

J. Rogers, Bowling Green

Who's Who

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 65, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1792.

[Whole No. 325.]

WM. CLELAND, BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States; BANK STOCK, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DELIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

THE following sections of the act entitled, "An act for raising a farther 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.

Sec. 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 wherever 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."

Sec. 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, quantities 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."

With the subscribers, weavers of the city of Philadelphia, attended this day, Thursday May 24th, at Mr. PEARCE'S COTTON MANUFACTORY, No. 13, Penn-street, to view his machinery; most of us are Europeans, and do all agree, that his abilities in mechanism are superior to any we ever saw, especially in his double loom, in which one man can weave two pieces at the same time, 42 inches wide, with equal facility to one piece in the common loom; this useful loom, when examined, appears simple, the art of working it soon attained, and the extra expense very small; his machines for carding and roping are excellent; and all the rest of the utensils prepared for the business are contrived with great judgment, the whole of which we hope will soon come into general use, and be found of great utility in the United States.

- George Storey, William Wadsworth, Francis Storey, John Kelly, Hercules O'Connor, John Fletcher, David Nanier, Allen M'Coy, William Waddle, Thomas Robison, John Maxwell, Isaac Reighly, James Darragh,

* * * The above being intended for a public good, it is requested the Printers of newspapers will insert it throughout the United States.

NEWSPAPERS.

To give facility to the conveyance of Newspapers agreeably to the law of the United States, the Post-master General proposes—

1st. THAT all newspapers to be conveyed by post, being marked, as usual, with the names of the persons to whom they are to be delivered, should, by the respective Printers, be formed into convenient packages; each package to be under cover (open at one end as the law directs) and addressed to the proper Post-Master, by whom its contents are to be delivered. That on such cover, the Printer mark distinctly, the number of newspapers contained within it, for Printers of newspapers and for Subscribers.

2d. For the accommodation of Subscribers living remote from Post-Offices, their newspapers may be formed into other covered packages, marked with the number of papers they respectively contain, and directed to be delivered at noted taverns, or other convenient stands on the post-roads.—Such packages being also addressed to the nearest Post-masters, short of the places of their final destination, shall be conveyed in the mail, and be by such Post-masters delivered to the mail carriers to be lodged as they pass at the stands here referred to. But as the Post-masters are responsible for the packages of all newspapers by them delivered, such subscribers must either pay the postage in advance, or make engagements to the satisfaction of the post-masters respectively for the payment thereof, monthly or quarterly, as they may agree.

3d. It is desirable that such newspapers as are to be conveyed in the mail should be dried—This will reduce their weight about one third; and at the same time secure their delivery in good order—news-papers put up damp from the press, often get injured in the carriage, their covers are worn off, and their directions rendered illegible.

4th. These modes of conveying newspapers are proposed as the most eligible which at present occur.—If others more convenient should be devised, they will be readily adopted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, General Post-Office, Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A WRITER in a late Wilmington paper, in some strictures on the new proposed Constitution for the State of Delaware, reprobates the article which renders the Clergy ineligible to seats in the Legislature—this he considers as a violation of equal rights, as degrading that order of men to the condition of slaves, and the offspring of slaves. In answer to these remarks, a writer in the same paper observes—"If there exists a class of men among us who by the influence of their profession, or by any other influence, except that of talents and virtue, could gain seats in the Legislature, such class of men should be excluded: Is there no danger to be apprehended from eloquent and crafty Priests? Could not such command all the votes and all the influence of their congregations? The sword of religious discord, which has destroyed more than plague, pestilence and famine, has lost its edge in these states. We have seen in a public procession, Christian Ministers of different denominations walking arm in arm with a Rabbi of the Jews. But is there no danger of fomenting fresh religious dissensions, by exciting in the laity of different denominations, a conceit for the carrying of their respective Priests? Or is there no danger that such conceits would be excited?"

On which a correspondent remarks—That the reasoning contained in the above quotation, is subversive of every principle of right, justice and freedom. To point out, and stigmatize any class or profession of citizens, by disqualifying distinctions, is clearly an invasion of indefeasible rights; to deprive them of their rank in society, antecedent to any act by which they have incurred punishment, is unjust; and a community to hold a perpetual proscription over the heads of a particular body of men, is an outrage against liberty that every one possessing a particle of benevolence must revolt at.

