

L O N D O N, Dec. 6.
Westminster Hall, Court of Exchequer.
The KING versus TIMSON.

A case of considerable importance to merchants and importers was tried on Friday last. The question [in the words of the lord chief baron] "lay within a nutshell," viz. Whether after a ship arrives in port, and has reported her cargo at the custom house, the separate articles of goods may be considered to be legally imported, and whether until they are landed upon the legal quays, the consignee is liable to pay the customs on the whole.—

Mr. Timson, in March last, imported in the *Isabella*, from Bourdeaux, a large quantity of brandy. The gaugers on board the ship took an account of it. Mr. Lorrimer, and Mr. Hallett the two officers, swore that a particular cask of brandy, when put into the lighter in order to be landed, contained 120 gallons.—Mr. Taylor, the landing gauger, proved that at the time of landing, that particular cask at the quays, it contained only 31 gallons of brandy, with intent to settle the point of law.

Mr. Rous, for the defendant, called two witnesses, who proved that the cask was injured in the lighter, and had actually lost the quantity of brandy by leakage. He contended, with great ability, that goods and merchandize were not legally imported until the actual landing on the quays.

The chief baron divided the question into a matter of law. The fact, he observed, was plain. The law he apprehended, must be determined by another jurisdiction.

The Jury retired for two hours, and having taken the fact and the law under their serious consideration, came into court with a verdict for the defendant.

Extract of a letter from Flanders, Dec. 3.

"The troubles which have for some time past afflicted these unfortunate provinces are at an end. The respective states have at last returned to their allegiance, and submitted to the emperor Leopold. The province of Namur was the first that detached itself from the Union, and surrendered that strong fortress to the Austrian forces, under the command of Gen. Bender. The Belgic army, upon this, retired from the posts they had occupied upon the banks of the Meuse, in two divisions, towards Brussels and Mons. The Congress, finding it in vain to resist any longer, withdrew, and the States gave up the city of Brussels, upon being summoned by Marshal Bender. The remains of the Belgic army, consisting of about 500 or 6000 men, arrived at Ghent on the 2d, in great confusion, and the States of Ghent submitted yesterday. The whole counter revolution has been effected with the loss of but very few men on either side. All that were left of the Brabant army, have been disbanded, and paid one month's pay.—Thus all is now settled in the Netherlands, and nothing is heard but LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR LEOPOLD.

Assignats—The counterfeiters of France seem to have intended an immediate harvest, before even currency had made men suspicious of the paper. Thirty-six people have been at once apprehended.

According to the new constitution in France, the bishops and higher dignitaries have been stripped, without mercy, of their over-grown livings; but the incomes of the inferior and officiating clergy have been raised. The former measure, without the latter, would have brought a load of odium on the assembly; but by the latter they have secured an immense majority of the clergy on their side.

Saturday at eleven o'clock, Mr. Shaw, one of the travelling messengers, arrived post at the Duke of Leed's office, White-hall, from Madrid, with the exchanged ratification of the convention with Spain: he was only eleven days on his journey.

It may be useful to many of our readers to know that one of the most simple and efficacious remedies for a sore throat, is a gargle made with a strong decoction of carrots, which very soon removes all inflammation and soreness.

N E W - Y O R K, March 2.

The following letter of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, was read in the legislature.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.

GENTLEMEN,

"We have each had the honor to receive from you a letter, covering a copy of the resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of the fifth instant. Having for some time thought that it would be expedient that the legislative debates of the Senate should be public, it affords us much satisfaction that our sentiments on the subject concur with those entertained by the Senate and Assembly of the State we have the honor to represent. With great respect, we are gentlemen your very obedient servants,

PHILIP SCHUYLER,
RUFUS KING.

Hon. Isaac Roosevelt, President.
Hon. John Watts, Speaker.

GEORGE-TOWN, Feb. 23.

By accounts from Frederick-Town, we learn, that in the night of the 19th inst. the house of GEORGE SCOTT, Esq. of that county, accidentally caught fire. The wind blowing hard, enraged the flames so furiously, that in less than half an hour the whole property of Mr. Scott, with two of his Sons, one of eleven, the other of nine years of age, fell victims to this dreadful and truly calamitous accident.

Mr. ELLICOT, we learn, finished the first line of his survey of the Federal Territory, in Virginia, yesterday, and crossed below the Little-Falls, the River Patowmack, on the second line.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

As you were once so obliging as to tolerate the effusions of my rustic Muse, and invite the continuation of them, enclosing the copy of a little Ode to you, needs no apology.

A LYRIC ODE.—Feb. 28.

FROM dreams I wake to real woe,
While winds from every quarter blow,
And urge the beating rain;
I'll leave my pillow, steep'd in tears,
And try to dissipate my cares
With my sweet lyre again.

Ah! where is fancy's magic power,
That us'd to charm each dreary hour,
And gild the darkest storm?
E'en in the howling of the wind,
Soft plaintive murmurs she could find,
Breath'd by some airy form!

Oft has she borne me on her wing,
To climes that know eternal spring,
To sweet Arcadian vales;
To where the violets fragrant breath,
Perfumes unseen the desert heath,
With aromatic gales.

To groves whose dark embrowning shades,
Skirted with ever-verdant meads,
And woodbine mantled round;
With streams, whose velvet margins bear,
The blushing rose, and lilly fair,
Spontaneous on the ground.

But now no more her presence cheers;
Her wand no soft enchantment rears,
To sooth my heart-telt pain:
How loud the tempests horrid roar,
I see the wrecks on every shore,
And hear the dying strain!

My mind congenial with the gloom,
That hides fair nature's brightest bloom,
Welcomes contending storms;
Sad emblem of the griefs that prey,
And waste my widowed heart away,
In retrospective forms.

Philadelphia, March 5.

