AN ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF

WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES.

ONTHE

REVENUE LAW.

By JOHN NEVILLE, INSPECTOR OF THE REVENUE, SURVEY No. 4, DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA. (CONTINUED.)

FIFTH objection. "The duty in question is a tax on a Do-"mestic Manufacture which good policy would rather en-"courage than consider as a source of revenue."

Answer. Congress have given throng proofs in every session of their anxiety to encourage manufactures of all kinds which pro-mise to be successful. When domestic manufactures are in their mile to be successful. When domestic manusactures are in their infancy, it is impolitic to make them an object of revenue; but when they have attained to maturity, and the products of them are in general consumption, then they become as fair objects of revenue as any that can be imagined. No good reason to the contrary can possibly be assigned. No interest in the community is injured by it; not even, that of the manusacturer himself, if care be taken to lay a duty on the foreign manusacture of the same nature. In the present instance they have gone surther, they have laid a duty on molasses of three cents per gallon, which being a FOREIGN raw material for distillation, the manusacturer from native materials will find it on restession a solid encouragement to tive materials will find it on reflection a solid encouragement to him. Wherever the duty on the foreign manufacture is greater than on the domestic manufacture, the difference is a bounty on the domestic manufacture. It is a general rule, that the duty is included in the price of the article. If therefore, that on the foreign article is greater than that on the home-made article, the price of the former must rife so much the higher; and the latter y being able to be afforded cheaper, will have a proportionable

advantage in the market.

This principle is so clear and so well established, that it is not This principle is to clear and so well established, that it is not possible to understand and yet to dispute it, and the consequence of it is, that the law in question, instead of bearing hard upon the domestic mannfasture, is a positive, direct, and creat encouragement of it. If nine cents per gallon are laid on spirits distilled from domestic materials, eleven cents per gallon are laid on those distilled from foreign materials, and an additional duty of nine cents, making in the whole twenty cents per gallon, our foreign imported spirits of the same strength, and more on the stronger kinds.

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Spirits distilled from domestic materials go into market, therefore with an advantage over those distilled in the United States from foreign materials, greater, by two cents per gallon, and with an advantage over foreign imported spirits, greater by eleven cents per gallon, than if there was no duty upon any of them. Is not this a solid encouragement to the manufacturer, and would it not be full as reasonable to complain, that the proposed land tax was a discouragement and unjust burden on agriculture, as that a contribution of less than half of the foreign rate is a discouragement to the making of spirits at home.

tribution of lefs than half of the foreign rate is a discouragement to the making of spirits at home.

But in fact the advantage accruing from the law to spirits distilled from domestic materials is still greater than has been mentioned. It is ascertained, that those stills which have full employment, by paying fixty cents per gallon of the capacity of the still, do not pay any more than about five cents per gallon on spirits distilled.

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Hence it is evident that the committee have, in this respect really missent the true effect of the law, which, instead of injuring, is calculated to promote the domestic manusacture: the same remark applies to the presentment of the grand jury of a county of South-Carolina, the only grand jury who have noticed the law. So true is this, and so well is it understood, in some parts of the United States, that, if I am not greatly insinformed, there are persons who intend to begin new distilleries from domestic materials upon a large scale, merely upon the strength of this advantage in savor of the country stills.

The committee point their complaint to the duty on spirits distilled from domestic materials, and seem not unwilling that the duty on spirits distilled from foreign materials should remain. Will not this clearly prove to us, how liable we are to error, when, under the influence of a local view of a sinbject, we censure laws sounded on general information and a knowledge of the circumstances of all parts of the community? In the States north of Pennsylvania there are very sew distilleries from domestic materials; but they have heretofore distilled from foreign materials as much as is produced from all the distilleries of domestic materials in the United States. The distillation of spirits from soriegn materials is, to the New-England States particularly, AMANUFACTURE of the first importance. What would those States have a right to some significance of the unkind partiality of government. Ought not the citizens of these western counties to be satisfied, if they are content, that our spirits shall pay upon an average sour cents per gallon less than theirs? and can you doubt that the difference will promote your manufacture?

Your distance from a market, cannot, as is alledged, render the duty more burdensome to you than to others. As to the part which you shall

whatever the makers of lpirits in the vicinity of those markets

are able to add to the price by way of advance to the duty.

It appears, then, that you will not pay a larger part of the duty than others, unless it can be shewn that you drink more ardent spirits than your fellow-citizens in other parts of the country.

This I hope and believe is not true. It would be an indecent imputation against you, which could not fail to excite your indignation, to represent you as the least sober and temperate part

of the people of the United States.

