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WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1792.

[Whole No. 316.]



SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Began and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT to indemnify the Estate of the late Major General NATHANIEL GREENE, for a certain Bond entered into by him during the late war.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States shall and will indemnify the estate of the late General Greene, for the sum of eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds six shillings sterling money, being the amount due on the first day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, on a certain bond executed to Messieurs Newcomen and Collet, by the said General Greene, as surety for John Banks and Company, and the interest thereon; excepting therefrom a certain conditional bond given in June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, for about one thousand six hundred pounds sterling, (be the same more or less) being part of the aforesaid sum of eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds six shillings, which was to be paid, only in case the said General Greene should recover from the said Banks, or Banks and Company, a sum sufficient for his indemnity; Provided It shall appear upon due investigation, by the officers of the Treasury, that the said General Greene, in his life-time, or his executors, since his decease, have not been already indemnified, or compensated for the said sum of eight thousand six hundred and eighty-eight pounds six shillings, except as aforesaid: And also provided, That the said executors shall account for a sum being about two thousand pounds sterling, (be the same more or less) recovered of John Ferris, one of the partners of the said Banks and Company, by the said executors, to be in part of the indemnification aforesaid; and also shall make over to the Comptroller of the Treasury and his successors, for the United States, all mortgages, bonds, covenants, or other counter-securities whatsoever, now due, which were obtained by the said General Greene, in his life-time, from the said Banks and Company, on account of his being surety for them as aforesaid, to be used for in the name of the said executors for the use of the United States. And the officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to liquidate and settle the sum due to the estate of the said General Greene, to indemnify the same, as aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and to pay the same, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the said executors, to be accounted for by them, as part of the said estate.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
RICHARD HENRY LEE, *President pro tempore of the Senate.*
APPROVED APRIL THE TWENTY-SEVENTH, 1792.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS on the STATE of the UNION. [CONTINUED.]

THE export trade of the United States and the increase of the home consumption have placed the American productions on a very advantageous footing. The competition which exists in our markets, between the purchasers for the account of foreigners of various nations, for our own merchants, for the great consumption in the seaports and parts adjacent to the coasts, and for the use of the manufacturers, together with the occasional shipments made on their own accounts by the southern planters, by the millers of the middle States, and by the owners of the eastern fishing vessels, afford the cultivators and fishermen so many alternatives, that they can always obtain the best prices which circumstances will justify. In short, these several demands, at once various, steady, and extensive, efficiently support our agriculture: and though peculiar enterprise and faculties in commerce and manufactures, the power of capital, and an intimate knowledge of our trade and interior system, enable a particular nation to participate largely in the exports of the United States—the remainder of the world receive from us a very considerable value, and the variety of demand which the destination of our exports proves to exist, affords us certain relief from the consequences of the commercial errors of any of those countries, whose citizens are our consumers. Whenever such errors shall occur—or so far as they may have already taken place, to diffuse a knowledge of our resources among all nations, to inspire them with confidence in our laws and modes of dealing, and to convert our commodities by manufactures, into every shape which their occasions may require, will prove the efficacious corrective, by enabling us to obtain from wife nations a favorable market for our productions.

It is satisfactory to observe the regular increase of manufactured goods in our returns of exported commodities. The number in each of the two last years is upwards of one third, in a list which amounts to near three hundred articles. Hence we may infer, that the time is really arrived, when foreign trade is increased and enlivened by home manufactures. This idea, together with the domestic commerce produced by them, will be more particularly noticed in another place.

CONCERNING THE MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In considering this subject it will be unnecessary to adduce any arguments to influence the judgment of the eastern parts of the union. Many of our citizens near the sea-coast of the

middle States are equally convinced of the beneficial effects of manufactures. The cultivators in the southern and western country, and a respectable proportion of our mercantile citizens are apprehensive of injury to themselves and to their country from the pursuit of this object. These are two descriptions of persons whom it is in every view our duty to satisfy, if the truth and reason will permit; and it is principally from a due attention to them, that the subject is proposed to be examined here.

