

Fayetteville Gazette.

A TOWN AND COUNTRY PAPER, PRINTED every TUESDAY, BY ALEXANDER MARTIN, FOR JOHN SIBLEY. (VOL. I.)—[NON ACTI PARTE,] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1792. [JUSTITIAM SPECULAMUR.]—(NO. 19.)

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, NEWBERN.—A COLLECTION of the STATUTES OF THE PARLIAMENT of Great-Britain. Which are now in force in the STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. The subscribers in the vicinity of town, will, on application at this office be furnished with their copies. By the very first opportunity, the copies of distant subscribers will be forwarded to the towns nearest to their residence. At the same place may be had.

THE OFFICE and AUTHORITY OF A JUSTICE of the PEACE, AND ALSO OF Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, &c.

According to the LAWS of the State of NORTH-CAROLINA. Copies of which may be had of Messrs. William Farris, Washington; Hodge and Wills, Edenton; Joseph Rofs, Tarborough; Stephen Camberling, Greensville; B. Smith, Halifax; John Hogg, Hillsborough; Robert Donnell, Wayne; Perry and Tarbe, Fayetteville; Montfort Stokes, Salisbury; Dr. J. Kingsbury, Mattamuskeet; Mr. William Ferrand, Swanborough.

Brown's Chancery Cafes. Dallas's Reports, Stranges Reports, Peere William's Reports, Lord Raymond's Reports, Sir Thomas Raymond's Reports, Gilbert's Law of Evidence, Loffis's, do. Burrows reports, Lily's Entries, Croke's Reports, Blackstone's do. Lovelass on Wills, Powell on Powers, Powell on Mortgages, Harrison's Chancery Practice, Impey's K. B. and C. P. Practice, Mallorey's Entries, Morgan's Essay, Cafes adjudged in K. B. Talbot Cafes.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that the HOUSE he lately occupied being burned, he has again opened a HOUSE of

Entertainment,

And BOARDING, in the large house where he formerly lived, on the other side of the Bridge, belonging to Mr. HOGG, which by some late additions and repairs, is rendered very convenient. He will be happy to see his old friends and acquaintance, and assures them, his late misfortunes will not lessen his efforts to make them happy at his new Habitation. He uses the same STABLES he formerly did, where the best attendance and accommodations for Horses are still continued. **LEE DEKEYSER.**

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1792. e.p.t.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE large Lottery proposed, is by desire put into a division of 200 tickets, at One Dollar and a half, silver each ticket; and the following plan is fixed upon.

THE SCHEME.			
Prizes.	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1	50	is	50
1	20		20
10	10		20
50	5		50
56	2		112
The last drawn ticket 4			
70 Prizes, Dollars 256			
30 blanks, Commission, 44			
200 Tickets as above, Dols. 300			

Therefore every Ticket will be paid the full amount of the prize it may draw, without any deduction, on producing the fortunate number to the treasurer, the day after drawing, which it is to be hoped will produce a ready sale of the tickets, to carry the object of this lottery, granted to me into effect.

E. H. LUTTERLOH, Proprietor of the lottery. EDWARD SIMSON, Treasurer of do. Tickets may be had at the Treasurer's store in Newbern. Od. 22.

WHEREAS I am lawfully and rightfully possessed of certain negroes, viz. *Rofs, Emilia, Sam, Hannah, Ned and Rbodey*, bequeathed to **BECKY**, the daughter of **LEVI GLASS** late of *Bladen County*, deceased, by virtue of my intermarriage with the said Becky, —Now these are to forewarn all persons, not to have any dealings, or other else to do with the said negroes, or any of them Given under my hand, this 22d OCTOBER, 1792. **JOHN EAGAN.**

REVENUE. An ABSTRACT Of the principal alterations in regard to the Revenue from distilled spirits, made by the Act of Congress, of the 8th day of May, 1792. Concerning the DUTIES on SPIRITS distilled within the United States.

