

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

A N D

## AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

DUMFRIES, THURSDAY, June 14, 1792.

To the PUBLIC.

**W**ITHOUT retrospect to past measures, against me, I am constrained to Publish the following copies of the title pages, of an adhe- rive CATALOGUE, of my effects, &c. as my premises (in pursuance of my promise, made in an address published in Alexandria, the 25th December last) of valuables consisting of Eight Hundred and Twenty-Two Lots of Merchandise, which book is for the inspec- tion of the public, on demand—transmitted me from England by the Favorite, Capt. Brown; and received last Saturday, which large PROPERTY in deigning last, in an opulent city like LONDON, might have been converted into hard specie in a very few hours. My pursuits in life have been wholly Mercantile—nor have I ever had occasion to have re- course to sophistry or falshood, nor has my character met heretofore with such groundless and absurd charges. It has been predicted of me, that I borrowed Three Thousand Pounds from my Bankers: Was I in London, I should treat such ill judged calumny with the most silent contempt. In consequence of its being generally known, that I had been of tea times my consequence would not with the least prospect of success attempt to borrow Three Hundred Pounds.

No banking house in England, accommodates, but on ample collateral Security for the truth of which many merchants in this town can vouch. Amongst many other incurable acts; I am assid'd with chang- ing my name—I will allow in my journey from New York to Frederickburg, I took my place in the Stage by my christian name only—and which was at the instance and express recommendation of a Gentleman who stands for reputation and honor—second to very few if any in America; and of travelling even by a fictitious name is a crime, it is practis'd by many thou- sands every week in all parts of Europe. I ague re- peat, I am not sensible of deserving any gentleman's resentment, if I do, I am neither so ignorant, or obstinate, but should be open to conviction, and make due atonement, or give full satisfaction.

I am many thousand miles from home—and left than six months ago, knew an individual gentleman on this continent, of course a confidant of every natural friend to assist me—my opponent can boast of a multitude of very powerful advocates, this situation considered; to say nothing of my imprisonment ought and I trust will rescue me from a further punishment on my character by such frivolous stories—Because I am confessedly at present unable to defend myself.

Remaining with much Regard—  
THOMAS DANIELL.

It will be Observed, my Property was Sold Four Months after my departure, and not as usual in these cases in a few days, which must imply a strong indica- tion of doubts, as to my having committed any one act of Bankruptcy.—The expense incurred by delay- ing such sales, could be attended with little if any less than three guineas a day!

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, &c.

**A CATALOGUE of the ELEGANT and FA- SHIONABLE STOCK in TRADE of Mr. THO- MAS DANIELL, Silversmith and Jeweler.** Com- prising a superb Assortment of valuable Diamonds, in Pins, a brilliant Picture Frame, sundry loose Di- amonds, brilliant Diamond Hoop, and other Rings, Superb Diamond Bracelets, and elegant Set Pins, beautiful Pearl Pins, Ear Rings, and Bracelets, Su- perb Clocks highly finished, Gold Watches set with Pearls and Diamonds, valuable Gold Repeating Wat- ches, plain Gold and silver ditto, rich Gold enamelled Watch Chains and Seals, 400 large rough Cornelian Seal Stones, 100 Cut ditto, a capital Assortment of modern Plate, containing upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND ounces in beautiful Epergnes, rich engraved Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea Pots and Can- dlers, elegant open-work bread Baskets, Turques Tu- rean Boats, large valuable Waterers, a quantity of high- ly finished Conical Cups and Covers, neat open work engraved bottle Stands, Dish Covers, a quanti- ty of Regent, Table and desert Spoons, with every sort of Article in the Silver Trade, finished in the first Style of modern Elegance, also a quantity of va- luable second hand Plate, various fashionable Pined Goods, Knives, Forks, and Cutlery Ware, which will be sold by AUCTION, by Mr. SMITH on the Pre- mises the SILVER LION, Foster Lane Chesopide, on Tuesday November 27, 1791, and following Days at 11 o'Clock, by order of the ASSIGNEES.

The valuable LEASE of the HOUSE and PRE-

MISES will be sold in the second Day's Sale, at one o'Clock precisely.

**CATALOGUE of the Effects of Mr. THOMAS DANIELL, Silversmith and Jeweler,** Comprising the greatest and genuine HOUSEHOLD FURNI- TURE, PLATE, LINEN, BOOKS, CHINA, fine PRINTS, by Woollet, &c. in burnished Gold Frames, including fine Impressions of the Death of General Wolfe, the Battles of La Hogue, and the moyné, Oliver Cromwell dissolving the long Parlia- ment, and King Charles II. landing at Dover.— A valuable fine toned Harpsichord, by Longman and Broderip in a neat Mahogany Case, a remarkably fine-toned Double by Kirkman, a capital Cornopis Violin, a double barreled Gun by Barc, gold pen & touch-holes, a Gold Watch and Seventy Pieces of Irish Linens, Four-Pair Beadstuds, with Cotton and other Trimmings, Shirts and other Feather Beds, Ma- hogany Chairs, Dining, Card, and Pembroke Tables, Waterbeds, Dishes of Drapers, &c. Carpets, Stoves, Fire Glasses, an Eight Day Clock, Kitchen Requisites and a variety of other Articles which will be sold at AUCTION, by Mr. SMITH on the PREMISES the SILVER LION, Foster Lane, Chesopide, on Tuesday December 6, 1791, and following Day, at 11 o'Clock, by order of the ASSIGNEES.

