

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

TO SIDNEY AND THE WHISKEY-DRINKERS.

YOU are an unreasonable set of fellows, to make such a plaguy rout about a paltry excise. What! do not you know it has the sanction of some of the most experienced distillers in the United States, men of wealth and opulence, who could buy and sell the whole ragged race of whiskey-drinkers, twenty times over? When MEMBERS OF CONGRESS rise in their places, and modestly inform the House that they ARE PERSONALLY CONCERNED in some of the most extensive distilleries in New-England, you cannot surely imagine those honorable distillers would be such fools as to join in any plan to ruin the distillery—that of RUM and GIN I mean—for as to your vulgar whiskey, it is not to be expected that genteel, well-bred men, should pay any regard to such mean plebeian liquor. When they assure you that NEW-ENGLAND GIN is equal at least, if not SUPERIOR TO ANY THAT IS IMPORTED, can you question the truth of their DISINTERESTED assertions, or hesitate to swallow their rum and their gin, together with their excise, in preference to your filthy whiskey, that is only fit to poison the hostile Indians?

If you were not an ungrateful antifederal crew, you would thank them for sparing you the trouble of distilling for yourselves. All the plague and pother of whiskey-brewing will now be at an end: You will have nothing more to do henceforward, than to DRAG DOWN YOUR GRAIN TO THE SEA-COAST, a trifling distance of five or six hundred miles (which is nothing to a back-woods-man) and there barter it for the ambrosial juices of the New-England stills. Ought you not to think yourselves happy to get any thing for the redundant produce of your farms? How much worse would be your situation, if the gin distillers were to take it for nothing?

Take a hint from a friend: hold your tongues, and either pay the excise duty, or break up your stills, lest an army of militia, collected from the gin and rum distillers, should be sent out into the back country, to make you sing a different tune over your whiskey. Recollect the law that has been lately passed, authorizing the President to march and counter-march the militia as he pleases. Recollect and tremble: for although the present chief magistrate would never consent to murder his fellow-citizens for drinking his health and toasting the federal constitution in a glass of un-excised whiskey, who knows what freak his successor may take into his head, if ever he gets it heated with high-proof rum or gin?

M. U. M.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE world may be considered as a new settlement. There is only a patch under good improvement. Part of Europe is the flower-garden, and yet what a multitude of foul weeds! They have grown rank by manuring and hoeing the plants—But they seem to be weeding and new laying out the garden. Even in Europe, what briars and thorns, and barren shrubs. Russia is a naked heath. Spain is the field of the sluggard.—On every side what room for improvement. India indeed is the homestead which seems to produce the most abundantly for the family of mankind. America is a bush pasture for the young cattle. It will soon become the garden and the wheat field for the hungry world.—But Africa is the range of wolves and lions, some on four, some on two legs.

It would be some consolation to an old philosopher, to see the labor of mankind directed to the bettering and bringing to, the great common farm.—The time will arrive when our posterity will read extracts from the Gazettes of Angola, and will hear of the universities of the Hottentots. The juries of Bengal will try causes, and the free representative assemblies of Constantinople and Grand Cairo will be distinguished for their eloquence and wisdom. Industry will cover the earth, now barren, with plenty. The fogs of ignorance will vanish, and man restored to his eye sight, will see nature and exert all his power to adorn and improve it. Is this a vision? Why tell us so? Let the imagination regale itself with a feast of its own cooking. But is not this progress evidently begun and far advanced, and what shall stop it? The Goths and Vandals, and Huns and Tartars are not to renew their irruptions, and to destroy the arts. The Northern hive swarms no more. But science and the arts shall penetrate the regions where the Roman eagles never flew. The wild Arabs shall be sedentary and improve the arts by their inventions. The Caspian sea shall be hospitable to commerce. The future ages will wonder at the barbarous state of the present. The human mind cannot remain inactive, either knowledge and civilization must turn retrograde or continue in their present progress till ignorance and barbarism are banished the earth.