The third inst. closed the political career of the first Congress of the United States, under the new Constitution: As the skillful pilot, after he has conducted the vessel, committed to his charge, through straits, abounding with rocks, quicksands, and shoals, and has given her a fair offing to the port of her destination, experiences indefinable sensations of pleasure, so our political fathers may congratulate themselves on the success of their endeavors in conducting our political affairs through paths before untried. From this auspicious period, may they behold the labours of their hands maturing to a happy state of perfection! It is a pleasing reflection, that their administration has been so far to public acceptance, as to secure the re-election of office of a great majority of their number: In several instances, a re-appointment has been voluntarily declined—and those who have lost their re-election, are not without reflections to counter-balance the disappointment.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, to a member of Congress, dated 16th February, 1791.

Sir, I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst. last, together with the copy of a resolution of the committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, respecting the opening a canal between the waters of Virginia and North-Carolina. I have to inform you, that the same was laid before the General Assembly of this State, at their last session, and an act accordingly was passed by them, for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of Pasquotank River, in this State, to the waters of Elizabeth River, in the State of Virginia. A copy of which act, duly authenticated, has been transmitted to his Excellency the Governor of Virginia.

"I beg leave to congratulate you on this event, pregnant, I flatter myself, with great commercial advantage to the sister States of Virginia and North-Carolina."

According to the proclamation of his Excellency Governor TELFAIR—the Hon. ABRAHAM BALDWIN, ANTHONY WAYNE and FRANCIS WELLS Esqrs. are elected members of the second house of Representatives, of the United States for the State of Georgia.—

Yesterday, pursuant to notification from the PRESIDENT of the United States, the Senate assembled in their Chamber of Congress, for the dispatch of business in their executive capacity.

The Hon. William S. Johnson, Senator of the United States from the State of Connecticut, has resigned his seat in the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS.

Pursuant to the powers vested in the President of the United States by the act, entitled an act, repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits, imported from abroad, &c. he has thought proper to divide the United States into Fourteen Districts, and to nominate the following SUPERVISORS to each respectively:

For the district } JOSHUA WENTWORTH.
of New-Hampshire, }
Do. Massachusetts, NATHANIEL GORHAM.
Do. R. I. and P. P. JOHN S. DEXTER.
Do. Connecticut, JOHN CHESTER.
Do. Vermont, NOAH SMITH.
Do. New-York, W. S. SMITH.

Do. New-Jersey, AARON DUNHAM.
Do. Pennsylvania, GEORGE CLYMER.
Do. Delaware, HENRY LATIMER.
Do. Maryland, GEORGE GALE.
Do. Virginia, EDWARD CARRINGTON.
Do. North-Carolina, WILLIAM POLK.
Do. South-Carolina, DANIEL STEVENS.
Do. Georgia, JOHN MATTHEWS.

The President of the United States hath also been pleased to make the following appointments.
NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, Judge of the district of Vermont.

STEPHEN JACOBS, United States' Attorney for Vermont.

LEWIS R. MORRIS, Marshall for do.

STEPHEN KEYES, Collector for the port of Allburgh, in the State of Vermont.

To all of which nominations the Senate of the United States did advise and consent.

We may estimate the value of the national government by the losses we have suffered for the want of it. For want of a government, many years of back interest are added to our debt, including the interest on the State debts, more than 20 millions of dollars—Perhaps 30 have been in arrears for interest only. Some will say, perhaps, that if we have paid no interest, we have paid no taxes—and that we have saved by one way what we have lost in another: So far from it, the country bore a heavier burden before any sufficient provision was made for its debts, than it has done under the general government—the taxes formerly were higher, and yet the creditors were sufferers. But it would be wrong to consider the taxes that we did not pay as so much saved.—When the war ended, luxury came in upon us like a torrent: Duties on imported goods would have been rather a saving, than a loss: From 1783 to 1789 we might, if the new constitution had been in operation during that time, have collected more than 20 millions of dollars by Impost and Excise. That sum has been eat and drank, and as it regards the nation, may be considered as mere loss. It is indeed worse than lost. For duties not only encourage frugal habits, but they encourage our own manufactures. Every dollar of duty on foreign articles is a bounty to our own. This bounty causes a great deal more work to be done—and work is money. If the national government had been in full force at the end of the war, instead of the year 1789, our country would have saved all these great sums. If any are remaining among us who hate the government, they will not suffer it to be subverted, if they love their money. Five years of disorder would cost us more, than 20 years of hard work would pay for. It will take many years to wipe off the debt that the six years of no government after the peace, have thrown upon the nation. Experience ought to warn us against anarchy, and those measures which are calculated to restore it.

The legislature of North Carolina has passed an act, to carry into effect the resolution of Congress, respecting the safe-keeping prisoners of the United States in the goals of that State.

Discourses on Davila—One of the People—Essay on Agriculture—Tablet—Sonnet, No. I. and other favors, necessarily postponed.

In the Yeas and Nays on the motion for opening the doors of the Senate—as published in our last; Mr. SCHUYLER should have been inserted among the YEAS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Francisca,	Tobin	Russia.
	Delaware,	Art,	Charleston, 8 days.
Brig	Phæbe,	Williams,	Lisbon, 30
Schooner	Industry,	Brewster,	Virginia,
	Brothers,	Rofs,	ditto.
Sloop	William,	Scott,	ditto.
	Samuel,	Butler,	ditto.
	Lion,	—,	ditto.

PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	16/10	17/1	85 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/1	9/1	45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	9/1	9/1	45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	15/9	16/1	80 do.
Indents	9/1	9/1	45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6	13/1	do.

MANUEL NOAH,

BROKER,

No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS

Continental & State Certificates,

Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1790.

TO BE SOLD.

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON,

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 10 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791.