At one o'Clock precisely, in the First Day's Sale of the Furniture, will be sold a Rent Charge of twenty Pounds per Annum on the King's Theater, or Opera House in the Haymarket, putting the Holder to the full and true privilege of being present on, and seeing gratis in any part of the said Theater, (Sub- scribers and Proprietors Boxes only excepted) every Theatrical or other Entertainment which shall be pub- licly exhibited there.

May be viewed at the Sale, when Catalogues and particulars may be had on the premises, and of Mr. Smith Auctioneer, Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

From five to six hundred Copies of Catalogues, were distributed in London; and the title pages similar to the above, were inserted in all the public papers, Dou- blets, many Hundred of which British newspapers, have come out with the late arrivals.

Catalogues are printed by the order and express directions of the bankrupt's commissioners, or their dep- uties the assignees only, and from whom Mr. Smith, a sworn broker, and auctioneer, of the city of London; (but who Mr. Daniell never heard of until Saturday last) derives his authority to publish and put up to sale, a spurious Publication, would be deemed no less a crime than forgery, against both composer and printer.

**THOMAS DANIELL**, personally appeared before me Alexander Lithgow, Esq. Justice of the Peace for the County of Prince-William, maketh oath on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, that an escape from either the Prisons at Alexandria or Dumfries other than a termination of his life during the whole of his confinement, never was directly nor indirectly with him in contemplation, and that such an alternative never has or ever shall enter his mind or breast, that no consideration on Earth shall cause him to prove unfaithful as a Prisoner, either to his friends or adversaries. Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1792.

ALEXANDER LITHGOW.

After seven months experience of my fidelity as a prisoner, for more than ten times the amount, in value of the new writs, immediately on a DISMIS- SION of the former ones, it was most unmercifully circulated, that I intended to break Jail, to frustrate so cruel a report, occasioned the above affidavit.

Agents in London have caused arrests to take place for debts contracted in New-York, Lord Mansfield's opinion and practice was invariably not to demand any kind of bail or proceeds, or affidavits issuing from any foreign courts of judicature, for reasons of exemplary, justice and policy.

**W**ILL be absolutely sold on Friday the 15th Inst. (June) by virtue of an execution, several very valuable SLAVES, and a variety of excellent FURNITURE, the sale will be for ready money, at Prince-William Court-House, in the town of Dumfries.

Dumfries, June 7, 1792.

WANTED,

A LAD, of about 12 or 13 Years of Age, as APPRENTICE at this office.

TAKE NOTICE!

**T**HAT on the 22 day of September next, I mean to take the deposition of Col. Richard Cock, at Mr. Michael Smith's Tavern Surry Court-House, in suits brought against me by Alexander Kirwan in Prince-William Court, accord- ing to a Didimus granted by said Court

ALEXD. TARTE.

Dumfries, May 31, 1792.

WILLIAM WARD,

**B**ECS leave to inform his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Alexandria to Col- chester, where he has opened Tavern in that commodious House on the water side for many years occupied as an INN.

And being supplied with Wines and Liquors of the first qualities, and every other necessary article for the accom- modation of travellers, he solicits a Continuance of those Favours with which he was honoured before his re- moval.

Colchester, May 31.

**FOR SALE,**

**A** TRACT of LAND, lying upon Occoquan run, near Spring's ford, in the county of Prince-William con- taining by measurement, 200 and 70 acres; the land is much broken, but rents at present for 10 pounds a year, and may be rented for any length of time, at the same price; a constant stream "sufficient to turn a mill," runs thro' the land, on which is a very consider- able fall; and from the thick settlement in that neighborhood, as well as from the general want of a good mill there, I have no doubt but that a mill at that place would be very profitable; it is a- bout 12 miles from Dumfries, & nearly the same distance from Colchester; any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to

BERTRAND EWELL, jun.

Dumfries, 9th May, 1792.

**NOTICE!**

**ALL PERSONS**, are hereby forewarned, from purchasing from Cornelius Skinner, of Loudoun County two Bonds executed in New Jersey, for the payment of wheat, to Daniel Ag- new, since assigned to said Skinner;— as their is a suit now depending between him and myself, where the amount of the said bonds will be deducted from my recovery against him.

SAMUEL HUNT.

Dumfries, 19th May, 92.

B L A N K S,

FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE—



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 provide for the Copper Coinage.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the director of the mint with the approbation of the President of the United States, be authorized to contract for and purchase a quantity of Copper, not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons, and that the said director, as soon as the needful preparations shall be made, cause the Copper by him purchased, to be coined into cents and half cents, pursuant to "The act establishing a mint, and regulating the coins of the United States;" and that the said cents and half cents, as they shall be coined, be paid into the Treasury of the United States thence to issue into circulation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six calendar months from the time when there shall have been paid into the treasury by the said director, in cents and half cents, a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, which time shall forthwith be announced by the treasurer in at least two Gazettes, or newspapers, published at the seat of the government of the United States, for the time being, no copper coins or pieces whatsoever, except the said cents and half cents, shall pass current as money, or shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment for any debt, demand, claim, matter or thing whatsoever; and all copper coins or pieces, except the said cents and half cents, which shall be paid or offered to be paid or received in payment, contrary to the prohibition aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and every person by whom any of them shall have been so paid, or offered to be paid or received in payment, shall also forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and the said forfeiture and penalty shall and may be recovered, with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person or persons by whom information of the incurring thereof, shall have been given.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, President pro tempore of the Senate.

