

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 2, of Vol. IV.]

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1792.

[Whole No. 324.]

WHEREAS it appears, by the proceedings in a certain cause now depending in the High Court of Chancery in England, wherein William Webb is the plaintiff, and John Parker (the executor of Thomas Bradley, deceased) is the defendant—that HENRY WEBB was put out apprentice by the Greenwich School, for the sea service, in or about the year 1775, and who was then of the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and failed from England in the year 1776, to some part of North-America, in the ship or vessel called the Artemissa, Captain Lewellyn, formerly a Spanish Trader, and at that time a Navy Victualler or Transport, in his Majesty's service. And whereas it appears that the said Henry Webb deserted and run away from the said ship or vessel, and entered on board a certain privateer or vessel, called the Revenge, or Vengeance Privateer, of which one John Dean was then master or commander, then lying in New-York, in North-America; and that the said Vengeance Privateer, on or about the 5th of November, 1779, failed from New-York foreward to Savannah, and arrived at such last mentioned place in or about the month of March, 1780, and failed from thence in the said month of March, or in the month of April following, to some port or place in America, but to what port or place is not known; and that in the month of May, 1780, the said ship or vessel was seen at Barbadoes, in the West-Indies, but the said Henry Webb hath not since been heard of, and is supposed to be dead, it having been reported that the Tender belonging to the said ship or vessel called the Vengeance, which ship was then commanded by Captain Knowles, with a number of her men, to the amount of 20, or thereabout (and among whom the said Henry Webb is supposed to be one) were taken by the enemy, and carried into Philadelphia.

NOW, in pursuance of an order made in the said cause, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1790, any person or persons who can give any account or information touching the said Henry Webb, or of the said ship Vengeance, or whether the said Henry Webb is living or dead, and if dead, when and where he died, are required to give such account or information to WILLIAM WELLS PEPYS, Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers, in Symonds-Inn, Chancery-Lane, London, on or before the 6th day of November, 1792—and such person or persons will be rewarded for their trouble by applying to Mr. SAMUEL NAYLOR, the solicitor in the cause, at No. 4, Great Newport-Street, London; or to the Rev. JOHN STANFORD, No. 46, William-Street, New-York; or to JOHN PRETTYJOHN, Esq. Bridge-Town, Barbadoes.

(3w1aw)

W. W. PEPYS.

THE following sections of the act entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned, are republished for the information of all persons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) shall be possessed of

WINE S.

"Sect. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the said last day of June next, shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port where the same shall be landed, and for that purpose, every permit for landing any Wines, which shall be granted by a Collector, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said Wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such Wines, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same whereforever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package, containing Wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized, and the want of such marks and certificates shall be presumptive evidence, that such Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall have in his or her possession, Wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at some office of inspection in the city, town or county where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes and other packages containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection, at whose office such entry may be made, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the Wines so reported, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong. the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and

shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package containing such Wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have Wines in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and the Wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited."

(ept29)

WM. CLELAND, BOSTON,

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BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1.

(ep1m & 1aw2m)

FROM THE MARYLAND HERALD.

HOPE.

THO' Celia, the clouds of adversity frown
And deaden the spirit that leads us to fame—
Tho' reason may prompt us the plan to disown
And despair be at hand to extinguish the flame—
Yet nature persists; and attach'd to her views,
She disdains to forego what has charm'd her so long;

Where the object forbids, she the image pursues,
And Hope still attends to conduct us along.

Thus pleas'd by those beauties which taught me to sigh,
And enamour'd of smiles that affect my heart;

'Twas in vain that reflection her strength would apply,
Tho' Celia, with coldness, had bade me depart;

Tho' her frowns shou'd command all my sorrows to flow,
And my pleasures be chang'd into anguish and care;

Still fancy will raise the dark curtains of woe,
And faithfully brighten the source of my tears.

Yet tell me, my fair, is thy nature at ease,
When thy smiles have deserted their charming domain—

When pity forsakes thee and scorns to appease
Thy honest Amyntor, ah! pleading in vain?

Then banish thy triumph and banish its pride
And all the allurements that vanity charm:

Advise with thine heart—to that heart are allied
A goodness to sooth it—a friendship to warm.

That goodness will learn thee to feel for my woes,
And heal the sad pains which imbibiter my rest:

And friendship, more kindly imprel'd with my vows,
Will cherish a passion so frankly confess:

Then goodness and friendship uniting in zeal,
And kindling the bosom by which they are own'd,

Thy heart will subdue and its softness reveal;
And thus shall my love with its wishes be crown'd.