If it be faid that other parts of it drink other liquors in greater quantity, it may be answered, that this is not the case as a general rule, and that as far as it is true, the difference is much more than made up on the higher duties which are laid on those articles,

Fellow-citizens, I know too well the justice and generosity of your tempers, not to be convinced, that you will sufficiently feel the force of this reslection, when it is brought into your view. If it should be even true (as it does not appear to be) that you pay fomething more in proportion of the duty in question, than your fellow citizens in other quarters, how long a list of articles is there upon which those fellow-citizens as consumers pay heavy duties, which either affect you not at all, or very little indeed.

Sixth objection. "The learnity of cash renders the duty a particular grievance. It is questionable whether all the circulating cash in the country would be sufficient to pay it."

Answer. This, if true, is an objection, not to the particular duty in question, but to any other duty or tax whatever. It cannot, therefore, be urged as a special or particular objection to this particular tax. The people of this part of the country do not expect to share in the peace, security and protection of government, without contributing any thing to its support. They expect to be guarded from soriegn subjugation, and from savage depredations; but they are too just to admit that the money ought to be taken out of the pockets of their fellow givens throughout the United. out of the pockets of their fellow-citizens throughout the United

States, to pay the troops for their defence, and to purchase their produce for the subfiltence of those troops, without bearing any part of the burden; or it must be alledged that you are totally unable to contribute, and will accept protection from the rest of the people of the United States.

Such expectations, fellow-citizens, are really the amount of the objection laft stated. You are too reasonable, and have too much honest pride and spirit, to be willing to owe your security to the bounty and protection of others, without contributing your proportion of the necessary means.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

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

Transfers of the subscriptions to the stock of faid Bank may

then be made.

On Monday the 12th inftant, 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 next fucceeding days.

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

RESOLVED, THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, confifting 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 Massachusetts 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.

cate figned by the Cashier of the Bank into which such payment cate figned by the Cathier of the Bank into which lack profile that have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore established to the contrary notwithstanding

By order of the Prefident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extensive Assortment, of very superior texture, suitable for every branch of the business, just imported from Amsterdam, and for Sale by

DANIELTYSON,

NO. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be supplied with the best Cloths, and large allowance made to those who purchase in quantities to fell again. tities to fell again.

Alfo for Sale, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the first Quality, sit for immediate use, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [1awim]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA A

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

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

A few TICKETS in 3d and last Class of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Waters of Tye River, a Branch of James River, in the County of Amherst, and State of Virginia,

About 7,000 acres of rich Land, Well adapted to produce every kind of grain and grass a farmer can wish to cultivate, distant from navigation twenty miles.

For terms apply to JAMES ROSE, residing on the Land.

Amherst County, Virginia, Dec. 10, 1791. (41)

BY JOHN CAREY,
No. 26, PEAR-STREET,
A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOK

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

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis, Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hossmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologica, Antiquit, Eccles, Britannica, &c. logicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæfar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluve-

rii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c. Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, va-

rious editions of Hotace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Aufonius, Buchanan, Salloft, 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. Grandouses may be had of Messer, Rice & Co. Bookfellers, Market, street, or of Market-ftreet, or of JOHN CAREY. October 31.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, fome time in August 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of Nathsniel Wickliff, deceased—about forty-sive years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well fet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, stone mason and plasterer. He is a very handy fellow as a house-waiter, and is sond of such business. He is a great dissembler, 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

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Administrator.

October 12, 1791.

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

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

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 Messes, Moses Austin & Co.

at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791.

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

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

Three and 4 years old Lisbon 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

quantity.

A few quarter chefts of first quality Hyson TEA.

He has just received by the Pigou, Loxley, master, from London, a few quarter casks of old Madeira WINE—And

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

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has also to dispose of, a quantity of dressed White Oak

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He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lison WINES, and whoever is pleased to savor him with their custom, may be affored of being well served.

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. (ep 6w.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

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

OHN 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.

On remittances, ditto.

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

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For making transfers at ditto, feventy-five cents per transfer.

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Fidelity and diffacth. 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.

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

October 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

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THAT beautiful and elegant fituation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the fubferiber now refides; about 25 or 30 acres will be fold with the
improvements, which are a neat and commodious two ftory house,
compleatly finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all sinished
in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses,
the yard and garden neatly paled, and a skillful gardner now employed in putting it in sine order; the land well enclosed with a
post and rail sence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the
prospect is equalled by sew, and excelled by none in America—
its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and GeorgeTown, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in Town, having a fine and full view of each place, must render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communica-tion from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaser offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the subscriber. I will also sell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles distant, which will fuit well to sup-port the above in wood and timber.

BALDWIN DADE. December 14, 1791.

HOLY BIBLE .-- Royal Quarto.

M. THOMAS, of Worcester, Massachusetts, most respectifully 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 Suscription Papers, he begs will

return them to him at Worcester, or to him and Company at Boston, 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, clergymen 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 folely at his own cost, 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 fubscription.

ISAIAH THOMAS. Worcester, Sept. 20, 1701. The price of this Faper is 3 Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subscribing.