

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. (CONCLUDED.)

WILL any sober citizen among us look forward, to the latter with approbation? Will he believe that a CONSTITUTIONAL LAW of his country, laying a moderate duty upon spirits, the lowest we know of any where, affords sufficient cause for disturbing the tranquility of the community, for involving a civil commotion, for hazarding a trial of strength with the government of the nation.

These, fellow-citizens, are serious considerations. They address themselves to your calmest and soberest considerations. They make a solemn appeal to your true interests, to your patriotism, to your prudence.

You are told, as if to sharpen your resentment against the law, that it is in support of a system, which has taken away all republican equality in fortune, weakened industry, shaken morality, introduced CORRUPTION, and laid the foundation of a dissolution of the government itself.

But where are the proofs of all this? what are the symptoms or appearances of these dreadful effects attributed to that system? It will not be denied that there are some persons who have made fortunes by the provision for the debt; but neither are their number so great, nor their fortunes so considerable, as in any degree to effect the balance of republican equality.

The whole debt bears too small a proportion to the aggregate property of the community, to occasion any such effect, if even the whole of it were accumulated in a few hands; but the truth is otherwise, it is still subdivided among a great number, and a great proportion of it is in small sums.

Morality, it is said, is shaken, does the performance of the most solemn engagements, through the means of the greatest source of intemperance and immorality, shake morality itself? what is meant by this assertion?

Corruption is introduced, where? among whom? in what manner? let the corrupters and the corrupted be pointed out. 'Tis no where fellow-citizens, the thing does not exist; and those who make the charge may be firmly called on to bring a shadow of proof of it.

But a foundation has been laid by this pernicious system for a DISSOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF. This, fellow-citizen is an alarming declaration. Has the standard been erected and the signal for that dissolution given? who will fly to it? who would wish to see the government of the country dissolved? who would desire to see the bands of the union and of society cut asunder?

But, fellow-citizens, a government erected by the people of America will be supported by that people. It is not a house built on the sand. It is the temple of the happiness and safety of America, reared on an immovable rock.

Fellow-citizens, lend me an attentive and dispassionate ear. Hear the admonition of an old, affectionate and faithful servant and friend. Listen to the words of soberness and truth.

You are told that the government of the union have in a very short time, made hasty strides to all that is UNJUST and OPPRESSIVE. I tell you that it has already done you much good; that many blessings have already flowed from it, and that many more are likely to flow from it.

The present government of the United States has restored confidence (which was wanting before) between individuals and the public. This has unlocked the secret stores which were before hoarded up in different places, and has thrown them into circulation for the benefit of industry. Industry has accordingly in every branch of business revived, and flourishes beyond the example of any former time.

There are few who have sufficiently appreciated the value of confidence. It is truly the animating principle of the body politic. It brings into activity all the resources of the community, for the purpose of private and public exertion, wealth and strength. This precious confidence has been produced in two ways, by the provisions of the constitution against laws impairing the obligations of contracts and the rights of property, and by the measures which have been taken for the restoration of public credit.

Accordingly the government has restored public credit, the sinew of war, and the great instrument of economy, in peace. A nation in full credit may defy all its enemies; a NATION without CREDIT has every thing to fear. A nation, like an individual, in full credit, purchases cheap whatever it cannot immediately pay for. A nation, like an individual, in bad credit, must give an excessive price for whatever it is obliged to buy on credit.

leave her in possession of an unincumbered revenue, amply sufficient for the support of government, and the prosecution of every useful and patriotic undertaking."

The government has not only effected these great things, but, in the mode of doing it, has lightened the burthens of the people. 'Tis certain that, in most parts of the union, the burthen of taxes is lighter than it was under the former State of things. All this is the effect of more order and energy, and of more judicious arrangements of the public resources.

Lastly, under the operation of the present government the agriculture, commerce, manufactures and navigation of the United States, have been extended. The navigation of the country has of late taken a spring, which must afford great pleasure to all its true friends. This has proceeded from three causes; the confidence already taken notice of, the encouragement resulting from the laws which have been passed, and the increase of active capital from the funding of the public debt, and the operation of the latter a striking instance has already been mentioned.

But we are threatened, alas, that these great things are to be undone. That inestimable confidence and credit, which have been established, are to be subverted. Distrust, disorder and commotion are to be substituted to confidence, order, and industrious repose.

