as will be found, on comparison, to be equal, in quality, to the best London Crown Glass.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than imported Glass, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be discontinued, in proportion as their works are extended. They propose to enlarge the scale of this business, and as the success of it will depend on the patriotic support of the public, they beg leave to solicit their friendly patronage in the pursuit of a branch which will interest every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any size, will be received at the Store of RHOODES and M'GREGOR, No. 234, Queen-street, New-York, and at the Glass Warehouse, No. 48, Market-street, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED, six smart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indentured as Apprentices, and regularly instructed in the various branches of Glass Making.

Also, three Window-Glass Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.
May 1, 1793. ep12w

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the Com'rs.

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs and assigns, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State: Provided, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen."

June 19.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

NOTWITHSTANDING there was considerable opposition to the adoption of the constitution, the measures of the new government were not only peaceably acquiesced in by the people, but the former enemies as well as the friends of the federal cause joined in rejoicing in its prosperous administration.

To revive trade and manufactures, to give a resurrection to public credit and such energy and stability to government as would be adequate to the general good of the people, were the common subjects of conversation. All men, not in office, and almost all in office, whether federal or antifederal, joined their earnest hopes and wishes for this auspicious era so important to our nation to be hastened. Accordingly, Congress made all haste to arrange the government, and to adopt the measures which would have these expected good effects. The Treasury department was arranged—not a word said against it. The petition of the public creditors was presented to the first Congress praying for the full and permanent provision of their certificates.

The Secretary was required to prepare a plan for this purpose; All America was informed of this in all the Gazettes—All America expected a just and full provision for the debt would be made at the next session of Congress. The creditors exulted in the near prospect of having justice done them. The price of certificates rose very rapidly. The people seemed to rejoice that the rife would either prevent foreigners engrossing them, or make them pay at an unusually high rate for what they might purchase. During all this period of bustle and expectation, the clamor against monied influence and a funded debt was not heard. So far as the public sense could be collected, it not only permitted but earnestly demanded the adoption of measures to place the public credit on a firm and honorable basis. Political integrity and honesty were urged as the only ground on which public faith could be securely rested. Not to be tedious on a subject which every man in America knows to be truly stated as above, it may be asserted, that the sense of the people at the time as well as the experience of the anarchy and disgrace of a feeble confederation, required such arrangements as the first Congress adopted. The report of the Secretary on the means of providing for the public credit was made to the first Congress in their second session. The candid part of our citizens may be appealed to, whether the first impressions were not remarkably favorable to that per-

sonage. Scarce was there in Congress, or out, a visible objection to standing at all. After an unanimous suspension, the attack was made on the pretence of extreme regard for the original holders. It is no secret that the object and the certain and known consequence of that scheme of discrimination was to defeat the whole provision for the debt. Yet surely those who urged the payment of six per cent to the original holders, and half to the purchasing holders by a funding system, cannot pretend to condemn at this time of day any funding whatever. It was their declared plan to fund. The majority also were for funding, though not on the idea of discriminating. Who would have thought that the party would so soon have clamoured against a funded debt, a monied influence, a Treasury department, and a dozen other topics, which it is now the canting habit of this party to censure? This, however, is the pretext, and a faction is constantly attempting to oppose and embarrass all the measures of Congress—and threatening their abolition and repeal at the next session. This short view of their proceedings will show that the opposers of the systems of public credit are not warranted in their pretences by their own conduct when those systems passed, nor by the public sentiments at that period.—They pretend to respect the sense of the people.—Yet Congress is called a bunch of knaves for obeying it. The funding of the debt was foreseen and not a corner of the union in which this expectation and the grounds of it were not made known many months before the act passed. Not a man in the woods or out of them who did not see or hear of the effects of this expected provision; for the certificates rose excessively in Sept. 1789, almost a year before the funding act passed. But when the storm of party broke forth in Congress against the Secretary's report, the holders of certificates became alarmed. Many sold out supposing that the debt would not be funded at all, and that it would run down and come to nothing, as the old continental money did. The price sunk, and while the subject remained for several months in total uncertainty, it was a game of chance whether the paper would be worth something or nothing. The Southern certificate holders sold out, it is said; and a clamor is raised against

