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SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1792.

[Whole No. 329.]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair of home spun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his height about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid.
ROBERT PEARCE.
Head Saffras, June 16, 1792. (epim)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARR; 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 sear-nought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced 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 gaol, 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 LETHBURY.
Chesler-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

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 wheresoever 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." (ept29)

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all persons, not to credit any person or persons whatever on my account, other wise in my name, or on my credit, without special order from under my hand authorizing the same, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without such order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.
Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792. (cp4w)

WM. CLELAND, BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States; BANK STOCK, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.
June 1. (cpim & law2m)

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CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1792.

In committee of the whole, on the 2d section of the bill for calling forth the militia. (CONCLUDED.)

MR. PAGE.—Suppose the case should happen in which the militia should refuse to act, regulars then must be called in—a fair pretext for a military establishment. Treason has existed in every country, and has been punished with the approbation of good men—and should a combination too powerful take place, and application be made for assistance, let Congress make laws to provide for such cases in future. It should be remembered that the doctrine now contended for, is that very doctrine which dismembered the British empire. Sir, it would have been happy for Britain if this doctrine had never been taught in that kingdom. Soldiers, not militia, must be the proper tools for the government that wishes to enforce its laws by arms. But do the virtuous, patient, submissive and truly patriotic citizens of the United States, deserve the suspicion which is excited against them, and stigmatizes them in the clause which I move to strike out?

Such bills in a free state, where the people have been taught to look upon the right of refusing submission to unconstitutional acts, may excite insurrections much easier than quell them.

The motion for striking out was negatived.

Mr. Steele moved to amend the section by striking out the clause which authorizes the President of the United to call out the militia of one State to suppress insurrections in another. He enforced this motion by saying that he hoped it would always be found that there were a sufficient number of persons within every State well affected to the laws to suppress any opposition to them within the State.

Mr. Murray replied to **Mr. Steele**, he said that the gentleman's observations went to deprive the people of one of the most obvious benefits arising from the social compact. He said he should be much obliged to the gentleman if he would point out any other remedy for the case contemplated, than that proposed, for his own part he knew of none.

Mr. Giles observed, that the exigency contemplated by the section was of so great magnitude, that of the opposition of a whole state to the laws of the union, that it required a more competent provision than was provided by this bill. He was fully impressed with the propriety of the government's possessing a power to execute its laws, and to provide for its own security—still he considered that the case to be provided for, could not happen suddenly, and therefore he thought that the power now under con-

sideration could not with safety be entrusted to the President of the United States—he was therefore in favor of striking out the clause.

Mr. Gerry supported the clause—he denied that it involved the consequences deduced by the gentlemen opposed to it. It does not suppose a state to be in rebellion—such a supposition cannot be supported, when it is considered that in order to a state's being considered in that light, a legislative act must precede and accompany a declaration of the fact. He adverted to facts to shew the necessity of the provision. He had no objection to qualifying the clause by directing the marshals in the first instance to apply to the executives of the several states.

Mr. Baldwin was opposed to the clause, and in favor of striking out—he adverted to the constitution to shew that it was not contemplated thereby, that this power should be slightly delegated to the executive, and agreeable to this idea the first Congress had dealt out this power with a sparing hand.

The motion for striking out the clause was negatived.

Mr. Steele moved to add a clause providing for the intervening of a session of Congress previous to the marching of the militia of one State into another; this after some debate was negatived.

An amendment was then moved by **Mr. Madison** to modify the section so as to delegate this power to the President of the United States during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Benson observed that with respect to the object, State lines were perfectly ideal—that an inhabitant of one State was equally bound with that of another to march to suppress insurrections, and to assist in execution of the laws as much as the inhabitants of a State in which the opposition to the laws existed.

The motion of **Mr. Madison** was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment to the 2d section, providing that information of any insurrection shall be communicated to the President of the United States by one of the associate justices, or the district judge; which was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer proposed an additional section providing for the issuing a proclamation by the President of the United States and for the reading such proclamation in the hearing of the insurgents, previous to using a military force; which was agreed to.

Section 3d—**Mr. Mercer** moved to add after the words "articles of war" in the 10th line; except that they shall not be subject to corporal punishment; this after some debate was negatived.

To the DIRECTORS and COMPANY of the SUSQUEHANNAH and SCHUYLKILL CANALS, or INLAND NAVIGATION.

[CONCLUDED.]

VII. I PREFER the natural beds of the creeks to artificial canals, for several reasons: 1. It preserves and benefits all the mills and water works that are already, or may be built on those creeks, with the inconvenience only of being obliged to stop, when the waters may be so low as not to afford a quantity sufficient for them and the canal service. 2. They are less liable to caving, filling up, absorption of water, &c. than artificial canals. 3. Mill ponds have little current in them, even in the highest freshes. 4. They afford ample room for all boats to pass and repass, or stand still, as circumstances may require. 5. Roads, connections of farms and neighbourhoods, will be less incommoded by this than the other mode. 6. The expence is vastly less in this than the other way, and the probable benefits greater and more sure.

