

AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES. ON THE REVENUE LAW. BY JOHN NEVILLE, INSPECTOR OF THE REVENUE SURVEY NO. 4, DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA. (CONTINUED.)

AFTER having shewn you that the conjecture of the committee is without foundation, I will submit to you what I suppose to be the real state of the matter.

An additional revenue was wanting to fulfil the engagements, and satisfy the exigencies of the government. Congress, upon full and mature deliberation, were of opinion, that the duties on imported articles were, in general, sufficiently high, and that it could not be had from an increase of them. They found themselves under the necessity of resorting to some internal resource of an extensive nature. None presented itself which appeared likely to be adequate to the object, but a duty on home-made spirits, which are an article of general consumption, or a tax on houses and lands. They could not, even if they had been so disposed, make use of the latter, because the rule prescribed for it, by the constitution, the number of people, was not, as before observed, then obtained. But if this obstacle had not existed, they had every reason to believe, from the strong objections, which were made before the constitution was adopted, and from the information they had obtained of the sense of the great majority of their constituents, that a duty on distilled spirits would be more acceptable to the community at large, than a tax on houses and lands, and therefore preferred the former.

This, fellow-citizens, is a very simple account of the matter, and I am firmly convinced it was the sincere judgment of Congress. As such I leave it with your candor and good sense.

Fellow-citizens, the committee have gone a great length in this business. They have assembled not merely to express what they understood to be your sentiments; to make those sentiments known to Congress, and to apply for an alteration or repeal of the law to which you object; but to give form and shape to a systematic combination to prevent the execution of the law, in the first instance, to render it as far as their opinion would go, disagreeable to a citizen to accept or exercise an office under it, and what is still more, to compel Congress to revise a system, which they, upon mature deliberation, have deemed essential to a fulfilment of the obligations of government, to the support of public credit, to the power of procuring new aids in case of future emergencies, to the reputation of the nation abroad and at home. And they have formally invited the neighbouring country to unite in this combination; telling them in express terms, that it is not merely the demolition of an odious excise law which they have in view, but a revision of the whole funding system.

Did such of you as have given countenance to the meeting of this committee contemplate all that has happened? Was it your intention to have the most important measures of Congress, relative to the most delicate concerns of the nation, rejudged and reversed? Or did you mean only to promote the alteration or repeal of a particular law? Are you thoroughly aware of all the consequences of accompanying the committee in this plan? Have you seriously weighed them, and are you prepared to meet them? No, you certainly are not. You love your country too well; you are too good citizens and too good men, to be willing to put so much at stake for so inadequate a cause.

The committee themselves, it is earnestly to be hoped and believed, cannot have been aware of all the tendencies of their own measures.

The means proposed to defeat the law are, 1st. to express to Congress the sense of those who unite in their views; and 2dly. to discourage the acceptance of offices under the law.

As to the first expedient, the manner in which, and the express views with which their representation has been made, are, I am sorry to say, not much calculated to recommend it to Congress. In their address to that body, it is true, they assure them of "the highest veneration for the government of the United States, and for the laws of the late Congress in general; but in their resolutions, they express an opinion, as resulting from a consideration of those laws, that in a very short time hasty strides have been made to all that is UNJUST and OPPRESSIVE; that Congress have granted Exorbitant Salaries to their officers, and Unreasonable Interest upon the public debt, and this upon principles contrary to the ideas of natural justice, contrary to the INTEREST and HAPPINESS of the States, and subversive of industry; that they have created a capital of near eighty two millions of dollars in the hands of a few persons enabling them to INFLUENCE a few occasionally in power to INVADE the constitution," and cite as a proof of their ACTUALLY HAVING DONE IT the act constituting a national bank; denominated at the same time the excise act as the "BASE OFFSPRING of the funding system;" and in their address to the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the State of Kentucky; they avow a design to bring about a revision of the funding system; that is the subversion of one of the most arduous and important measures, which has engaged the deliberations of the government. I sincerely wish that these things were more reconcilable to each other than they appear to me to be.

But, independently of the manner, what probability is there, that this representation can be attended with success?

There is certainly no likelihood that a REPEAL of the law will be desired by any thing like the MAJOR PART of the union; because the certain alternative, a tax on lands, would be far more disagreeable; and to repeal it on the authority of a minor part of the union, would be destructive of liberty.

The committee, indeed, tell you, as if to induce a belief, that the spirit of opposition to the law was general, that in the Southern States Grand juries are presenting it as a grievance; and in the Northern, associations are forming to decline distilling altogether. In a matter of such importance, it would certainly have been proper to have spoken with greater caution. Let us see how the fact really stands.

In a SINGLE county of a SINGLE State, namely South-Carolina, ONE grand jury has done what the committee alleged. Does this comport with the latitude of the terms which are used? "In the Southern States Grand juries are presenting it as a grievance."