An opinion has prevailed that the southern States will be sacrificed to the eastern, and in some degree to the middle States, by the plan of manufactures. It is plain, however, that as the soil of the eastern States is not equal to the production of a sufficiency of provisions and raw materials for their own use, they must resort to the more southern States for several raw materials and for new supplies of provisions. It is known, too, that some valuable articles for manufactures cannot be produced but in the southern States, such as cotton, and indigo, and that tobacco is almost confined to them. The southern States and western country will have considerable advantages in the support which the home market of the manufacturers will give at all times, and especially in time of war (when freights will be high, and shipping scarce) to their agricultural and landed productions. Even now, in profound peace, it is the case. Hemp was delivered in the ports of the middle States, from the lands of the southern States, at less than five cents per lb. in 1791. Nothing would have kept it at that rate, but the rope and twine manufactories of the middle and eastern States. The breweries of Philadelphia draw nearly as much of their barley from the Chesapeake as they derive from the lands of Pennsylvania. These and other facts show the beneficial beginning of things. The manufacturers of ships and cordage throughout the union, procure from the southern States all their tar, pitch, turpentine, oil of turpentine, and rosin. The ports of Philadelphia and New-York, take three-fourths of their ship timber from them, justly preferring vessels of live oak and red cedar to all others. The owners of the coal mines of Virginia, enjoy the monopoly of all the supplies for the manufacturers of the more northern States, who live in the sea ports: a demand which is increasing rapidly. No lead mine of any consequence is yet worked, except one near the superior waters of James river. The southern States abound with iron, and have much more fuel of all kinds than the northern States, and they have streams for the most powerful water works. Few or no very abundant deposits of coal have been yet discovered further north or east than the waters of the Ohio and Chesapeake, even in internal situations. The iron manufactures of the United States are already important in value, and immensely so in point of utility, or rather of NECESSITY. Farms, manufactories, shipping, fisheries, fleets, and armies, all demand them. In short, the all-important landed interest would languish, and its progress in prosperity would be retarded in the counties of the southern States, even near the sea, if our present manufactures were to be abolished, and all future establishments of that kind were to be given up. BUT THEIR INLAND AND WESTERN COUNTIES CANNOT BE SUPPORTED, UNLESS MANUFACTURES SHALL BE PROMOTED AND INTRODUCED AMONG THEM. In the counties of Pennsylvania beyond the Allegany mountain, are 63,000 inhabitants, and probably 10,000 of these are farmers. The wool of that country is yet very inconsiderable—their furs are more abundant. From these two raw materials, no less than 10,140 wool hats, and 2,200 fur hats are manufactured yearly in thirty-three hatters' shops. Sail cloth (which, when manufactured, would be worth 30 cents pr. lb.) could be made at Pittsburg, Winchester in Virginia, Hillsborough, and Salisbury in North-Carolina, Camden in South-Carolina, and Augusta in Georgia, out of hemp, the value of which, there, does not exceed 4 or 5 cents. To bring a ton of hemp to the sea ports from those towns, except Augusta, costs from 35 to 40 per cent. of its value. To bring a ton weight of sail cloth from the same places to the same ports would not cost above 6 or 8 per cent. and the manufacturers' provisions and fuel are attended with similar savings. Deduct for a moment the demand of foreign commerce from both Alexandria and Winchester, and the latter would appear to be most vigorous and flourishing; because it manufactures more, having not so high a market for its provisions and raw materials. These observations apply with equal force to the whole State of Vermont and to all our interior country. The nation that supplies us with hempen, flaxen, and iron manufactures, takes immense quantities of hemp, flax, and iron from Russia. These Russian raw materials are purchased at the eastern extremity of the Baltic, are transported to another country and manufactured there, are transported hither, and haled through bad roads, 50, 100, 200, and 300 miles into our most productive countries which yield the requisite raw materials. These facts powerfully incite us to foster manufactures of the same kinds, there and elsewhere. Till that shall be the case, we shall continue to drag those raw materials through the same bad roads, and ship them under charges of carting and freight equal to a third, an half, and two thirds of their value, according to the distance. The present system of neglecting and repelling the establishment of manufactures, appears to occasion immense deductions from the profits of our lands; and due consideration, it is believed, would convince us, that the best interests may the necessities of our landholders require the introduction of some kind of manufactory in almost every vicinity.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

AN EC DOTE.