Then Hope must remain—'tis cemented with love—
And still shall that passion its triumph maintain:

I swear from my breast it can never remove,
While goodness and friendship shall rivet the chain.

And despair now rejected shall loosen its thorn;
Nor e'er can my quiet its tortures annoy,

While beams of compassion thine eyes can adorn,
Or while thy sweet bosom can heave with a sigh.

May nature and art then assist me to please
And gain for my bosom the raptures of love!

May Venus instruct me some moment to seize
When I find with my Celia the heart of her dove!

To be blest'd, is to blefs, to be happy, be kind,
To love—is to feel for such sorrows as mine:

Be kind, then, be happy, let love be combin'd—
And the morn of my bliss shall apprise thee of thine.

AMYNTOR.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Having lately had a conversation with a friend, who has travelled in Europe, and made a great many observations on men and governments, I have thought his sentiments, on the present temper of American parties, proper to be known. I have endeavoured to express the substance of them in the following remarks.

FACTIONS are almost harmless in England—and as our language is the same, and our form of government nearly similar, we are apt to conclude that factions will be harmless also in this country. A great many persons seem to like the bustle of wrangling parties, and the Printers think their Gazettes insipid, and in danger of losing custom, if they refuse to mix a portion of gall with their ink. They sometimes want sprightliness, they are often barren of information—but their readers do not say that they are too milky. Accordingly we see the government bespattered, and the heads of departments, and members of Congress, blackened; and all the arts of insinuation and deception put in practice, to make the people as angry as the writers seem to be.

We are told that the measures of government have done but little good, and that little was

not intended—that, however, they have done infinite mischief, which was intended, and is a part of a plan of iniquity contrived by those who administer the offices of the government. This evil, they tell us, is still spreading, and will be fatal to the property, rights and liberty of the many, in order by their plunder to aggrandize the few. That all these consequences are the more to be dreaded, and are the more certain, as the country is too extensive to be subject to one free government, and the constitution has not made a proper definition and a due separation of its powers. Let any man read the newspapers which have been published for some time past, and judge what consequences the writers must intend to have drawn from their premises, and what is the tendency of the opinions they propagate so industriously. Doubtless these writers wish to persuade the people that what they tell them is true—and if the people can be brought fully to believe them—if they can see the government and its officers in as odious a light as they are exhibited, the event is inevitable. The people having all power in their hands, will certainly use it to destroy a government that will destroy them, and which they are told has already made great progress in the work.

Inflammatory addresses to the passions of men have a tendency to create disturbances and convulsions in all countries—but they are peculiarly alarming in our country from the nature of our government, and the temper of our citizens.

In England, we see, the most threatening appearances have not been followed by civil war, although from time to time it has been generally thought inevitable: but England is an island; the sea like a band presses the State together and keeps it from breaking to pieces; foreign enemies, stronger than itself are feared sufficiently to keep the sense of national union always strong. A King at the head of the force of the nation, and to whom all men of property cling with a conscientiousness that all property will be set afloat with the government, is able to crush the first rising against the laws. There is no legislative assembly, subordinate to the Parliament analogous to our State governments, to collect the discontented together and to enable them to wield the lawful authority of a district against the whole of the nation. More than all, habit has moulded them into one indivisible nation, and has given a sanctity to the laws and constitution which no party man can invade without shocking all his adherents.

Prosperous as our country is, and free and enlightened as our citizens are beyond the rest of mankind, we are so newly moulded together, we have so little to fear from other nations, and the sources of discontent and division are so fruitful and various, that the love of good order cannot be too sedulously cultivated. The government being the work of the people themselves, and being their only security for the preservation of liberty, should be viewed with affection and supported with vigilance and care. It should be well watched, it is true, and if bad men gain an election, the only and proper reformation is to chuse better men in their places. But let the friends of the union—let those who abhor civil strife look to it, lest while they are unmindful of the turbulent and destructive designs of the enemies of the constitution, a few million of the uncontradicted falsehoods which are spread about should have poisoned the minds of the people—like the eggs of the insect tribe they are deposited in every lurking place, to remain inactive till the first season of fermentation shall hatch a venomous and loathsome race to canker and devour the fair fruits of which we already see the blossoms.