Approved, May 28th, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 17.

His Majesty King Francis dismissed Prince Kaunitz from his council, and has chosen General Laschy and Colloredo for his ministers, friends to the party of the French Princes. The King has fixed the 20th of May for the meeting of the Diet of his coronation for the kingdom of Hungary.

General Bischofswerder, having received a courier from Berlin, has resumed the negotiations interrupted by the death of the Emperor, with uncommon assiduity; he has frequent conferences with General Hohenlohe, under whose command the army on the frontiers are to commence their operations. Little doubt can be entertained that the two Generals are concerting plans of operations, in case the conduct of France should render a campaign necessary. The thirty battalions, which have been ready to march these two months past, are already on their route, and will probably have reached our frontiers by the beginning of April.

King Francis I. has augmented the pay of each soldier half a kreutzer, a considerable object in an army composed of 200,000 men; this augmentation is considered only as a peace establishment; as war they are to have the addition of a kreutzer more. He has also given to the grenadiers on duty at the Palace, half a pound of meat per diem. Such are the means by which our new Sovereign is endeavoring to conciliate the army with which he familiarized himself during the campaign against the Turks.

Immediately on the death of the Emperor, his son distributed 5000 florins among the poor, and returned to the state of Transylvania 10,000 ducats which they had lent as a present to Leopold, desiring it might be distributed among such of the inhabitants as had suffered in the war against the Turks.

STOCKHOLM, March 20.

The following account of the attempt to assassinate the king in the night of the 16th of March last, was read in the royal chancery and published by authority in the public papers of the 18th.

Last Friday the 16th, of March, at three quarter past eleven o'clock at night, a short time after the king had entered the masked ball in the Royal opera-house, an unknown mask forced his way through the

crowd of masks surrounded the king, and fired a Pistol at him; the charge whereof entered a little above the left hip and touched the back bone.

Although so severely wounded, the king had yet strength enough to walk to the next closet, where he reclined on a sofa, and conversed with some of the gentlemen of the court, as well as some of the principal officers of state who had obtained leave to follow him, with the greatest cheerfulness until the Surgeons arrived, when the wound was examined and the first dressing laid on. His majesty was then carried to the Palace, and at 4 o'clock he was bled.

Immediately after the shot was fired there was found in the Opera-Room two Pistols, one of which the assassin had made use of; but the other was yet loaded with two buck shot, a quantity of small shot and some points of nails.

The assassin, a discharged Captain, John Jacob Aukerstrom, was discovered the next day; the 17th of March about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and arrested. He confessed his crime, and acknowledged that the Pistols he fired had been loaded with two bullets, the one round, the other beat square besides with 13 grains of shot and 7 small nail-points; that the other Pistol had been loaded in the same manner; and that he held besides a knife in the other hand, which he had bought but a week before, and had caused it to be ground with an edge on each side.

Though the wound has not been fully cleared yet of the many parts of the charge, the Surgeons nevertheless have been able to assure the royal family, as well as the assembled inhabitants of this Capitol, that the shot did not touch those parts whose violation might have produced more dangerous consequences for the life of the king.

His majesty as well as his circumstances will admit, and has enjoyed now and then some sleep.

His majesty not only sustained the examination of the wound, and other pains with that perfect serenity strength of mind which have distinguished so many accidents of the life of the king, but he likewise received the royal family, members of the court, officers of state, and foreign ministers at his bed side.

His majesty in the same manner himself regulated the royal regency, dictated their instructions and signed both instruments with his own hand.

The examination respecting this horrid deed, and all that has any connection therewith, continue in the forenoon and afternoon before the royal court of chancery, and the public will receive in this manner all possible elucidation respecting an event which nearly concerns every faithful subject, and which, until this important moment never had been heard of in Sweden.

LONDON, April 4.

OF THE BOUNTY.

Government yesterday received dispatches from Captain Edwards, commander of his Majesty's ship Pandora, who was sent out soon after the return of Captain Bligh from the South Seas, in search of Christian and the other mutineers, who ran away with the Bounty armed ship, on the bread fruit expedition; the contents of which are—That on the Pandora's appearing off Otaheite, two men swam off from the shore, and solicited to be taken on board: they proved to be two of the Bounty's mutineers, and immediately gave intelligence where fourteen of their companions were concealed on the island—a part of the Pandora's crew were instantly dispatched in search of them, and after some little resistance, they were taken and brought prisoners on board.

Christian, with the other nine mutineers, had previously sailed in the Bounty to some remote island—and every exertion of the Pandora to discover their retreat proved ineffectual.