Philadelphia, May 19.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

A ship arrived at New-York on Tuesday, in 39 days from Glasgow, by which European accounts are received to the 29th March.—These say, that incredible quantities of all kinds of ammunition daily arrive at Namur.—That the Emperor of Germany died suddenly in the arms of his wife, at Vienna, the first of March, of an inflammation in the lungs and bowels—subsequent articles in the English papers say that he was taken off by poison—the suspicion falls on various descriptions of persons—the Monks, the Brabanters, the Emigrants, and the Jacobins, are mentioned—probably all innocent—but the great must have something extraordinary to kill them. Immediately on the Emperor's decease, his son Francis took the reins of government in the Austrian Monarchy—the garrison of Vienna took the oaths to the eldest son of the Emperor two days after his father's death.

March 16. Medals made of the iron bolts of the Bastille were presented to the members of the Legislative Assembly.—When the Queen of the French heard of the death of her brother the Emperor, she said, "If my misfortunes were not before at their height, their measure would now be filled."

Reports of every kind are in circulation in Paris—great commotions are said to exist in Flanders.—The day after the news of the Emperor's death was received, the fish-women were marching to present a pike to the Queen; they were stopped however by the guard.—Accounts were received that Arles, Carpentras and Avignon, were in a state of open revolt; the anti-revolutionists had driven away or imprisoned all the patriots.—M. Dumouriez is appointed French Minister for foreign affairs, and M. Lacoste, Minister of Marine.—Count Florida Blanca, Prime Minister of Spain, has been arrested, and afterwards exiled, and his papers sealed. M. D'Aranda is his successor.

An express over land arrived at the India-House, London, the 24th March.—The intelligence is said to be, that Lord Cornwallis took Seringapatam by storm on the 15th November last. His loss said to be 400 Europeans, and 7000 natives.—That General Meadows was killed, and Lord Cornwallis wounded. India Stock rose 2 per cent.—[This turned out to be a hum.]

The new King of Hungary, it is said, in letters from Vienna, of the 5th March, had countermanded the troops that were marching, and had declared that he would have no concern in the disturbances of France.—The Prince Royal of Denmark has published an arret, by which the SLAVE-TRADE IS TO CEASE, and be forever ABOLISHED after 1803.

The beginning of March an earthquake was felt in several parts of England—some old houses were shaken down, but no lives lost.

By the ship Brothers, Capt. Anderson, arrived here in seven weeks from Lisbon, accounts are received that Doctor Willis had arrived there from England—found the Queen in a very alarming situation—but his treatment of her, had been attended with very favorable symptoms—the Queen having so far recovered when Capt. Anderson sailed, as to recognize those about her person. The Doctor will doubtless meet a suitable reward.

The Prince Regent has acquired great reputation for the affectionate attention paid by him to his mother in the course of her illness; having constantly shewn the most solicitous anxiety for her recovery.

SALEM, May 8.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Captain W. A. Perry arrived at Marblehead on Sunday night last from St. Martins, which place he left the 16th of April, and brings the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

That the day he sailed, a brig arrived from St. Lucie, the master of which (James Green) informed Capt. Perry, among many other gentlemen in the public coffee-house in that place, that an English man of war arrived at St. Lucie the day before he left it, the commander of which informed the French Commodore there, that WAR was declared between France and Spain. This intelligence was communicated by Captain Green in the most public manner, so that no doubt of its truth was entertained at St. Martins.

[This news was repeated by an arrival at this port from St. Kitts, but is most probably premature.]

The President of the United States arrived at Baltimore last Saturday evening—he pursued his route on Monday following.

We are informed that very large sales of lands, the property of this state, have been recently made—and sold on such principles, and in such quantities as will induce a speedy population of the same. Such is the present situation of affairs in most of the European States, that we may reasonably expect great emigrations to this asylum of freedom.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON is re-elected Governor, and the Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT Lieutenant Governor of the State of Connecticut.

At the General Election at Newport, on the 2d instant, his Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, Esq. was chosen Governor, and the Hon. SAMUEL J. POTTER, Esq. Deputy Governor of the State of Rhode-Island.

MORSE'S GEOGRAPHY is printed in London on fine wove paper.

The Quartermaster-General of the state of Massachusetts (says a late Boston paper) has employed Col. Revere, of that town, to cast sixteen brass field-pieces, for the use of the Artillery of that state.

The last Pittsburgh Gazette, received by post yesterday, contains no account of any recent depredations of the Indians.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havannah to his friend in New-Port, dated April 10.

"The famous Mr. Bowles and three of the principals of the Creek Nation were brought in here a few days since—Mr. Bowles was conducted to the Moro, where he now remains, and it is thought the depredations he has committed on the Spanish settlements will cost him his life. It is reported that he was in the action against St. Clair."