Our government is too new, and too feeble, and its powers too much divided with the State governments to bear the convulsions of vindictive factions. Perhaps there is no class of men who are more interested in the preservation of the present constitution than the Printers—their business has grown and is growing surprisingly; yet although full of federalism, zeal and intelligence, it is painful to see that they seem generally disposed to prefer the publication of such pieces as are unfriendly to the national authority. What is this owing to? Surely not to the desire of prostrating the government. Generally speaking, they are principled against the schemes of those who are laboring to subvert the union: for the successful progress of their art depends on a free, firm government, and internal tranquility, more perhaps than any other business whatever: The cause is to be sought in another quarter; the blame of men and measures falls better than praise; and, as a newspaper is supported by curiosity, it may be doubted whether the exclusion of such incendiary publications would not injure the circulation of the newspaper. Accordingly, we see that in every country the newspapers are almost exclusively in the hands of those who complain of the administration. Let the printers go on and publish—let the public hear all that the most angry man has to say: But let the printers observe that they ought to publish the other side of the question also; that they ought to let the answer follow the charge, and that they are not bound as good citizens to publish and republish the falsest and foulest slanders of the principles of the constitution, and of the men who exercise its powers.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS on the STATE of the UNION.

Concerning the manufactures of the United States.

IN pursuing the consideration of American manufactures as beneficial and necessary to the southern states, it will be useful to take a cursory view of the indications of attachment and disposition to them, which are discoverable in that quarter.

Virginia appears to be making a greater progress in merchant mills than any state in the union, though some are yet far before her in those beneficial works. Maryland and Delaware which are in the southern moiety, are second only to Pennsylvania in this branch. There is little doubt that more pig and bar iron is made to the southward of Pennsylvania, than to the northward of it. A lead mine has been opened in Virginia, which is extending its supplies through the union, and promises fair to be commensurate with the present demand: and there is one, which is now worked, in the territory south of the Ohio. But no lead mines are in considerable operation in the states north or east of Virginia, though a small beginning upon one in the western parts of Pennsylvania is made. An association in Virginia, another in the territory south of the Ohio, and a company in the western district of South-Carolina, have provided themselves with carding and spinning machinery on the British plan, to manufacture their native cotton. The planters in the southern states raise quantities of this raw material, unthought of before the war, and until the difficulties of the subject of manufactures, which took place after the treaty of peace. The family manufactures in cotton are much greater in the four southernmost states, than in the four eastern states. There are not wanting considerable numbers of sheep in the five southern states, yet by the two returns of exports, it appears that no wool has been sent from thence to foreign markets. It has been common to receive wool in Pennsylvania from the eastern states, though they manufacture so much, but it is not known that any is ever received there for sale from the southern states. Wool has been transported to Salem in North-Carolina, and to Winchester in Virginia, from the city of Philadelphia, for the hat manufactory.

There has been full as great a current of emigration of flour millers, blacksmiths, tanners, hatters, cabinet-makers, distillers, coopers, &c. to the southern states from those north of them, in proportion to numbers as of farmers; so that the workshops of the middle and northern states yield a double benefit to their fellow-citizens in the south, in supplying them with manufactures, and artizans.

There is greater variety in distillation in the four southern states than in the four eastern—that is, the manufactory is established on a broader basis. It is also more certain in the south than in the north. In the latter, molasses is the principal ingredient, and being from an external source, may be lost to the eastern distillers. Their manufactory is even now at hazard, unless they resort to the grain of the country to the southward of them. But in the southern states they manufacture spirits from molasses, peaches, apples, several kinds of grain, and probably will, as their country is cleared, extend it to the grape. This has been tried with success in the experimental way, at Gallipolis, near the Scioto.

The legislature of North-Carolina made a loan of money since the late war, to assist the introduction of the paper manufactory.

An association, containing forty of the most respectable planters and farmers, in the western district of South-Carolina, has been established within a few years for the promotion of manufactures, and agriculture. A subscription to the amount of about 25,000 dollars has been made in the territory south of the Ohio, for the purpose of carrying on the cotton manufactory. An indication of zeal not equalled in any middle or northern state, considering that the whole population of the government is 35,000 whites, and 5,000 blacks.

The preparation of tar, pitch, turpentine, spirits of turpentine, and rosin, in North-Carolina and its vicinity, may be deemed a manufactory as justly as the making of linseed oil, potash, or ordinary tanning. A very small quantity indeed, of these articles, will be made in the states north of Virginia, because nature forbids; but they will, from obvious reasons, increase in the south.

During the existence of the state impost laws, two of the southern states (Maryland and Virginia) imposed extra tonnage, not only upon foreign ships, but upon those of the other states, by which they evinced a strong disposition to encourage the manufactory of ships. The same two states laid duties on the importation of spirits manufactured in the other parts of the union.

The state of Maryland imposed considerable protecting duties to encourage their own manufactures. The legislature of Maryland have encouraged the glass manufactory in that state by a considerable loan. That of Virginia passed a special act since the peace, to encourage the manufactory of snuff and tobacco.

There are more factories of cordage and cables in two of the southern states, Maryland and Vir-