On her return home, the Pandora struck on a reef of rocks in Endeavour's straits, and had her bottom bent in.—Her crew were happily saved, and escaped from their perilous situation to an island in the straits, except 32 men, and three of the Bounty's people, who unfortunately perished by the boat overloading. Captain Edwards was now reduced to the necessity of landing one of his officers and some able seamen in a small boat to Timor, which they were 14 days in reaching, and where a vessel was procured agreeably to that gentleman's orders, to proceed with out loss of time to the assistance of the remainder of the crew, who were taken on board, and are, in all probability, by this time safely arrived at the Cape of Good Hope.

Christian will doubtless be pursued by Captain Bligh when the Providence reaches the South Seas—as he is in full possession of every particular respecting the desperadoes, and as the Bounty is with him, the ship may possibly lead to his detection.

PARIS, March 27.

The approach of spring causes a great ferment in the blood of Frenchmen; duels are become fashionable amusements, and it now appears almost ridiculous not to have had at least one friend through the head.—This ferment of ferocity is truly degrading!

Those who peep into the palace see the royal mourners surrounded with terror; a life of continual trepidation is scarcely worth the name. It was in agitation last week, while the ministry was in a kind of eclipse, whether the King should not go to the Assembly, and formally resign the government of his crown; being arrived at the last period of royalty, degradation, some of his military friends prevailed upon him to take this step, and the good Louis consented; but his magnanimous Queen opposed the project with indignation, and it was given up.

The Queen was to have been impeached as M. De Lottin's accomplice, and her Majesty only escaped the threatened danger, by advising the King to make M. D'Amouriez, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and promising a distinguishing place at Court to Madame Cordoet.

If the King wraps himself up in his constitutional inviolability, and leaves the sole management of Affairs to his Jacobin ministers, the form of government will be republican.

The dark friends of humanity have brought forth a decree, by which the men of color, and free blacks—are put upon a political footing with their masters, the West-India planters.—Time will disclose the mischievous tendency of this decree.

The executive power is ordered to send out a respectable force to St. Domingo, and that it be chiefly composed of national volunteers.

The King's foot-guards have no colors; the horse no standard.

American Intelligence.

SPRINGFIELD, May 30.

Improvement in the Manufacture of DUCK.

Mr. Zebina Stebbins, of this place, has lately made such improvement in the manufacture of SAIT CLOTH, that he is now able to spin Hemp, which is unknown in this country: He now makes it entirely of that useful article; the production of this and the neighboring towns, which is of a superior quality, and is raised in large quantities. His Sait Cloth has been examined by competent judges and pronounced to be of equal goodness perhaps to any manufactured in the world.—It has every advantage of that made of Flax it being stronger, more durable, whiter, and not subject to mildew. This improvement is of great importance to the consumers of Duck; and they will undoubtedly find that the use of it will operate much more to their advantage, than that which is made of Flax. If the Flax Duck was equally as good, the quantity raised in this country could do but little towards supplying the United States.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

The proudest smile that an European can boast of, while its diminished head, before that which can literally be made by an American—for he can say, "that the stars which ornament his colours, like those of Heaven, are formed to shine without restraint in every quarter of the world."

All the United States, in order to protect their ships in all quarters of the world, have to do, is to imitate the policy of Great Britain in their Navigation act, by deposing once for all, that no foreign ship, of any nation whatever, shall introduce into these States any other articles except such as are of their own immediate growth or manufacture.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

On Monday last the gentlemen appointed to receive the six hundred subscriptions (at thirty dollars each) for establishing a turn-pike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, met in the Race house in this city. By eleven o'clock, at night, two thousand, two hundred and seventy six shares were subscribed for, and the money paid in, amounting to near seventy thousand dollars.—There being an excess of one thousand six hundred and seventy six shares, the names of all the subscribers were on Tuesday put into a lottery wheel, and drawn.—The 600 fortunate subscribers are to be considered as (in part) a company incorporated for the purposes mentioned in the act of assembly. It is said the value of each share is already advanced to one hundred dollars.

During the few days of hot weather we have experienced, two persons had nearly fallen victims to their imprudence by too plentiful a use of ice and cold water.

On Saturday last, the DILIGENCE fire engine, (constructed on a new plan by Mr. Richard Mease, of this city) was again made trial of for the satisfaction of those who wished to be eye witnesses to its wonderful effects in the discharge of water.—When played horizontally, the water was thrown to the distance of 180 feet; and, in a perpendicular direction, to the height of 160 feet. The superiority of this engine over all others ever used in America, seems to give it a decided preference to those in common use.

An ingenious mechanic in England has invented a wooden Automaton, in the human figure.—It is about five feet in height, walks about the room (by means of springs) and plays upon several musical instruments in the most natural manner imaginable.—It is said the artist is now engaged in putting together a figure to represent a fogging clerk, which when finished, is to sing a number of plain tunes, not exceeding twenty-four.

