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[Whole No. 171.]

The Address of the Hebrew Congregations in the cities of Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston, and Richmond.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

IT is reserved for you to unite in affection for your character and person, every political and religious denomination of men; and in this will the Hebrew Congregations aforesaid yield to no class of their fellow-citizens.

We have been hitherto prevented by various circumstances peculiar to our situation, from adding our congratulation to those which the rest of America have offered on your elevation to the Chair of the federal government: Deign, then, illustrious Sir, to accept this our homage.

The wonders which the Lord of Hosts hath worked in the days of our forefathers, have taught us to observe the greatness of his wisdom and his might, throughout the events of the late glorious revolution; and while we humble ourselves at his footstool in thanksgiving and praise for the blessing of his deliverance, we acknowledge you the Leader of the American Armies, as his chosen and beloved servant. But not to your sword alone is our present happiness to be ascribed: that, indeed, opened the way to the reign of freedom; but never was it perfectly secure, till your hand gave birth to the federal constitution;—and you renounced the joys of retirement, to seal by your administration in peace what you had achieved in war.

To the eternal God who is thy refuge, we commit in our prayer the care of thy precious life; and when full of years thou shalt be gathered unto the people, thy righteousness shall go before thee, and we shall remember, amidst our regret, "that the Lord hath set apart the Godly for himself," whilst thy name and thy virtues will remain an indelible memorial on our minds.

MANUEL JOSEPHSON,

For and in behalf and under the authority of the several Congregations aforesaid.

Philadelphia, 13th Dec. 1790.

To which the President was pleased to return the following answer.

TO THE HEBREW CONGREGATIONS,

In the city of Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston and Richmond: GENTLEMEN,

THE liberality of sentiment towards each other which marks every political and religious denomination of men in this country, stands unparalleled in the History of Nations.

The affection of such a people, is a treasure beyond the reach of calculation; and the repeated proofs which my fellow-citizens have given of their attachment to me and approbation of my doings, form the purest source of my temporal felicity. The affectionate expressions of your address, again excite my gratitude, and receive my warmest acknowledgments.

The power and goodness of the Almighty were strongly manifested in the events of our late glorious revolution; and his kind interposition in our behalf, has been no less visible in the establishment of our present equal government. In war he directed the sword; and in peace he has ruled in our councils. My agency in both has been guided by the best intentions, and a sense of the duty which I owe my country.

And as my exertions have hitherto been amply rewarded by the approbation of my fellow-citizens, I shall endeavor to deserve a continuance of it by my future conduct.

May the same temporal and eternal blessings which you implore for me, rest upon your congregations.

G. WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of the Treasury in his report of ways and means for paying the interest which will accrue on the State debts assumed, and for a deficiency in a former estimate,

	Dollars
States the amount assumed at	21,500,000
The annual interest thereon	788,333 33
Estimated deficiency of the funds already established for paying the interest on the original debt of the United States,	38,291 40
Amount wanted,	Dols. 826,624 73
to raise which sum he proposes that Congress lay additional duties on foreign imported spirits, so that the amount to be imposed with what is already imposed by law (to take place on the 1st of January next) may make the amount of the duty proposed in the draft of a bill accompanying his report to Congress on the 9th of January last; and to lay the duties proposed in said bill on spirits distilled in the United States from foreign materials, and from materials of the United States.	385,000
The probable product whereof he estimates as follows:	
4,000,000 gallons, foreign imported spirits at 8 cents,	320,000
3,500,000 gallons distilled from foreign materials in the United States at 11 cents,	385,000
3,000,000 gallons distilled in the United States from their own materials at 9 cents,	270,000
	975,000
Deduct drawbacks and expence of collection 10 pr. cent.	97,500
Net product,	Dols. 877,500
which leaves an overplus of	50,875 17 cents.

[The ingenuity and animation of the following paragraphs, from Mr. Bailey's Freeman's Journal, of last Wednesday, must inspire corresponding ideas in every patriotic mind.]

A PERIOD now commences, says a correspondent, from which future ages shall derive new energy given to a republican system, whilst private and public property shall be equally secured; the power of our rulers, elected by ourselves, enforced by due laws; morality respected, and religion revered. Already that form of government, approved of on mature deliberation, by a vast majority of the inhabitants of FREE AMERICA, is in motion. It revolves, through the atmosphere of reason, on the axis of virtue. Wealth, whether derived from industry or inheritance; industry, which promises to her advocates accession of riches, increase of consequence, and it is hoped,

an augmentation of happiness; the weakness of age and the ardor of youth, equally look forward to an era, merited by patriotism, under the guidance of providence.

Whilst many nations, which lately were deemed highly civilized, because they exhibited the gloss of fashion, or boasted the pomp of luxury, are struggling for a recovery of those rights, which they tamely or ignorantly surrendered to one or more tyrants: the United American States have established a form of rule, which ought rather to be imitated, than envied, by foreign countries.

France has fully caught the sacred flame: Spain begins to think, that men possess, or ought to possess, inherent, unalienable rights; and every other region of the civilized world will follow the example of Independent America, (no part of which was known to Europe, or the other two quarters of the globe, 'till about three centuries ago) by listening to the dictates of freedom; by recovering, for confirming their rights; by revering their present or future WASHINGTONS; and by evincing, that the world will be more worthy of happiness, when men shall truly acknowledge the powers of the OMNIPOTENT, whose service is perfect freedom.