But why talk of "eloquent and crafty Priests"—are there not eloquent and crafty Lawyers, Merchants, Physicians, Farmers and others?—"Gunning and crafty" are convertible terms, sometimes meaning one thing, and sometimes another. In Merchants, Lawyers, Farmers, &c. they signify address and sound reasoning—but applied to the Clergy, they always have a wicked meaning. An implacable spirit towards the Clergy, has been discovered in many recent publications—for what good reason does not appear. Certain it is that no description of persons have shown themselves greater friends to liberty and the independence of the United States, than the Clergy. But there are some individuals who come in among us, who are for the negation of the rights of man, that they wish to deprive the people of the right of thinking and judging for themselves. Their declaimers for the people, are for taking the people under their own guardianship—and to prevent the people from being imposed on by craft and cunning, they would deprive them of the right of electing those whom the people may suppose the best qualified to promote their interest.—It would be just as wise to prohibit the people from electing any man who wears a black coat, or a wig, as to exclude the Clergy from the Legislatures in this country; where the clerical profession boasts of no legal and exclusive privileges, and where it can never be made an engine of, unless by unjust proscriptions clergyman should be compelled to form combinations in their own defence.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.

Concerning the manufactures of the United States.

(CONTINUED.)

IT is an obvious truth, that every thing is more valuable in proportion to the number and extent of its uses, or the purposes to which it can be advantageously applied. Flax, hemp, wool, silk, cotton, indigo, tobacco, hides, iron, wood, grain, and cattle, are valuable, where they are wanted merely as exports; but they manifestly acquire a new value, when wanted to employ, accommodate or nourish manufactures. In places from whence those articles cannot be exported, without a great expense of transportation, it is very desirable to give them this second use: but in situations too interior to be affected by the demand for exportation, and where of course they are not required for the purposes of external commerce, this new use must be created for them, or they will not be produced, and agriculture will consequently languish. This view of the subject suggests the indispensable necessity of manufactures to the prosperity of the interior and western country as before intimated. Nor will these ideas appear on examination, to be merely plausible conjectures. They are no less supported by the state of things, than by probability and reason. The towns of Washington, Pittsburgh, Bedford, & Huntingdon, in Pennsylvania, (the nearest of which is 150 miles from a sea-port, exhibit the strongest proofs, that manufactures are the best support of the interior landed interest, and are necessary at once to the accommodation and prosperity of the cultivators of the middle and western country. The following table contains an account of the population of those villages, which is not exaggerated.

Information through several channels, affords the greatest reason to believe, that the interior of Frederick and Elizabeth towns in Maryland, Stanton in Virginia, Lexington in Kentucky, and other towns in the southern states, would prove on examination, similar to those of Pennsylvania, and that the improvements in necessary manufactures are as visible and as rapid, as those in agriculture."

The reflections arising from these facts are highly satisfactory, and as they open new and extended views of the resources and capacities of the United States, they must increase the prevalent disposition of the people to improve the interior economy of our country. It is devoutly hoped that they may also contribute to remove the apprehensions of our southern and western fellow citizens, in regard to unjust sacrifices of their interests to those of their brethren in other quarters, and that they may lead to such further examinations as will finally evince those direct and indirect benefits from American manufactures, which are sincerely believed to pervade the whole union.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTE.

The following account of the size and of the manufactures of Winchester, in Virginia, is furnished by a person lately a resident in that place. It appears to exceed the towns of Pennsylvania in the proportion of manufactures.

There are about two hundred houses in Winchester. Provisions and wood are low. There are four or five tan yards. The demand for leather is so great, that it is generally sold unfit for use. One rope yard carried on extensively. One or two coachmakers. Few carriages are used, the country being stony and hilly. The bakers and distillers brew now and then. There are three or four distilleries in town. In the neighbourhood there are many. There are also several oil mills in the neighbourhood. The price of flaxseed is 2s. and 2sb per bushel, Virginia money. Gristmills are numerous in the neighbourhood; and teams are constantly employed in the transportation of flour to Alexandria: distant eighty miles: carriage 1 1/2 dollar per barrel.

One copper smith, who carries on his business very extensively. Three tin plate workers. Eight or ten hatters. Wool hats, of Winchester make, are in much repute, and are vended in large quantities. Price eleven dollars per dozen. Single hat, one dollar.

Note. Wool is one third of a dollar per lb. and is often ordered up from Philadelphia by the Winchester hatters. Twelve or fifteen saddlers. Note. This manufacture, as well as the hating, is in a flourishing condition, and carried on very extensively. Five or six blacksmiths—one employed in plating saddle trees. Three or four wheelwrights. Eight or ten tailors. Eight or nine shoemakers. Four or five weavers. Two spinning wheel makers. Three or four saddle tree makers.