they, the holders south of the Potowmac, have suffered loss by selling their paper. Will any candid Southern man say, the blame is justly chargeable on that act, or on the men who advocated its passage. Those men uniformly and strenuously urged its passage. The delay was not their fault, but their misfortune. The losers are to be pitied, but they must acknowledge the friends of the funding act would have prevented their loss if they could. The causes and true history of the opposition to funding need not be suggested—but they were very unlike the pretexts which have since been adopted to give a color to their party. The hypocrisy of many pretences to republican purity, simplicity and jealousy, was not then bold enough to raise its hyena cry. Time that unfolds many truths to the deceived and abused multitude makes them forget the uses to which it is to be applied. The discerning few will judge whether the party who are now moving heaven and earth against the government of our country, and whose hopes of success are chiefly placed on deceiving and enslaving—are not bound to answer for all the losses and resentments which have been the consequences of the delay of the funding law and of the gross and profligate misrepresentations which have taken place since its passage.

The following letters from La Fayette, during the first days of his captivity, are worthy of being preserved. They are copied from the (London) Star, of the 16th April; where the authenticity of them is vouched for.

NIVELLE, in the Netherlands, August 27th, 1792.

YOU must be much interested with my singular situation, and among the conjectures which your friendship formed respecting me, this certainly never could have found a place. I informed you that I would defend the constitutional throne with the same sincerity with which I combated the ancient system; and though the republican faction would have given me any terms to change my conduct, I never wished to have any communication with them. My conduct in the Assembly, by uniting against the villains a majority of two thirds, was about to strengthen the political machine a little, when the horrid crisis of the 10th of August overturned every-

thing. I found in the constitution, as well as in my own indignation, and the interest of my country, every possible reason for resisting that rebellion, contrary to all the principles and to all the laws. The department of Ardennes, in which I was, the municipality of Sedan, all the citizens of which are excellent, and a part of my troops, were the first means of resistance which I employed. Three commissioners of the Assembly, among whom was Kerfaint, have been arrested amidst the acclamations of all Sedan, and confined in the castle, from which they beheld the National guard and the troops renew, before the municipality, the civic oath to the nation, to the law, and to the king. A courier from M. Claviere, came to me with a passport, from which the name of the king had been erased. I sent him to prison. The longer corresponded but with the directory of the Department of the Ardennes.

Until liberty shall be restored to the king, and to the national Assembly, whom I consider as also in a state of captivity, I proposed to the other departments a coalition, and a kind of small congress, which should act in the name of the king, until the executive power should be restored to him, so that the suspension might be declared by a respectable majority of the kingdom to be a criminal act, to which France would not submit: But what can the most energetic efforts avail when terror reigns every where? The departments were slow in declaring themselves.—Besides, the administrators were expelled. Several

which I myself often exclaimed, were exposed to view with success; and the capital gave an example of timidity which was too much followed. Dillon, with the whole left wing of my army, from Dunkirk to Maubeuge, yielded to the commissioners, and did not even send me the troops which I requested from him, and on whom I most depended. Luckner assisted in the sitting at Metz, in which the suspension of the king was accepted by the municipal and administrative bodies, who were ready to die with fear, as well as their general. Behold then, all the civil surrounding authorities, and all the troops, except the main body of the army immediately with me, bend under the yoke! Several of my régiments had been seduced; and among others, I shall mention only one of the infernal manœuvres employed, which was to enlist in the country, and to send me as recruits the ablest disorganizers.

The artillery of suspension, decrees of accusation, and in short, every thing which could destroy confidence, was about to be hurled against me, I had still some good regiments and a great number of officers. I wished to shut myself up in some strong place, and to erect there towards and against all, the constitutional standard; but it was presented to me, that being surrounded at the same time by the combined powers, and the power of the Jacobins, I should, by resisting, only shed to no purpose the blood of my friends, expose myself, and perhaps cause the King, his family, my own, as well as all the persons known to be attached to me, to be assassinated. During this time the commissioners, who were prisoners, requested me to grant them a conference, which, they said, would settle every thing. It was in my power, they said, (a la Columbe) to be the first man in the world. I readily believe, that by forgetting their crimes, by sacrificing the king,