But Washington appears in our great national council—his voice is heard—that voice, which gave vigor to war, gives animation to peace. He looks—and dissention is hushed. He speaks—and harmony returns on the wings of a cherub. Let Philadelphians, and others, who heard, felt, and revered his accents, acknowledge, that, although virtue has been sometimes rewarded even in this world, never did he receive purer homage, than at the State-House, of Philadelphia, on the eighth day of December in the year seventeen hundred and ninety.

Further Particulars relative to Gen. HARMAR'S Expedition against the Hostile Indians. Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to the President of the United States.

"Lieutenant Denny reports verbally, that after he left Fort Washington, he saw in Kentucky several men of the militia of that district, who had been out with Major Whitley, under Major Hamtramck of the federal troops, who commanded a separate expedition.

"The said militia-men informed Lieut. Denny that Major Hamtramck had destroyed several of the hostile Indian towns, on the Wabash; and had returned to his garrison at Post Vincennes, without having met any opposition.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect, SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The President of the United States.

EXTRACT FROM ORDERS.

Note. The orders issued previously to the march of the troops and militia from Fort Washington, and until they arrived at the Miami Village, relate to the arrangement of the troops, the order of march, of encampment and of battle, and the discipline necessary to be observed, all of which are particularly detailed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Camp of the Miami Village about 170 miles from Fort Washington, October 17, 1790.

The General is highly pleased with the zeal and alacrity shewn by the army (particularly the corps which was detached under the command of Col Hardin) to come up with the Savages, altho it was impracticable, as they had evacuated their favorite towns, before the light corps could possibly reach them.

Leaving behind them such a vast quantity of corn and vegetables is a certain sign that they decamped in the utmost consternation, and dare not face the army.

The army is to remain in its present position until further orders; in the mean time, Quarter-Master Pratt is to have the corn brought in and deposited in one place, or in as many houses as he can find, and a guard is to be placed over it for its security. He will receive directions how it is to be distributed.

The superintendent of the horse department (Mr. Caldwell) is to be responsible that his pack-saddles are repaired, and put in as good order as possible, ready for the next movement of the army.

The General calls upon the commanding officers of battalions not to suffer the men to straggle from the encampment, otherwise they will certainly stand in danger of being scalped.

The guards are to be extremely vigilant, to which the field officer of the day is to pay the most pointed attention.

A detachment under the command of Lt. Col. Commandant Trotter, consisting of

Federal Troops	30
Major Fontaine's light horse	40
Active riflemen	230
Total	300

are to march to-morrow early.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Trotter will receive his orders from the General.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

(To be continued.)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

AUGUST 5th, 1790.

M. Barrere in behalf of the committee of domaines, on the motion of M. Marfanne Fonjullienne.

Your committee of domaines has been instructed to present to you their opinion on the suppression of the *Droit d'Aubaine*. This tax originated at a time when there was no communication among people; it belonged to the King, to the revenue, to the nation, who succeeded to the foreigner not naturalized, to the foreigner naturalized when he died intestate, and to the native, who in quitting France, had abandoned his country. In considering this tax with relation to the constitution and to legislation, your principles and your decrees have already determined, under the report of fiscality, that it did not present great advantages, as its produce amounted not quite to 40,000 livres. The committee have charged me to present to you the following project of a decree.—

The National Assembly, after having heard their committee of domaines, conceive that the *Droit d'Aubaine* is contrary to those principles of brotherly love which should connect all men of whatever country or government; that this tax, established in times of barbarity, ought to be abolished by a people, who have founded their constitution agreeable to the rights of man and of the citizen; and that France, being free, should open its bosom to all the people of the earth, by inviting them to enjoy under a free government, the sacred and unalienable rights of humanity; has decreed, and does hereby decree as follows.—

1st. The *Droit d'Aubaine* and that of *Detraction* are abolished forever.

2d. All proceedings, prosecutions and inquisitions which have these taxes for their object, are quashed.

This project of a decree was unanimously adopted and without discussion.

Sept. 26. Only 505 Members were present, not nearly half of those who compose the Assembly.

M. Emmery was elected President. He then informed the Assembly, that M. Cernon, in the name of the Committee, of Finance wished to make his report on the Exigencies of the state.

He was, consequently, introduced, and delivered an account of the actual state of the Treasury.

M. Freteau wished to know what was become of the money which was coined last year, and of the patriotic donations? This question induced M. Mirabeau, to make a long harangue on the defects, and abuses which shamefully exist in this momentary system. He affirmed, that they were so dangerous to the public prosperity, that their crowns and louis are sure to be sweated on account of the enormous profit which is the consequence. He put the Assembly in mind of an assertion which he had made on a former occasion, that every piece of plate sent to the Mint, was to be considered as an ingot sent to London.

Ordered, that the Caisse d'Escompte furnish the Treasury with 10 millions of livres.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.

The demand for the produce of our country is rapidly increasing. To shew, in part, the extent of this great source of national wealth, we mention, it as a fact, that one house in an adjacent town, has exported and sold, the late season, 2000 barrels Pot and Pearl-Ashes—2000 barrels Bee-f—500 barrels Pork—70,000 weight of Butter—1500 bushels Peas and Beans, besides other produce. The quantity of beef annually, exported from this State, is upwards of 45,000 barrels—of which JONATHAN WINSHIP, Esq. of Little-Cambridge, (whose beef is so highly valued in foreign parts) annually puts up 5000 barrels.