

major J. Rogers

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SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1792.

[Whole No. 327.]

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1792.

THE Printers of Newspapers in the United States are desired to take Notice, That Mr. Francis Bailey, Mr. Daniel Humphreys, and Messrs. Spotswood and Carey, of this City, have ceased to print Newspapers, and of course can receive none from the other Printers free of Postage. The Printers of Newspapers are therefore desired to discontinue sending their Papers to those Gentlemen, unless they should become Subscribers, on the footing of other Citizens.

As divers Printers in other Places may have discontinued their printing of Newspapers, the Post-masters in those Places are desired to give Notice thereof in the Newspapers in which they usually Advertise; that the Newspapers sent to such former Printers may be discontinued, and the Public Mails be relieved from useless Burthens.

T. PICKERING.

THE following sections of the act entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned, are republished for the information of all persons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) shall be possessed of WINES.

"SECT. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the said last day of June next, shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port where the same shall be landed, and for that purpose, every permit for landing any Wines, which shall be granted by a Collector, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said Wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such Wines, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same whereforever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hoghead, cask, case, box or package, containing Wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized, and the want of such marks and certificates shall be presumptive evidence, that such Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"SECT. 11. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall have in his or her possession, Wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at some office of inspection in the city, town or county where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes and other packages containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection, at whose office such entry may be made, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the Wines so reported, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package containing such Wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have Wines in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and the Wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited." (epr29)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fawnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately looted, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each peeced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in goal, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by PEREGRINE LETHBRURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791.

(ep 8w)

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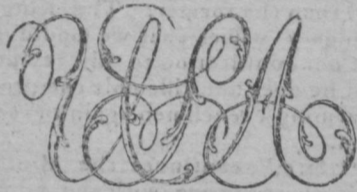
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June 1.

(epim & sawan)



CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, April 23, 1792.

A motion for recommitting the bill to provide for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, was made &c. preceding day by Mr. Faget, but not decided on—it was this day again brought forward by that gentleman, who observed on the occasion—

RISE, Sir, to renew the motion which I made yesterday, that the bill before you may be recommitment. I observed then, that having been reminded of my duty by gentlemen who said that they who had not brought any other plan of ways and means before the House, if they objected to that proposed by the Secretary, had not done their duty, I arose then to shew how far I had done my duty; and how far I was willing to go to perform it. I informed the house that as I did not approve of the Secretary's third plan (that which the house had adopted) I had proposed to the leading members (an expression which gave offence to some gentlemen, but which I explained as meaning no more than members who take the lead in business, and to whom I confessed myself obliged for their services, and whom, when they lead rightly, I was willing to follow) an adoption of the Secretary's second plan, but not meeting with their approbation, I then joined my friends in endeavours to amend the bill; failing in this, and called on to do my duty, I rise to move that the bill be recommitment. Had gentlemen, Sir, done what they promised they would do, if the house would apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a plan of ways and means, I should have no occasion to make this motion. They promised that they would freely and boldly examine his report, and listen attentively to every proposition which could be opposed to it; but have they done this? No—they embraced without hesitation the third plan proposed by the Secretary, as if it were because he said it was the best of the three, without offering either of the other two plans to the house, although the second had been proposed by a member from Massachusetts (Mr. Goodhue) before the house had agreed to apply to the Secretary for his opinion. I hope, therefore, that those gentlemen will now agree to recommit the bill, that we may have an opportunity of trying whether one of the two other plans proposed by the Secretary, or some other, may not be preferable to that adopted in the bill; or, if not, let us at least see whether the plan which has been adopted may not be simplified—for there appears no shadow of reason for repealing an act for establishing a permanent revenue, to re-enact it in a bill for raising a sum of money for a temporary purpose; the business of a campaign—nor can there be any propriety in passing a bill for the defence of the frontiers, which is in fact a bill for the encouragement of manufactures, and of the fisheries, and for encreasing the sinking fund, and also for the introduction of a stamp act.

If the committee of the whole will not adopt the first plan proposed by the Secretary, I mean that for disposing of the interest in the Bank of the United States, which I confess I should prefer to laying the excessive duties proposed in the third plan, and which are to be levied by the

