## A D D R E S S

TO THE CITIZENS OF WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES.

#### REVENUE LAW.

BY JOHN NEVILLE, INSPECTOR OF THE REVENUE, SURVEY No. 4, DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow-Crizens of the Counties of Westmoreland,
Washington, Fayette and Alleghany,

It is with particular regret I perceive, that my acceptance of the office I now hold under the United States, has not the approbation of a considerable proportion of you. It is with still more regret I find that a very important law of the sederal government is an object of dislike and opposition with the same persons, who disapprove the part I have taken towards its execution. It, in so great a public concern, I permit myself to mingle any personal considerations, you will, I hope, attribute it to no other motive than my sincere anxiety to preserve your esteem. If any part of my conduct in life has afforded you proof of my being actuated by patriotism and public spirit, you will do me the justice to believe, that, in accepting the office which displeases you, I yielded to my convictions of the utility and necessity of the law, and to a sense of duty. It any part of youhave ever had evidence and to a sense of duty. If any part of you have ever had evidence of my regard to their particular interest and welfare that part will, I trust, believe me, when I assure them, that the same regard for their interest, that an unseigned solicitude for their welfare, has no small share in distating the observations which I shall submit in this address to their consideration, and which I exhoit them, as they tender the good of their country, and their own particular good, to weigh with coolues and seriousness.

as they tender the good of their country, and their own particular good, to weigh with coolnels and leriousnels.

Fellow-Citizens,

The law you complain of is a clear exercise of a constitutional power, delegated by the people of the United States to their representatives in Congrels. It is a power granted, not by implication, but by express words. The 8th section of the first article of the tederal constitution lays, "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises." The right, indeed, is not called in question, but objections have been made to the exercise of it. In passing the law, therefore, there was no usurpation of power, no invasion of the rights of the States or of the citizens; nothing more than the exercise of a discretion, constitutionally and clearly vested in the representatives of the UNION. Since the passing of the act no State legislature has intimated a disapprobation of it. 'Tis true that one branch of the legislature of Pennsylvania, during the readings of the bill in Congress, expressed their distinct of it; but the other branch also freely chosen by the people disagreed to the resolutions. It would not be unbecoming in us, as citizens of this State, to remember that our assembly once enacted an excise law, authorising the forcible entry of dwelling houses even in the night, and that there existed at the time of the late discussions in our legislature, an equal excise on home made spirits, which being no higher on the strongest rum and brandy than on our grain and fruit siquors, must be consessed to have been much less tavorable to agriculture than the present law.

I stater myself, I should not be one of the first to recommend to my fellow citizens an acquiescence in any attacks upon their rights, a submission to any assumption of unconstitutional power on the part of their government, or an implicit deference to the opinion of rulers. But, when a law has been enacted by the

If flatter myself, I should not be one of the first to recommend to my fellow citizens an aequiescence in any attacks upon their rights, a submission to any assumption of unconstitutional power on the part of their government, or an implicit deference to the opinion of rulers. But, when a law has been enacted by the legislature of a country, after long, repeated, and mature deliberation; when its constitutionality is not even pretended to be drawn into question, when its expediency only is disputed, it appears to me that there are some reasonable presumptions in favor of the propriety of the law, which ought to have great weight with prudent and good citizens.

It is a natural presumption for instance, that the representatives of the people of the United States must be better acquainted with what will promote the best interest and greatest convenience of the whole, than the inhabitants of any small portion of the union; and it is evident that the laws of the union ought to be accommodated to that rule, and cannot in every instance operate alike upon the wishes, and interests, real or supposed, of every part. Some laws will best sait some parts, other laws will best fait to ther parts of the great family; and in the course of things the advantages and disadvantages will be equalized as nearly as the impersection of human affairs will permit; each part finding its particular happiness in the order and prosperity of the whole. This observation applies as well to the laws of a particular State, as to those of the United States. It is, generally speaking, impossible, that any law can affect all the parts of a community exactly alike; and it will be highly fatisfactory, if the operation of all the laws should be so happily devised, as to draw the public revenues with equality from the whole of the people.

If, then, Congress, the members of which body come from every part of the union, are likely to be better acquainted than you are, with the interest and convenience of the whole, is it not more probable that they ha

But I will affirm, that it no where else wears a serious aspect; that, in proportion as the law is explained and understood, its justice and policy are admitted, that the principal part of those, upon whom it immediately operates, in the greatest part of the United States, are convinced of the necessity and propriety of the tax; at most only desiring some alterations in the details; and that the great body of the people of the United States concur in the opinion. This information I derive from unquestionable authority, and I piedge myself to you for the truth of it. It may be truly said too, that all mankind have considered distilled spirits as fit objects of taxation, for we know not of any country, which has not laid internal and import duties on them.

But general presumption and suggestions at this kind are not

But general presumption and suggestions of this kind are not the only lights you have to guide you. There are well known facts and circumftances which afford you a better rule of judging. You have only to exercise your own understandings impartia to think for yourselves firmly and cooly, and you will easily discover the path of your interest and duty

ou are well aware that a very confiderable debt was contracted for the defence of the country during the late war. Official flatements which have been made public, flew, that the amount of the debt, principal and interest, including the sums owing by the States individually, which have been assumed by Congress,

the States individually, which have been assumed by Congress, was at the commencement of the operations of the present sederal government, about seventy-fix millions of dollars. Of this amount a considerable part was due to foreign nations.

To make an equitable provision for this debt, you must be sensible, could not but require a respectable revenue; all the late. State impost and 200,000 dollars of taxes having been applied to our part of it, by the legislature of Pennsylvania before the establishment of the sederal government. If an our part of its but biffiment of the federal government. I fay our part of it; but this was exclusive of the foreign debt.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Bank of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th instant.