IX. I prefer the above mentioned machinery for drawing the boats over the dams to locks for several reasons: 1. It requires much less water; 2. less time; 3. is at least equally safe; 4. is in less danger of damage; locks are high dams which all experience has taught us, are difficult to be made secure; 5. damage in them is more fatal than in the others, for if the machinery should get out of repair, the boats might be drawn over by capstans worked by hand, till the machinery could be repaired, but carrying away one lock must suspend the whole trade; 6. damages are more speedily repaired in the one than the other; carrying away a lock in the forcing or fall high waters, would be irreparable till the waters abated, but breaking of the machines may be repaired at any time; 7. the expence is much less in the one mode than in the other; 8. in the vast empire of China, all the parts of the country are connected by inland navigation, without a single lock, all the boats (some of 200 tons) are drawn over the dams by machinery; their inland navigation is of older date and in more universal use than has existed in any other nation, and I think the long practice of these ingenious people exhibits an example, which we may safely imitate.

On the whole matter, I suppose about 30 dams will be sufficient between the two rivers, and I can't conceive that they would cost with the above said machinery more than 10000. each on an average, the canal and water courses on the height of land I imagine can't cost more than 20,000. all which together requires but one third of our capital provided for the purpose, but as I don't pretend to be adequate to this part of the subject I will drop it.

I beg leave here to subjoin one word with respect to the manner of beginning the work, viz. whereas the most essential part of the whole concern, consists in bringing a sufficient supply of water on to the height of land or the crown land,

I think it would be proper to begin the work by the small canals or ditches which are to carry water from the various streams and springs which are to supply it on to the said crown land, that we may have this great article ascertained and confirmed by actual experiment, that we may know the quantity of water we may depend on, for on this the scale of all the subsequent works must be calculated.

Further, I don't conceive that any arduous efforts of genius are like to be wanted in the whole affair, I am of opinion that an original genius able to calculate the scale and proportion of the work, and place them so as to make the most advantage of the ground, the water, the means and materials, which are obvious to every one, is all the stock of abilities required in a superintendent; all that remains to complete the works is the employment of faithful workmen of sufficient skill in their several trades, or the several parts of the business which they are appointed to execute.

I object to any extravagant emoluments given to the superintendants, either principal or subordinate, this makes the concern a profitable job to them, which lasts as long as the works last, and ceases when they are completed, and of course gives the superintendants every inducement of personal interest to prolong them as far as they can.

I would rather propose to give them a sum generously adequate to their reasonable expences, whilst they are employed, and when the works are finished, give them for their reward, a certain number of shares in the canal; this can be paid by the company easier than cash, and this will induce the superintendants to complete the works as perfectly and as soon as they can, for the more perfect the works are, the more valuable will the shares be, and the sooner the works are done, the sooner they will receive their profits: and I think it always prudent as far as may be, to connect public considerations with private interest—in this essay, I pretend no more than to exhibit the grand principles and outlines of the great object in view, if these are admitted, a thousand particulars which the detail of the business will bring into view, will be easily adjusted by any genius adequate to the direction of it.

As the object is allowed by every body to be of vast magnitude, and most capitally conducive to the interests of this city, and indeed the whole State, as well as all the country west of us, it ought to be thoroughly investigated, and well understood, and as the discovery of the true principles, and forming the proper plans of any business are essential to the successful execution of it, any attempt to develop and delineate them must be virtuous, the subject is new to us all; I don't pretend to comprehend all its extent, but such thoughts as have occurred to me, I offer to the company, to be adopted, improved, or rejected as they may find expedient.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philad. June 13, 1792.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 24.

THE following most singular accident happened at Cardiff, a few days since: As the son of **Mr. Jones**, school-master at that place, was attempting to pull some hair out of the tail of a young horse, he entangled his finger in such a manner, that in his endeavors to extricate himself he pricked the animal by some means, which caused him to leap over a wall near which he was standing and dragged the boy after him, by which means the poor fellow's brains were dashed out, and otherwise rendered a shocking spectacle.

Mr. Wilberforce has been presented with a beautiful picture representing a slave in the temple of liberty trampling on his chains. This picture was executed and presented by a Birmingham artist, as a small token of his esteem for that gentleman, who has so arduously endeavoured to effect an abolition of the slave trade.

Letter from **Earl Stanhope** to **M. Condorcet**, member of the Assembly for the city of Paris.

London, April 3.

"IT is with extreme pleasure that I have the honor to inform you, that the House of Commons, where I passed the whole night, have determined that the Slave Trade shall be abolished."

"The friends of the Blacks, with **Mr. Fox**, **Mr. Pitt**, and **Mr. Wilberforce** at their head, pressed for the immediate abolition, but they lost this motion by a majority of 193 against 125—and the House postponed to another day the question for fixing the period of the abolition; but the great question, that the trade shall be abolished, was carried by a very great majority, 220 against 85. You will