In a SINGLE CITY of a SINGLE State, namely, New-York, some distillers have proposed an association like that which is mentioned; but it has been acceded to NO WHERE; nor has there appeared the least disposition to accede to it, but the reverse. Accordingly the business of distillation is going on in all the northern States, with a perfect submission to the law, and with as much spirit as the quantity of materials will permit. Does this true state of the fact comport with the description given of it by the committee? "Associations are forming in the Northern States to decline distilling altogether."

The account I now give you of the matter is not surmise or conjecture. It is the result of unquestionable information.

If, then, there is no appearance or prospect of a general combination against the law, how will the matter come before Congress. The necessity for revenue will be as urgent as ever. There will be as little possibility as ever of substituting another tax which will be equal to the purpose, and more agreeable to the community. The law, therefore, as far as concerns the general object of it, must be adhered to; or the public faith, the most solemn obligations of the government contracted under the old, and formally recognised under the new constitution, the credit, and

with it the reputation and future safety of the country must be abandoned and sacrificed. What will be the choice of Congress under such circumstances? What ought to be their choice?

Your good sense will answer, an adherence to the duty; that they may make some alterations in the form; but that they must adhere to the substance of the law.

What, then, is the resource which remains? "To prevent the execution of the law by rendering the acceptance or exercise of an office under it odious." Let the probability of success from this expedient be also examined.

Is it probable, that the opinion of a very inconsiderable number of persons, compared with the whole people of the United States, can render odious, or infamous offices, which in all the other parts of the union, are held and exercised by some of the most respectable citizens, and with the esteem and approbation of their fellow-citizens? Is it probable that it will prevent those who think the law a necessary and proper one, one the due execution of which is materially connected with the welfare and credit of their country from obeying their sense of duty, and lending their aid to the government of the nation.

If it should have the effect proposed, upon those citizens who reside within a particular district, will it make the same impression throughout the United States? Will there be no possibility of bringing from any other quarter, persons disposed to execute the laws of the country in those places, where some local influence obtrudes their operation? Will the government of the union suffer the execution of its laws to be frustrated in a particular quarter by a combination to render its service odious, if it can find citizens of the greatest worth and estimation elsewhere who have more respect for that service? And will it not be justifiable in bringing from some other quarter, citizens to fill offices, which the inhabitants of the spot will not, or cannot accept or exercise?

What, in fine can be at most the issue of such attempts but to exclude from serving those who would be most agreeable to their fellow citizens, to make way for persons of less respectability among themselves, or for those who are in some degree strangers to them?

It is evident, then, that this expedient is not more likely to be attended with success than the former.

But perhaps there is something in reserve beyond what is expressed. The officers are not only to be dissuaded by the influence of public opinion; but they are to be deterred by the dread of personal violence and outrage.

Most earnestly do I wish that no fact had yet happened to countenance this supposition. But already has an officer, acting under the law, experienced outrage to his person, and threats of worse, if he attempts to execute his duty another time. The persons were, indeed, in disguise; but the contempt of the law, the insult to the government and people of the United States, and the injury to the officer were not the less on that account.

Consider well where this must end.

In spite of disguises the persons concerned in such measures will be known. No degree of moderation in the government will permit it to see the authority of the laws so trampled upon, without an effort to vindicate it. The essential interests of the country, the very being of the government must demand, that notice be taken of the fact. A prosecution is the unavoidable consequence.

This, then, brings the matter to a crisis. Either the offenders must suffer the penalties of the law, its authority be restored, and opposition to it come to an end, or the process of the courts must be resisted.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form: A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed in the presence of

Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States, H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant situation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the subscriber now resides; about 25 or 30 acres will be sold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two story house, completely finished from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-house, dairy, two story barn, and ice house, all finished in the best manner, together with several other necessary outhouses, the yard and garden neatly paved, and a skillful gardener now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well enclosed with a post and rail fence; a well, and springs of excellent water—the prospect is equalled by few, 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 a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication 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 suit well to support the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (if) BALDWIN DADE.

Blank Powers to receive the Interest, and for the transfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.

TO BE SOLD, BY JOHN CAREY, No. 26, PEAR-STREET, A COLLECTION OF Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

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 et Tremellii. Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulae—Phavorini—Martini—Hoffmani Lexica, Vossii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannica, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Prædus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poætæ minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, various editions of Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Aufonius, Buchanan, Sallust, 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.

Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Bookellers, Market-street, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep 1.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

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

IMPERIAL HYSO, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c. Of the first quality—by retail, No. 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

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

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-Street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, 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 Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said 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 Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. (ep 1.)

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, hoghead or quarter cask.

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

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 Cognac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter chests 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 Spermacet CANDLES of the first quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

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

He means to keep a constant supply of First Quality Madeira and Lisbon WINES, and whoever is pleased to favor him with their custom, may be assured 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.)

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every description, on Commission,

at the following rates:

ON the specie amount of all sales at auction, one eighth per cent.

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.

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

Such persons as may incline to favor the subscriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with punctuality, fidelity and dispatch. 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.

October 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.