Section 1.—*Declares,*

THAT the present duties on spirits of native or domestic materials shall be reduced on and after the first day of July next. The duties on the first class of proof (that is on spirits of the strength of common proof Whiskey) are to be lowered to two cents, from the former duty of nine cents per gallon, to seven cents. The stronger spirits of native materials are to be lowered in due proportion. But to accommodate those who have had the right to pay according to the capacity of the still (that is the country distillers) and distilleries of the customary extent in the inland towns, &c. the following arrangements and reductions have been made by Congress, to take place after entering as directed in the second section. Distilleries in cities, towns and villages (the whole capacity of the stills in which do not amount to four hundred gallons) may pay fifty four cents, instead of the former duty of sixty cents for each gallon, that the still will hold or measure, for a whole year's distilling therein. All distilleries in the country may pay the same reduced duty of fifty four cents.—That is, a still of one hundred gallons in the country, or in a city, town or village (if there be not in such town distillery stills altogether equal to four hundred gallons) will pay \$400 cents or 54 dollars for the whole year.—Or the distiller may, if he chooses, take out a license, to be applied for at the Collector's office, for one month, at ten cents on every gallon the still will measure or hold, or for more than one month at the same rate of ten cents per month for every gallon the still will hold; or the distiller may pay for the spirits he shall actually distil through the year, at the rate of seven cents for each gallon of common Whiskey proof, or first proof liquor distilled; and so in proportion for what shall be stronger than common. The law gives these elections or choices to the distiller, and requires of him to make known his choice in one or the other way in writing, a form for which the Collector will furnish. The distiller will then receive a license, signed by the Supervisor, if he intends to pay by the capacity of the still, and not by the gallon distilled. If he does not make his choice, or acts contrary to it after choosing, then he is to pay fifty four cents per annum on every gallon the still will measure or hold. No fee is to be charged for the license, nor for any other papers which may be furnished to the distillers or others, or which shall be required of them. The license will mention the day when he is to begin, and the day when he is to end his distilling. It is to be signed by the Supervisor, and countersigned by the Collector. If the distiller elects to pay the monthly rate of ten cents, he must not distil before, nor after the limited time for which the license is, without getting a new license, under the penalty of two hundred dollars.

Section 2.—*Directs,*

At least one office of Inspection in every county in each district or State. Every possessor of a still, of whatever size, whether it be employed in distilling or not, is to enter his still in the course of the month of June in each year; Stills bought or in any way procured by a resident in any county, or brought into a county by a person moving into such county, are to be entered at the same office, within thirty days of their procuring or removing

them and before distilling with them. The entry is to describe the still, and to mention its capacity, the place where it lies, and in whose possession it is, and whether it is intended for distilling or for sale, and if it shall have been removed into the county, from whence it was so removed. The penalty for omitting to enter a still as above required, is, (Sec. 13) two hundred and fifty dollars on the owner or possessor.

Section 3. The owners and possessors of stills are jointly and severally liable for the duty as is the still itself, and the owner of the land upon which a still shall be worked, unless the person be a tenant on lease for a year or more, or unless the owner of the land can prove the distiller to have been a trespasser or an intruder on the land during the whole time of working the still.

Section 4.—*Provides,* That all stills, on which the duty is to be paid on their capacity (that is on the number of gallons, which they can hold) shall be identified: To which end they will be marked and numbered, which will be done with impressive punches, provided for the purpose, by the officers.

Section 5.—*Declares,*

All spirits in the hands of distillers or dealers, are to be entered at the office of Inspection for the division, on or before the twenty ninth day of September next, and they will then be certified as old stock. On and after the thirtieth day of September, spirits, in casks and vessels unmarked and uncertified of twenty gallons or more, in possession of a dealer or distiller (except at the distillery where the same were made) will be liable to seizure; and spirits in casks or vessels of twenty gallons or more unmarked or uncertified, going from one place to another, will also be liable to seizure on and after the said thirtieth day of September. The officers of inspection are to take measures for marking all such casks, which were not required by law to be marked before, and are to give certificates for the same, at the request of any distiller or dealer, in order to protect the casks and their contents from the above mentioned consequences.

Section 6.—*Provides,*

That all stills, on which the duty is to be paid on their capacity (that is on the number of gallons, which they can hold) shall be identified: To which end they will be marked and numbered, which will be done with impressive punches, provided for the purpose, by the officers.

Section 7.—*Declares,*

That two gallons in every hundred gallons of spirits which shall be entered for the payment of duty according to law shall be allowed for leakage at the distillery.

Section 8.—*Provides,*

That the expenses of the measures he shall adopt for this purpose, not exceeding dollars be defrayed by the public.