The state-house garden, on Monday last, witnessed a scene of great bustle and confusion. To judge from the crowd, and the impatience of the people to reach the windows, a stranger to the case would have supposed they were peering in to give their votes in a contested election for Chief Magistrate: But not so.—Subscriptions were receiving for the Lancaster turn-pike road. From eleven in the morning, till near 12 at night, the subscriptions remained open, and when closed, 2276 shares were subscribed. Each subscriber

advanced 30 dollars on his share, this multiplied by the number of shares, makes the sum of 60,000 dollars, subscribed and paid in about 22 hours. This shows no scarcity of cash. Six hundred is the number of shares limited by law; a lottery was therefore instituted to reduce the subscriptions to the legal number: The 30 dollars returned to those advanced to be excluded by that lottery.

Letters from the Havana say, that Gen. Bowles, continues under close confinement in the Moro castle, and is treated with all that rigour which the Spaniards have never failed manifesting towards any person that is found molesting the peace of their settlements in the new world. No foreigner, on any pretence whatever, is admitted to talk with him, nor is he suffered the use of pen, ink, paper, or any other means to correspond with his friends in other parts of the world.

By accounts received this day by a gentleman from Whitemarsh, we are informed of the following melancholy accident which happened there, on Monday last, viz.—A Mr. Jacob Redheffer, digging in a lime quarry, unguardedly removed a stone that supported a large mass, which caused it to cave in upon him, & put an end to his existence before he could receive any assistance whatever; he was taken out and decently interred on Tuesday—He was a sober industrious man, and has left a large family of children to lament the loss of their only support.

BALTIMORE, June 4th.

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS.

This may perhaps, at first blush, appear somewhat paradoxical; but upon the smallest investigation the misery all vanishes. Most men are rather dissatisfied at reading a newspaper unless it affords them some very interesting and important intelligence. But let us consider a moment, does not ninety-nine to an hundred of this kind of intelligence consist in the calamities of our fellow creatures? And if so, then surely no news is comparatively good news.

A sleigh driving over the ice loaded with men and women, broke through, all drowned; a vessel foundered at sea or bilged on the rocks; the men perished or perhaps one or two saved, but suffered amazing hardships; men robbed or murdered; a house burnt; a town laid in ashes, destroyed by an earthquake, or a violent inundation; thousands perished, and thousands ruined; an obstinate engagement between two ships; a battle between two armies, with great effusion of human blood, hundreds, nay thousands killed, wounded and taken prisoners.—What we call important, is most generally calamitous, attended with wounds, bloodshed, misery and death; and when so, is bad news: I say, therefore, no news is good news.

How beautiful is the order of nature! The planets move on in their own orbits; the rivers in their own channels; and every good man in the way which nature and education have allotted him: No man is robbed; no house plundered; no town burnt; no sound of the warrior, and garments rolled in blood; no remarkable disaster befalls any one. But when there is a death of news and people, feel uneasy. Newspapers say they are now-a-days hardly worth reading; but let us put a proper construction on all events, and we shall find that no news is good news: because we are then to suppose that harmony and good fortune pervade the world.

When the printer finds none of these calamitous matters to fill his paper with, he gives it, if he be a judicious man, with extracts and pieces on political husbandry, business, trade or morality; with now and then a sketch of wit or humour, serves to exhilarate the spirit, inform the understanding, reform the manners, or mend the heart; which, though it be no news, is highly preferable to bad news.

DUMFRIES, June 14.

The perplexities and dangers experienced by the French nation, from having a king at its head, and a part of itself, ought to make the people of the United States particularly sensible of their good fortune in being free from such an incumbrance, and watchful against all attempts that may be made, in whatever form, to bring it upon them. Whether the people of France will ever be able to get rid of the burden of royalty, or whether, all circumstances considered, it would be prudent in them to make the attempt, may be uncertain: but it is not to be doubted that if this remnant of hereditary power should ever be fairly disentangled from their system; and reason, right, and republicanism be completely established among them, a proposition to restore monarchy would be received with as much surpris and ridicule, as an attempt to revive the worship of Jupiter Ammon.

From the American Museum.

Rebellion in the state of the union.

Concerning the manufactures of the United States.

In pursuing the consideration of the American manufactures as beneficial and necessary to the southern states, it will be useful to take a cursory view of the indications of attachment and disposition to them which are discoverable in that quarter.

Virginia appears to be making a greater progress in merchant mills than any state in the union, though some are yet far before her in these beneficial works. Maryland and Delaware which are in the southern

moieties, are second only to Pennsylvania in this branch. There is little doubt that more pig and bar iron is made to the southward of Pennsylvania, than to the northward of it. A lead mine is opened in Virginia, which is extending its supplies through the union, and promises fair to be commensurate with the present demand; and there is one, which is now worked, in the territory south of the Ohio. But no lead mines are in considerable operation in the states north or east of Virginia, though a small beginning upon one in the western parts of Pennsylvania is made. An association in Virginia, another in the territory south of the Ohio, and a company in the western district of South Carolina, have provided themselves with carding and spinning machinery on the British plan, to manufacture their native cotton. The planters in the Southern states raise quantities of this raw material—untillaged before the war, and until the discussions of the subject of manufactures, which took place after the treaty of peace. The family manufactures in cotton are much greater in the four southernmost states, than in the four eastern states. There are not wanting considerable numbers of sheep in the five southern states, yet by the two returns of exports, it appears that no wool has been sent from thence to foreign markets. It has been common to receive wool in Pennsylvania from the eastern states, though they manufacture so much; but it is not known that any is ever received there for sale from the southern states. Wool has been transported to Salem in North Carolina and to Winchester in Virginia from the city of Philadelphia for the hat manufactory.