bill before you—nor the second plan, which was once so well recommended by the member from Massachusetts—at least I hope they will simplify the bill, by striking out what is foreign to its purpose; that is, the repeal of the former revenue law; and the indirect introduction of a stamp act, if we are to have a stamp act, and I have no objection to one, let it be introduced fairly and openly, and stand by itself. For my part, I think it a sufficient reason to recommit the bill, to amend it so that it may shew at one view not only for what purpose the additional duties are to be laid, but what they are. As the bill now stand, they are so blended with other duties, that no man can see in what manner the sum wanted is to be raised. I know I shall be said to be a bad financier, if I propose to sell out our stock in the Bank. I agree that the Secretary's reason against selling now, when stocks are so low, is good—but I know that I speak like the representative of plain dealing, honest republicans, when I propose rather to sell out their stock in the Bank, than to lay additional taxes on them, and encrease the duty on imports to such a degree as to introduce smuggling, which must be destructive of their morals, ruinous to their revenue, and which may undermine even their manufactures, which these duties were intended to protect; for, as I remarked on a former occasion, if you go beyond a certain point in taxing imports, you will tempt smugglers to introduce articles with which they will undersell the fair trader and the manufacturer. I confess, however, that as we have an interest in the Bank, which may be usefully applied to sinking the national debt—I am willing to apply it to that purpose—and that I prefer the Secretary's second plan to the one the house has adopted. If the bill be committed, I shall be pleased to find the committee disposed to adopt that. By the plan now in the bill, we are in the first instance to borrow the money wanted. Why, if we are to lay an additional duty, may we not lay only enough to pay the interest annually, and the principal by installments? This, I think, must be much more agreeable to our constituents, than to pay the whole sum required by taxes in one year. I see not why we should encrease the duties on imported articles rather than on tonnage. I think an additional duty on foreign tonnage, or, if Congress have the courage to lay it, on vessels of nations not in alliance with us, would easily raise a sum for the discharge of the loan necessary on this occasion? and I am of opinion that it is high time to encrease the tonnage on such vessels; it is more than two years since this house declared it would lay an additional duty on the tonnage of vessels of a certain nation, if it would not make a commercial alliance with our States. I know it is said that such a measure might impede a treaty; but, Sir, no nation upon earth has a right to resent such a step, nor can we be injured by retaliation. As to a treaty, I doubt much whether we stand in need of one. I fear the business of treaties is better understood elsewhere than here, and that foreign Ministers might be an overmatch for us in such negotiations. I had rather regulate our commerce, so as to induce the country with which we wish to trade upon advantageous terms, to grant us such terms; at all events, I should aim at encreasing our revenue in this manner. If we cannot extend our commerce, and at present I would avoid an encrease of duty on imports, I think that the lands in the Western Territory should be sold, and tonnage encreased, before we lay any further burthen on imported articles—a burthen which must be unequally felt by the different states. I hope, therefore, that the bill will be recommitment, and so amended, that it may pass by a great majority.

Mr. Hartley made some observations in opposition to the motion—the question for agreeing to which was negatived.

The bill then being open to amendments, Mr. Williamson objected to the section which exempted books imported for colleges and academies from a duty—and after stating some reasons for his opinion, moved to amend the section by striking out the clause making this exception—this motion, after some debate, was agreed to.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

JASSY, February 28.

THE respective Ministers who attended the Congress held here, left us the 19th of this month, on which occasion the Russians exhibited a grand display of fire works, which had a very noble effect, and were accompanied by the continual discharge of 30 pieces of artillery. The windows of a number of houses were, however, broke by the report. The Turks appeared very much surprized at a diversion of this nature—Count Beshborodko afterwards gave a grand dinner, when the Reis Effendi distributed the presents which he had been charged with by his Court to the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and other officers of the Legation.

STOCKHOLM, April 3.

We have not yet seen any authentic list of those who are taken up or supposed to be concerned in the plot of the late regicide; they are however, 28 in number, four of whom the assassin himself owned as accomplices; eight lay under violent suspicion, but have not yet confessed any thing; one poisoned himself;—and, lastly, 14 were arrested on suspicion, of whom five are since released.

The Queen of Sweden is very ill.

The deceased King not long before his death desired that the conspirators might be pardoned, and the assassin himself be as mildly punished as the law would admit of.

It is said, that Ankerstrom had attempted to starve himself to death, but that he had been forced to take nourishment.

All the inhabitants of Stockholm have been forbid to have any gunpowder in their houses, or to sell any.

VIENNA, April 4.

The family of our young sovereign is assembling agreeably to his desire. The Archduchess Maria Theresa, and Prince Anthony of Saxony, her consort, arrived some days ago, and the Archduke Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, arrived here yesterday.

Our Court have published the whole of the correspondence with France, contained in forty-four quarto pages. The reason for this publication is said to be, to clear our Ministry from the wrong opinion which the National Assembly may entertain of them, when, in fact, the Jacobins are only to blame.

The correspondence begins with a letter from M. de Lessart, and ends with the note from the Prince Chancellor, and indulges the declaration of the present king, which is to the following purport:

"That upon this subject he thinks exactly as his predecessor, and follows only the prudent rules of precaution, without any hostile intentions; that with respect to further steps he shall be entirely guided by what his allies shall think necessary to do in the present state of affairs. That in the mean time he hoped the French nation would rescue their honor and independence from the influence of a bloodthirsty faction, whose only views were to render the liberty of the King, the support of the Monarchy, and the restoration of a permanent Constitution, mere names." &c. &c.

M. de Noailles, having sent to Paris his resignation of the embassy from France, sets off to-morrow for Lucca, where he purposes living in a private manner, at least till the peace and happiness of his country are finally settled. The reward which M. de Lessart has met with for his services, has afforded a lesson to M. de Noailles, who is determined not to expose himself to the same treatment.

HAMBURGH, April 13.

We learn from Elsingburgh, that 10,000 Dalecarlians have entered Stockholm. This (although not absolutely to be credited) seems to be rather confirmed by the stopping of the posts from that capital to the continent.

We learn from Copenhagen, that on the 7th no post had arrived from Stockholm, and that all travellers were detained at the frontiers of Sweden. Thus we do not learn what is going forward there, but from the above precaution it is not likely that tranquility reigns in that kingdom.

MADRID, March 28.

M. Gardoqui is Minister of L'Azienda and the Indies. The King is not at all pleased with the pensions and rewards granted by the late Minister.