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

The FACTS contained in the article entitled, "Reflections on the State of the Union," copied into the G. U. S. from the American Museum, are a complete refutation of the principal slanders on the people and their government, which constitute the celebrity of some publications.—N. B. All sorts of weapons are allowable in a cause, the advocates of which, stick at nothing.

A correspondent observes, that the paragraph copied from the National Gazette, in our last, respecting counterfeit certificates, is a specimen of the flimsy foundation on which the most formidable charges against public measures are raised.

Let it never escape the recollection of the friends to the union, that the persons who now oppose the government of the United States, and its administration, are of the same cut with those who have kept the world in a state of fermentation thro' all ages.

As there never was, so there never will be a perfect system of government—but, that system is positively BAD, says Chronus, which I have no hand in administering.

In this country, the people made and uphold the government. It lives and moves, and has its being from them. Their power is seen and felt not only in revolutions which alter its form, but in the ordinary acts of its administration. Not a particle of authority is held but from them. They chuse the legislature—they make their voice heard after they have chosen them, and if they concur in their wishes, the general sense is obeyed. The government trusts the execution of the laws to civil force, to the marshal, and the people themselves called, if necessary, to his assistance. They, as grand and petit jurors, have the laws in their hands, and in effect, as well as in appearance, wield the sceptre. They may be said, as truly as any people on earth, to be a royal people. They are sovereigns, and have already shewn sense and prudence enough to make us throw up our hats and shout.—God save the people—Long may they reign. This is no rant, but a truth which every American, unless degenerate, will glory in. But men are not wanting who dare to represent to the people this government as a despotism. The newspapers are stuffed with licentious invectives as if they were aimed at the administration of Turkey or Tippoo Saib—and all this while a man who stands unapproached as well as unrivaled sits in the chair of authority, while the nation prospers and grows in numbers, in wealth, in respectability, while knowledge increases, and adds something daily to the security of liberty and the means of happiness. What will happen when adversity, to which all nations are liable, shall have sharpened the edge of discontent, when personal rivalships shall have engendered and armed factions with deadly hatred, when the little remnant of authority left to government after these deductions, shall be turned against itself, heaven, that disposes of men and their concerns, and makes them the instruments to punish their own vice and folly, only knows.

LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY the "Act supplementary to the act for making provision for the debt of the United States," it is provided that the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which hath not been subscribed pursuant to the above act, shall be extended, on the same terms as in the above act is provided, to the first day of March, 1793—Books to be opened by Commissioners of Loans in each State, on the first day of June next.

Non-subscribing creditors to receive an interest equal to the subscribing, on interest and principal of so much of their respective demands, as on or before the first day of March shall be registered.

The term for receiving the unsubscribed part of the state debt, agreeable to the same act, is extended to 1st March, 1793—the books to be opened as above, on the first of June next.

The Commissioner of Loans for North-Carolina is not to be allowed to receive any certificate issued by Patrick Travers, or by the Commissioners of Army Accounts at Warrenton.

The debt due to foreign officers, the interest whereof is payable in Europe, to be paid off and discharged, principal and interest.—The rest of the act relates to the sinking fund. The whole shall appear in the next number of this Gazette.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOSEPH HOWELL, Accountant to the War Department. CALEB SWAN, Paymaster to the Army in the Western Territory.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Table with 3 columns: Ship, Captain, and Port of Origin. Includes entries for Ship Brothers, Sampson, Hope, Brig Nancy, Polly, and Industry.

All vessels outward bound are to rendezvous at Reedy Island, and on Monday next proceed from thence to sea, wind and weather permitting, under orders and directions of Capt. Lawler, who will then lead the way with the ship of the largest draught of water.

Price of Stocks as in our last.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, stout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much swelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a short linen coat, a pair of fustian breeches, a ruffled shirt, an old beaver hat, with shoes, stockings and buckles, all good. Also, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown short coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, full of stockings, a new wool hat, new shoes and buckles.—Whoever will secure said Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON. Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY MATTHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.—Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen.—Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perceptive, or more generally useful."—N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets.—Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two.—Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce.—Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.—Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings.—Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12. Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chaloner.—Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar—plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto.—Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 5/2—plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum.—Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypse.—Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged.—Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys.—Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American.—Price a sixth of a dollar. Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.