There has been as great a current of emigration of flour-millers, blacksmiths, tanners, hatters, cabinet-makers, distillers, coopers, &c. to the southern states from those north of them, in proportion to numbers as of farmers; so that the work-shops of the middle and southern states yield a double benefit to their fellow citizens in the south, in supplying them with manufactures and artisans.

There is greater variety in distillation in the four southern states than in the four eastern: that is, the manufactory is established on a broader basis. It is also more certain in the south than in the north. In the latter, molasses is the principal ingredient, and being from an external source, may be lost to the eastern distillers. Their manufactory is even now at hazard, unless they resort to the grain of the country to the southward of them. But in the southern states they manufacture spirits from molasses, peaches, apples, several kinds of grain, and probably will, as their country is cleared, attend to the grapes. This has been tried with success in the experimental way, at Gallipolis, near the Scioto.

The legislature of North Carolina made a loan of money since the late war to assist the introduction of the paper manufactory.

An association, consisting forty of the most respectable planters and farmers, in the western district of South Carolina, has been established within a few years for the promotion of manufactures and agriculture. A subscription to the amount of about \$5,000 dollars has been made in the south of the Ohio for the purpose of carrying on the cotton manufactory. An indication of zeal not equalled in any middle or southern state, considering that the whole population of the government is 30,000 whites, and 5,000 blacks.

The preparation of tar, pitch, turpentine, spirits of turpentine and tobin, in North Carolina and its vicinity, may be deemed a manufactory, as usually of the making of linseed oil, putrels, or ordinary tanning. A very small quantity, indeed of these articles, will be made in the states north of Virginia, because nature forbids; but they will, from obvious reasons, increase in the south.

During the existence of the state impost laws, two of the southern states (Maryland and Virginia) imposed extra tonnage, not only upon foreign ships, but upon those of the other states, by which they evinced a strong disposition to encourage the manufacture of ships. The same two states laid duties on the importation of spirits manufactured in the other parts of the union.

The state of Maryland imposed considerable protecting duties to encourage their own manufactures.—The legislature of Maryland have encouraged the glass manufactory in that state by a considerable loan.—That of Virginia passed a special act since the peace to encourage the manufactory of snuff and tobacco.

There are more factories of cordage and cables in two of the southern states, Maryland and Virginia, than in any two of the states of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire. Virginia laid a duty of two thirds of a dollar on cordage per state impost law.

The important manufactory of ships has become greater in each of the three states of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, than it now is in New-Hampshire. The southern state of Maryland manufactured in 1790 as many vessels as any two of the northern states of New-York Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

The paper mill in the United States, which is most remote from the sea, is to be found in the town of Salem, in North Carolina, three hundred miles from the sea. No such manufactory as that of that village, (a Moravian settlement) in the southern part of North Carolina, exist in any part of the union north of Maryland, equally remote from the sea.

There is one scene only, in the Atlantic countries, in which coal, iron, and water falls are found together in abundance. That scene, is therefore, possibly qualified for the iron branch of manufactures. The

city of Richmond on the Banks of James river, in Virginia, which is the place contemplated, may be considered in a permanent view as having an insuperable natural advantage over any more northern port in this interesting branch. How profitable would it be to Virginia were all her pig and bar iron passed under the big hammers, or through the rolling and sitting mills which might be erected at that place.

Some of the produce of the fisheries, as before observed, are to be deemed manufactures. The herring and snad (or river and bay) fisheries south of Pennsylvania are very considerable. A barrel of herrings is worth, on a medium at the fishing places, 250 cents. The manufacture of the cask, the packing, curing, making pickle, and trimming, amount to more than one fourth of the sum or twenty five per centum.—The cask and manufacturing of distilled spirits from molasses, does not amount to more than one sixth of the value of the commodity, or 16 2/3 per cent. A barrel of pickled fish of the southern states may be therefore as justly deemed a manufactory, as a cask of country rum. A similar comparison might be made between this article and several other simple manufactures of the middle and eastern parts of the union.—It is not intended to discuss the propriety of granting bounties, but if they were deemed proper grants, there are points of view in which the southern states would appear to have a greater interest in them, than the eastern states.

A NUMBER of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in the City of WASHINGTON will be offered for Sale by the Commissioners on Monday the 8th day of October next, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTZ, Clerk to the Comms.

THE Commissioners are desirous of contracting, as soon as may be, for THREE HUNDRED CORDS of WOOD, for burning bricks, to be delivered at the kilns, or convenient landing. Pine will answer the purpose.—Application to be made to Capt. Williams, City of Washington, 24th June, 1792.

FOUR PENCE REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 3d Inst. an apprentice LAD to the Saddling business, named JOHN CONLEY, twenty years of age, a short thick well-set lad much addicted to drink: whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to me shall have the above Reward.

ESME SMOCK.

Dumfries, 12th June, 1792.

ALL Persons who have any demand against the estate of Mr. JOHN BALLENDINE deceased, are called upon to make it known to the Subscribers; and those who are indebted, requested to make immediate payment, that the assets may be legally distributed and the administration closed.