Section 9. The following encouragements are allowed by Congress, to the distillers from NATIVE or DOMESTIC materials, viz. The importation of Gin in casks, jugs, bottles, and small casks, and Brandy and other spirits in the same, is prohibited after April, 1793. Spirits distilled in the United States from molasses and other foreign materials, are to pay from ten cents to twenty-five cents, according to their proof or strength: Imported spirits made from GRAIN, are to pay from twenty-five to forty-six cents.

WILLIAM POLK, Supervisor, District of North-Carolina. NOTE. The following encouragements are allowed by Congress, to the distillers from NATIVE or DOMESTIC materials, viz. The importation of Gin in casks, jugs, bottles, and small casks, and Brandy and other spirits in the same, is prohibited after April, 1793. Spirits distilled in the United States from molasses and other foreign materials, are to pay from ten cents to twenty-five cents, according to their proof or strength: Imported spirits made from GRAIN, are to pay from twenty-five to forty-six cents. 134W

TO BE SOLD—AT Public Vendue,

In the town of WILMINGTON. At the superior Court, the first week in March next, unless disposed of before at private sale.

FIVE valuable Lots in the said town, with their improvements, situated on the north side of Dock-Street, from the corner to the river, with a good Wharf, two commodious three story Dwelling Houses with stores and cellars; a large Ware House, Blacksmith's shop, stable, and every necessary out building; said Lots will be sold separately or together, the conditions will be made known on the day of sale. **E. DEWEY.**

CONGRESS House of REPRESENTATIVES. OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY—November 16. SIXTY-two members have arrived since the opening of the present session. Fifty-two attended this day. A bill for regulating of foreign coins and other purposes was read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole for Monday next; one hundred copies to be printed for the use of the members. This bill is founded principally on the following report of a committee of the Senate:—

United States—In Senate, April 4, 1792. The committee, to whom the subject of weights and measures was referred, report, that it is their opinion, 1. The standard for the measures and weights of the United States be an uniform cylindrical rod of iron, of such length as in lat. 45, in the level of the ocean, and in a cellar of uniform natural temperature, shall perform its vibrations in small and equal arcs, in one second of mean time.

2. That the President of the United States be requested to have such a standard rod provided; that it be prepared with all the accuracy which the importance of the object merits, and circumstances admit; that this be done either by actual experiments, or rectified under the parallel of 45 of latitude complete, or by actual experiments, rectified by due allowance, under any other parallel, where a superiority of means for accurate experiment may promise, on the whole, greater truth in the rod.

3d. That the expenses of the measures he shall adopt for this purpose, not exceeding dollars be defrayed by the public.

4. The standard rod so to be provided, shall be divided into five equal parts, one of which, to be called a foot, shall be the unit of measures of length for the United States: That the foot shall be divided into 10 inches; the inch into 10 lines; the line into 10 points; and that 10 feet make a decade; 10 decades a rood; 10 roods a furlong; and 10 furlons a mile.

5. That measures of surface, in the United States, be made by squares of the measures of length; and that in the case of lands, the unit shall be a square, whereof every side shall be 100 feet, to be called a rood; that each rood be divided into tenths and hundredths; that ten roods make a double acre; and that ten double acres a square furlong.

6. That the unit of measures of capacity in the United States be a cubit foot to be called a bushel:—That each bushel be divided into 10 pottles; each pottle into 10 demi pints; each demi pint into 10 metres; that 10 bushels be a quarters and 10 quarters a last, or double ton.

7. That the unit of weights of the United States be a cubic inch of rain water, to be called an ounce, and to be measured and weighed in a cellar of uniform and natural temperature.

8. That the ounce be divided into double scruples, the double scruples into 10 carats, the carat into 10 minims or demi-grains, the minim into 10 mites;—That 10 ounces make a pound, 10 pounds a stone, 10 stones a kental, 10 kentals a hog-head.

A letter to the speaker, from the Secretary of state, was read, written on behalf of the trustees appointed to redeem the public debt, viz. the Vice President, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, with the approbation of the President of the United States; from this communication it appears, that through the agency of Samuel Meredith, Treasurer of the United States, in Philadelphia, and William Seaton in New-York, the amount of public securities purchased is 1,495,457 dollars and 89 cents, for which 967,821 dollars and 65 cents specie have been disbursed, and for which credit is passed to the treasury. One hundred copies of this report were ordered to be printed.

[THE extensive circulation of this Paper in the parts of the State, from which the greatest quantity of PRODUCE is brought to market, renders it a complete vehicle for the insertion of the ADVERTISEMENTS of gentlemen in TRADE.]