EXTRACT.

GRATITUDE is the growth of a worthy and stily tempered mind, and always takes root in a well disposed heart. One who is inspired with religious gratitude is indeed satisfied with all the dispensations of heaven; but receives with peculiar sensibility every favour, and looks upon it as a new demand upon him for some suitable returns. The regularity, the pleasure, the cheerfulness, the grateful emotions and affections of a rectified heart, are a counterpart to the beauties of creation, and of the wise and beneficent administrations of the universal Governor. To be excited to thankfulness and obedience by the propriety, beauty, and beneficence of God's works, is the characteristic of a truly great and pious mind, and as highly embellishes the man, as blossoms, fruits and verdure beautify the seasons.

The population of Washington is unknown but it is less than that of Pittsburgh.

It appears from this table, that in those country towns (or seats of justice) in the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania, the necessity for manufactures has occasioned a little congregation of artizans, in the proportion of twenty-seven parts in one hundred, of the whole village in the smallest instance, and in the proportion of thirty-seven parts in one hundred, in the largest. The town of Washington, which is the most remote, and is beyond the Ohio, has been created since the late war. Its distance is about 300 miles west of Philadelphia. The variety of its manufactures is striking, and it may be safely affirmed, that at the seats of justice, in the counties of Delaware, Bucks, Chester and Montgomery, which are nearest to Philadelphia, as great a number of manufacturers, in proportion to their respective population, does not exist, though the family manufactures are more considerable in these, and though they have numerous tanneries, iron works, powder mills, paper mills, blacksmiths, hatters, shoemakers, weavers, and other valuable workmen, in their villages and scattered throughout their populous townships. This, however, is the case, in some degree, likewise in the townships of the western scene above described.

In the midland counties of Pennsylvania, manufactures have resulted from a flourishing agriculture, and, immediately on their birth, have contributed to the prosperity of the cultivators. The borough of Lancaster, which is the largest inland town in the United States, is sixty-six miles from a seaport, and ten from any practised boat navigation. The number of families was in 1786, about 700, of whom 234 were manufacturers. The following is the list of them. Fourteen hatters, thirty-six shoemakers, four tanners, seventeen saddlers, twenty-five tailors, twenty-five weavers of woollen, linen, and cottoncloth, three stocking weavers, twenty-five

	Washington.	Pittsburg.	Bedford.	Huntington.
Clock and watchmakers,	1	1	1	
Silver smiths,	1			
Coopers,	1	2	1	
Skin-dressers & breeches makers,	1	1		
Tanners and curriers,	1	2	2	
Tailors,	2	2	3	
Cabinet makers,	2	4	4	
Blacksmiths,	2	5	3	4
Shoemakers,	2	5	2	2
Hatters,	2	2	1	1
Dyers,	1			2
Weavers,	2	2		
Reed makers,	1			2
Saddlers,	1	3	2	
Saddle-tree makers,	1			
Spinning-wheel makers,	1			
Nailers,	1		1	
Maltsters and brewers,	1	1		
Potters,	1			
Timbers,	1	2		
Distillers,	3		1	
Wheelwrights,		3	1	2
Stocking weavers,		1		1
Grocers,	3			
Ropemakers,		1		
Whitesmiths,		2		
Total of manufacturers,	32	37	15	23
Total families,		1304	185	

white and black smiths, six wheelwrights, eleven coopers, six clock and watch makers, six tobacco and fruit manufacturers, four dyers, seven gun smiths, five ropemakers, four tanners, two brass founders, three skin dressers, one brush maker, seven turners, seven nail makers, five silver smiths, three potters, three brewers, three copper smiths, and two printers in English and German. There were in 1786, also within thirty-nine miles of the town, seventeen furnaces, forges, rolling mills and slitting mills, and within ten miles of it eighteen corn mills, sixteen saw mills, one fulling mill, four oil mills, five hemp mills, two boring and grinding mills for gun barrels, and eight tanneries. The increase since 1786, must have been very considerable; for the attention of the United States has been very much turned to manufactures since the year 1787. It may be safely affirmed, that the counties of Lancaster (in which the borough is) York and Berks are the most vigorous in Pennsylvania, perhaps in the union, and that there are none in the state in which there are more manufactures, is beyond all question. They are all fifty miles or more from the nearest seaport.

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