THOMAS BLACKBURN,  
JESSE EWELL,  
JAMES EWELL.

NOTICE.

AS we intend to make a final settlement of our account with the Worshipful Court of Prince William County, as Executors of Mr. John Goodman deceased, in October next, we therefore request those who are indebted to said Goodman's estate to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims whatever against said estate, not yet given in, are requested to furnish us with them legally authenticated, on or before the 20th September next, after which date they will not be received, and this notice will be plead in bar, by The EXECUTORS.

Dumfries, 14th June, 1792.

I WILL contract for the removal of 30 Tons of Oare from Dorrels Run in Fauquier County, to this Town, the whole to be delivered before the 1st day of October next, one payment will be made at the delivery of 25 Tons, and the other at the completion of the jobb, CHARLES FIERER.

ADVICE.

OR, THE NEVER-FAILING RECIPÉ,

ADVISE your friend, grave man of art, I had a strange unusual smart; 'Tis here—fierce symptoms at my heart. Discover. 'Tis pleasure, pain, a mix'd degree; My pulse exclaims—here's your fee, What think you can my sickness be? "A Lover." "A lover—'tis my case too sure, O give relief; I can't endure; Prescribe—I'll follow for a cure." "Take hope." "But if she (spite of speech or pen) Prove coy, or false with other men, Ah Doctor! what expedient then?" "A Ropé."

AN Act concerning the Duties on Spirits distilled within the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the last day of June next, the present duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills shall cease, and that in lieu thereof, upon all spirits which after the said day shall be distilled within the United States wholly or in part from molasses, sugar or other foreign materials, there shall be paid the duties following, that is to say: For every gallon of those spirits of the first class of proof, ten cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the second class of proof, eleven cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the third class of proof, twelve cents;—for every gallon of the spirits of the fourth class of proof, fourteen cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the fifth class of proof, eighteen cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the sixth class of proof, twenty-six cents.—And upon all spirits which after the said day shall be distilled within the United States from materials of the growth or produce of the United States in any city, town or village, at any distillery at which there shall be one or more stills which singly or together shall be of the capacity of four hundred gallons or upwards, there shall be paid the duties following, that is to say: For every gallon of those spirits of the first class of proof, seven cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the second class of proof, eight cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the third class of proof, nine cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the fourth class of proof, eleven cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the fifth class of proof, thirteen cents;—for every gallon of those spirits of the sixth class of proof, eighteen cents.—And upon stills which after the said day shall be employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth or produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town or village, or at any distillery in a city, town or village, at which there shall be one or more stills which singly if only one, or together if more than one shall be of less capacity than four hundred gallons, there shall be paid the yearly duty of 50-four cents for every gallon of English wine measure of the capacity or content of each and every such still including the head thereof:—Provided, that it shall be at the option of the proprietor or possessor of any such still, instead of the said yearly duty, either to pay seven cents for every gallon of spirits by him or her distilled, or to pay at the rate of ten cents per gallon of the capacity for each and every month of the employment of any such still; and in case the said proprietor or possessor shall elect to pay either the said rate of seven cents per gallon, of the spirits by him or her distilled, or the said monthly rate of ten cents, according to the capacity of his or her still or stills, he or she at the time of making entry of his or her still or stills in manner herein after directed, shall by writing under his or her hand, left at the office of inspection where such entry shall be made, notify the said election, and if the same shall be to pay the said monthly rate of ten cents, shall demand a license for the term of time, specifying the day of commencing and the day of ending, during which he or she shall intend to work his or her still or stills, which license shall without delay or expense to the said proprietor or possessor be granted, and shall be signed by the supervisors of the revenue and countersigned by the offi-