A COUNTRYMAN in Birmingham market (England) was observed to laugh while the Clerk was taking a quantity of butter from a woman, which was deficient in weight; the officer not being pleased with the fellow's want of decency, observed that it ill became him to laugh, adding, "I took two pounds from you last week"—"I'll lay a guinea of it," said the countryman—"Done," said the officer; and putting a guinea into the hands of an eminent tradesman, the countryman instantly covered it—and then with a sneer said, "had it been two pounds could you have taken it from me, was it not for being short of that weight that I lost it?" The officer attempted to explain, but the gentleman who held the scales was so perfectly convinced, that he gave the countryman the two guineas immediately.

FRANCKFORT, February 12.

THE Emperor's troops certainly march to Briegaw, and they only wait the answer to the requisitorial letters for their passage to put themselves in motion: 20,000 men will be drawn from Bohemia, of whom 12,000 will proceed to Franconia, under the command of General Count Wallis, and 8000 to Suabia.

This measure, however, is only to cover the frontiers of the Low Countries, and the Austrian possessions in Suabia; but even, on that supposition, it is a measure that cannot fail being attended with bad effects.

They write from Berlin that the foreign department was never so occupied as at the present moment: couriers arrive and depart daily, chiefly to Petersburg and Vienna. The affairs of France and Poland are the object of their labours.

PARIS, February 17.

On Monday the following letter, in the King's own hand, was received by the Mayor and the Municipality:

"Gentlemen,

"I have already mentioned to some of you the reports which are spread about my pretended leaving Paris: I thought that what I mentioned of it would have been sufficient for discrediting these reports; but as evil minded people continue to propagate them, in order to alarm the inhabitants of Paris, and to caluminate my intentions, I will explain myself clearly on my way of thinking.

"I know the duties which the Constitution imposes upon me, I will always fulfil them; but I also know the rights it gives me, and I will never refuse myself the power of making use of them. Nothing keeps me at Paris but my will of being there, as I think my presence necessary, and I declare, that I will and shall remain there; and whenever I shall have reasons to leave it, I shall not disguise them.

"I have to add, that if a person is not quite deprived of the use of his senses, or incurably perverse, he cannot entertain the least doubt of my inviolable attachment to the welfare of the nation, and the inhabitants of Paris.

(Signed)

LOUIS."

MARCH 1. The three generals are still at Paris. Luckner is supposed to advise war, Rochambeau peace, and Fayette an offensive war in preference to defensive.

A division is talked of among the ministry, of which the minister of marine is the cause. Two of his colleagues are of opinion that it is impossible to support a man against whom the public opinion is so pointedly declared; and the rest, that he ought not to resign, and must be supported.

The Emperor's answer to the King's late representations, was communicated to the diplomatic committee on Tuesday, and is expected to be laid before the Assembly this day. It is long and elaborately ambiguous. The substance on the most favourable interpretation is:

That his Imperial Majesty does not wish to dissolve his alliance with France; that he never meant to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom, nor to disturb the order of things established by the new constitution—only seeing the person of the King in danger, and the kingdom threatened with a total dissolution of government, he entered into engagements with the other powers of Europe, to succour the king and his kingdom, if necessary; that the political state of Europe, and the rank which France holds in it, made such engagements necessary to save her from ruin; that these engagements still exist, but that the execution of them depends on what shall pass in France; and that if the person of the king shall be menaced, if the republican spirit shall make such progress as to attempt the subversion of the monarchy, his Imperial Majesty will find himself obliged to interfere, in concert with the other powers who have an interest in maintaining the order and the balance of Europe. It inveighs against the republican spirit and the Jacobin societies, and concludes with a requisition for publishing it, that France and all Europe may be informed of his Imperial Majesty's desire to live in peace with the French nation, as long as the king and the new constitution accepted by him, shall be respected as they ought.

Yesterday the Prussian Minister presented a Declaration, professing the adherence of his master to all the points of the Emperor's answer.