Transfers of the subscriptions to the stock of said Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th instant, deposits will be received, and on

Tuesday the 20th instant, discounts may be made.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier. All Bills or Notes offered for Discount shall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wednesdays, the Discount shall be settled on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and shall be made known the

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,

next fucceeding days.

DECEMBER 5, 1791. HAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, confissing of Specie which will be due on the several Shares on the first Monday of January next, may be made at the respective Banks of Massachnsetts and New-York.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of such payment, shall, on or before the first Monday in January next, exhibit to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate signed by the Cashier of the Bank into which such payment shall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore established to the contrary notwithstanding

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

#### Bank of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 1791.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK of the UNITED STATSE are hereby informed, that according to the flatute of incorporation, a general cledion for twenty-five DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the fecond day 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 fame place, on Tuesday the third day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article of Statute of Incorporation.

"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." [ept]

## American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their Lead-Warehouse, two doors fouth of Walnut-fireet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for fale, a general affortment of SHOT of all fizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, fober, Labouring Men, at the faid Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Mestrs. Moses Austin & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

#### IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c. Of the first quality-by retail,

No. 19, Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

#### JOHN PINTARD, SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER, PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission, at the following rates:

N the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per On ditto at private sale or purchase, one-half per cent.

Receiving interest at the Loan-Office, one per cent. on the amount of the interest.

For making transfers at ditto, feventy-five cents per transfer. Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality fidelity and dispatch. His long experience and extensive dealings in the public stocks, together with a well established correspondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers

JOHN PINTARD, New-York, No. 57, King-Street.

October 15, 1791,

### PUBLIC SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by SAMUEL ANDERSON, Chefnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

In the Prefs, and speedily will be published, HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS;

Confisting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic Documents, tending to elucidate the HISTORY of AMERICA, and particularly of the UNITED STATES.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A.M.

\*\* The price to Subferibers will be a Dollar for each Number, containing 160 large quarto pages; or Four Dollars and a Quarter for each Volume in Boards; to be paid as follows, viz. the first and second Numbers, or Volumes, to be paid for on delivery of the first; and each subsequent one (except the last) at the time of

Subscriptions will be received, in this city, by Thomas Dosson, and Hazard & Addoms, (who will exhibit frecimens of the work) and in other places by the principal Booksellers there.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1701.

G The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.

## GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF, A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will dispose of by the pipe, hogshead or

quarter calk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.
Old Sherry WINE of the first quality, by the hogshead or quarter cask.

Three and 4 years old Lifbon WINE, of a superior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter cask, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger

A few quarter chefts of first quality Hyson TEA.
He has just received by the Pigou, Loxiey, master, from London,
a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few hoxes of Irish LINENS, low priced and well afforted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and some GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermacen CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality. He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conflant supply of First Quality Madeira

and Lilbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be affured of being well ferred.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undressed HAND-SPIKES. He is purchasing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the highest price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, just received, and to be disposed of. Philadelphia, November 16, 1791.

# BY JOHN CAREY, A COLLECTION OF Scarce and Valuable

BOOKS,

Which may be seen every day, until five o'clock, p. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenopion, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozoulus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps,
Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicæ, &c.
Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and
Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ais Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.
Ostavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus,
Theophrasus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, various editions of Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plaurios, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Ausonius, Bucharan,
Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist.
August. Scriptores, English and French Translations of some of the
Classics, a great variety of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

Gentley, October 21.

Market-ftreet, or of October 31. JOHN CAREY. (eptf.)

#### Thirty Dollars Reward. RUN AWAY, fome time in August 1789, a yellow NECRO.

RUN AWAY, fome time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of Nathaniel Wickliff, deceased—about forty-sive years of age, about five seet eight or nine inches high, pretty well set, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his sectand ancles—by trade a bricklayer, some mason and plasterer. He is a very handy sellow as a house-waiter, and is sonn of such business. He is a great distembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped so long that no description of his present clothing can be given. It is supposed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person that will secure faid Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber may get him again; and reasonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. John Kinchelor, by to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791.

The First and Second Volumes of the
HISTORY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE,
(To which is prefixed an accurate Map of the State)

By the Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP,

Are ready for Delivery to Subferibers—who may receive their
Books on application to HAZARD & ADDOMS, at the
Corner of Chefnut and Third Streets.

B.T. The showe two volumes contain the political history of the

The above two volumes contain the political history of the State, from its first settlement to the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States;—the third, containing a geographical description of the State, sketches of its natural history, &c. is

in the press.

\*\* A few copies of t

November 5, 1791. A few copies of the first two volumes for fale-price 20f.

# HOLY BIBLE .-- Royal Quarto.

R. THOMAS, of Worcester. Massachusetts, most respectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the
Old and New Testaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the
HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finished with all the dispatch the nature of the work will admit.
Such Gentlemen as hold Subscription Papers, he begs will
return them to him at Worcester, or to him and Company at Beston,
he the left day of November next, and as much some as they con-

by the last day of November next, and as much sooner as they con-

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, elergymen and others, and has met with their highest approbation; both as to the execution of the printing, its correctness, and its cheapnels compared with English copies of the same fize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expensive undertaking, is carried on folcly at his own coft, he is led to hope that all those who wish to possess a large Family Bible, will so far encourage this

laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the subscription. Worcester, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 10 to 31, both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled, "Correspondence Nationale."

From No. 1 to No. 10, have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriolic, may be surnished with the numbers as they arrive by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.

The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.