cer at whose office application for the same shall have been made. And in case of an election to pay the said monthly rate of ten cents, it shall not be lawful for any person by whom the same shall have been made, to work his or her still or stills, at any time, within the year from the date of his or her entry thereof, other than that for which a license shall have been granted, unless he or she shall have previously obtained another license for such further time, which upon like application shall, and may be granted, in like manner, and if any such person shall work his or her still or stills, contrary to the direction or provision aforesaid, he or she shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, two hundred dollars. And in every case in which any proprietor or possessor of a still or stills subject to the payment of duty according to the capacity of such still or stills, shall not make election to pay according to one or the other alternatives aforesaid; or shall not duly comply therewith, he or she shall be liable to pay, and shall pay the said yearly rate of 54 cents for every gallon of the capacity or capacities of his or her still or stills. And be it further enacted, That there be in each county comprehending within any district, at least one office of inspection, at which every person having or keeping a still or stills within such county, shall between the last day of May, and the first day of July in each year, make entry of such still or stills; and at which every person, who being a resident within the county shall procure a still or stills, or who removing within a county, shall bring therein a still or stills, shall within 30 days after such procuring or removal, and before he or she shall begin to use such still or stills, make entry thereof. And every entry besides describing each still and the capacity thereof, shall specify the place where, and the person in whose possession it is, and the purpose for which it is intended, as whether for sale or use in distilling; and in the case of removal, shall specify the place from which every such still shall have been brought. And be it further enacted, That every proprietor and possessor of a still shall be jointly, and severally liable for the duty thereupon; and that every owner of land, upon which any still shall be worked, shall be liable for the duty thereupon, unless the same shall be worked by a lawful and bona fide tenant of the land of an estate, not less than for the term of one year, or unless such owner can make it appear, that the possessor of, or person by whom such still shall have been worked, was during the whole time of working the same, a trespasser or intruder on his land. And be it further enacted, That every officer of inspection within whose survey any distillery of Geneva or sweet cordials, subject to the payment of duty by the gallon of the spirits distilled thereon may be, shall forbear to visit or inspect for a space not exceeding two hours in each day, such part of the said distillery as he may be required by the proprietor, possessor or manager of such distillery to forbear to visit and inspect for which purpose it shall be necessary for the said proprietor, possessor or manager, to give notice in writing to the said officer, describing therein particularly the part of such distillery, which it shall be his desire that the said officer may forbear to visit and inspect, and specifying the time of each day for which such forbearance shall be desired. And be it further enacted, That it shall be in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate as well the marks to be set upon the casks, vessels and packages containing distilled spirits, as the forms of the certificates which are to accompany the same, and that when any cask or vessel in which distilled spirits have been contained, shall have been emptied of its contents, it shall be lawful for the marks thereupon to be effaced by, or in the presence of an officer of inspection; and if the said cask or vessel shall afterwards be used for putting therein other spirits, the same may be marked anew. And be it further enacted, That instead of a notice of twenty-four hours heretofore required to be given of the intent to export distilled spirits in order to the benefit of the drawback of the duties thereupon, six hours shall be sufficient. And be it further enacted, That there be an abatement for leakage, at the rate of two per cent, in every case in which the duty shall be payable by the gallon of the spirits distilled, to be allowed at the distillery where such spirits shall be made. And be it further enacted, That the officer of inspection within whose survey any still shall be, the duty whereupon is payable according to the capacity of of the still, shall indentify by progressive numbers and other proper marks, every such still within his survey, and the duty thereupon shall operate as a specific lien upon the said still. And be it further enacted, That every distiller of, and dealer in spirits, who may have in his or her possession, distilled spirits not marked or certified, pursuant to the act intitled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," shall prior to the last day of September next, report the spirits in his or her possession, in writing, at some office of inspection, to the end that such spirits

may be marked and certified as old stock. And that from and after the last day of September next, casks and vessels of the capacity of 20 gallons and upwards, containing distilled spirits, which shall be found in the possession of any distiller or dealer in spirits, except at a distillery where the same were made, or in going from one place to another, without being marked according to law, or without having a certificate from some proper officer, shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture, and that it shall be the duty of the several officers of inspection, upon request of any dealer or distiller, to take measures for the marking of casks, vessels and packages containing distilled spirits, and to furnish such dealer or distiller, free from expense, with certificates to accompany the same: Provided, That it shall not be incumbent upon any such officer to mark or certify any cask, vessel or package, which ought to have been before marked or certified according to any law of the United States. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of April, 1793, no distilled spirits, except arrack and sweet cordials, shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in casks or vessels of the capacity of sixty gallons and upwards. And be it further enacted, That no drawback of the duty on distilled spirits which shall be exported after the last day of June next, shall be allowed upon any quantity less than 100 gallons. And be it further enacted, That after the last day of June next, no distilled spirits shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, in any cask or vessel which shall have been marked pursuant to any law of the United States concerning distilled spirits, on pain of forfeiture of the spirits so brought, and of the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought. And be it further enacted, That if the owner or possessor of any still or stills shall neglect to make entry thereof, within the time and in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act, such owner or possessor shall forfeit and pay the sum of 250 dollars. And if any distilled spirits, except arrack and sweet cordials, shall, after the last day of April next, be brought into the United States in casks or vessels of less capacity than 90 gallons, all such spirits, and the casks and vessels containing the same, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, and every such penalty or forfeiture shall be, one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of the person who shall first discover and make known the matter or thing whereby the same shall have been incurred. And be it further enacted & declared, That the duties hereby laid shall continue in force, for the same time, and are hereby pledged and appropriated to and for the same purposes, as those, in lieu of which they are laid, and pursuant to the act intitled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same." And be it further enacted, That to make good any deficiency which may happen in consequence of the reduction hereby made in the rates of the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills so much of the product of the duties laid by the act intitled, "An act for raising a farther sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned," as may be necessary, shall be and is hereby pledged and appropriated to the same purposes, to and for which the duties, hereby reduced, were pledged and appropriated. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to make such allowances for their respective services to the supervisors, inspectors and other officers of inspection, as he shall deem reasonable and proper, so as the said allowances, together with the incidental expenses of collecting the duties on spirits distilled within the U. States shall not exceed seven and an half per centum of the total product of the duties on distilled spirits, for the period to which the said allowances shall relate, computing from the time the act, intitled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," took effect: And provided also, That such allowances shall not exceed the annual amount of seventy thousand dollars, until the same shall be further ascertained by law. And be it further enacted, That the act intitled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," shall extend to and be in full force for the collection of the several duties herein before mentioned.

Approved, May the 5th, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

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