You may be told, that nothing of this kind is meditated. I affirm, that the doctrines which have been promulgated, the measures recommended by the committee, and those which have begun to be put in practice as auxiliary to them [I allude to the late outrage against an officer of the revenue] will, unless relinquished or over-ruled, inevitably be productive of all the evils which have been mentioned, and others equally alarming in their nature.

Fellow-citizens, I know you do not intend to expose your country or yourselves to the unhappy consequences which await a pursuit of the advice given to you. It is therefore I make this appeal from your advisers to you. It is therefore I exhort you to exercise your own judgments, to think and act for yourselves. I should be sincerely sorry to give offence to any; but I prefer MY DUTY and YOUR GOOD to all other considerations.

Fellow-citizens, I have one thing more to say to you. That government which you are in fact, however it may be in form, advised to oppose, is at this instant, affording you, and all those who are called upon to combine against it, the most liberal protection. The whole monies which will arise throughout the union, during the present year, from the duty complained of, those very monies will have been sent on to the militia who have been called out as guards, and in the expeditions which have been carried on and are carrying on against the savages who infest the frontiers.

And whether there be peace or war a SUM BEYOND COMPARISON GREATER will be spent each year on the establishments requisite for the security of the western country, than will be collected among them. Thus not only the duty you pay will be spent among you, but you will be ENRICHED by a considerable part of that which is paid by your fellow-citizens.

Is it then generous, is it either just or wise to resist or embarrass a government from which you derive such immediate advantages? Can all these things be done without revenue or without credit? You, I am sure, will answer as I wish.

POST-OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, January 9th, 1792. ESTABLISHMENT of the MAILS for the Year 1792.

WHICH IS TO COMMENCE THE SIXTEENTH INSTANT. The EASTERN MAIL will be closed on

Mondays } at half past eight o'clock in the morning, and reach New-York at two o'clock, P. M. on each succeeding day. Tuesdays } Wednesdays } Thursdays and } Fridays } Saturdays }

The MAIL from New-York will be closed there on the same days, and at the same time in the morning; and Arrive at Philadelphia on

Tuesdays } at one o'clock, P. M. Wednesdays } Thursdays } Fridays and } Saturdays }

The SOUTHERN MAIL will be closed on Mondays } at half past nine o'clock, A. M. (reaching Baltimore on each succeeding day at 3 o'clock, P. M.) and Arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesdays } Thursdays and } Saturdays }

The MAIL for the EASTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, as far as CHESTERTOWN, will be closed on Mondays } at eight o'clock in the morning, (reaching Chestertown each succeeding day) and Arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesdays } Thursdays and } Saturdays }

The MAIL for CHESTER-MILLS and EASTON, will leave Philadelphia every Monday with the other Mails for the Eastern Shore, and return with the same every Saturday from November 1st to May 1st, and every Thursday the rest of the year. The MAIL for DUCK-CREEK CROSS-ROADS & DOVER, will also leave Philadelphia every Monday with the Eastern Shore Mail, and return with the same every Thursday throughout the year.

The MAIL for PITTSBURG, will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at ten o'clock, A. M. and the Mail from Pittsburg will arrive at Philadelphia every Friday at noon. That there may be time to make up the numerous Mails destined for each route above mentioned, all letters must be left at the post-office half an hour before the times of closing the respective Mails in which they are to be sent.

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the merchants and others are requested to be very particular in the direction of their letters; and when letters are not for a post town, the nearest post town to the place ought to be mentioned. ROBERT PATTON, Post-Master.

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 out-houses, 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. (11) BALDWIN DADE.

War Department.

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 as 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.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. JOHN'S College, in the State of Maryland, on Thursday the 10th of November last,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College. That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach some of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philosophy; and that the departments of the said Principal and Vice-Principal shall hereafter be ascertained with precision, on considerations of their mutual convenience and respective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal shall be entitled to receive, for his services, a salary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly. That persons desirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertisement, requested to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanson, all of the city of Annapolis. By order of the Board, JOHN THOMAS, President.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions. As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to compleat the plan of this rising seminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the stated time; provided a person qualified, in their judgment, for this important station, can be procured. The personal attendance of the candidates, although not positively required, will be obviously proper.

It may be useful to remark, that the salaries of all the professors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, superior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

The Printers of newspapers throughout the United States, are earnestly requested to insert the above resolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

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

IMPERIAL HYSOON, 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.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR, A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, showing 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.

The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, as had of the Editor heretof.