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I could not help it; no, not I.

**A** Plague upon the men, I say!  
They'll never leave poor girls alone!  
E'er teasing, teasing, night and day,  
Till they have won us for their own,  
And yet, that women love the men,  
'Tis surely folly to deny,  
For nine will answer out of ten,  
"I cannot help it, no, not I."

I told young Edward t'other day,  
I never would become a bride,  
But sure he took a certain day,  
To tell me truly that I ly'd!  
First with a kiss, he stopp'd my breath,  
And softly said,—"Sweet creature, why?  
And tho' he queez'd me 'most to death,  
I could not help it; no, not I."

Well, what d'ye think at last I said,  
I never shall forget, I wear!  
"I tell you plain, I'll never wed;  
So tease me now, sir, if you dare?"  
But, oh! he kiss'd me then so sweet,  
And look'd so charming in my eye!  
I sow'd at church the youth to meet,  
I could not help it; no, not I.

A country girl going into the church while the organ was playing, and having never before heard any church music, she stood motionless as it were in the aisle, one of the church-wardens seeing her confusion took her by the hand to lead her to a seat; she not understanding his intentions, held back, and he politely asked of her what was the matter.—The girl supposing he had offered her his hand for a jig, "why, says she," if I must dance, give us Bob and Joan.

### METHOD.

A Greek has affirmed that every legitimate work must have a beginning, a middle, and an end. HARRIS of Salisbury, about the year 1750, read Aristotle, and repeated his dogmas. I should be sorry to say that Sterne's wit, and the romance of Rabelais, were bastard slips of genius. They are abrupt desultory capricious writings, but if, like Horace's poem, they please on the tenth repetition, what care I how suddenly they end. Such amusing pages should have no Finis;—I wish there were more such beginnings, and as for the middle of Sterne, a witty woman hater would swear that there was not such a luxurious middle, in all the female circles of the world.

### Supervisor's Office.

**T**HERE has appeared in some parts of the district of North Carolina, a disposition among some Distillers of native materials, to put themselves in a capacity to injure the United States by employing two Stills: one which they desire to elect to pay duty on its own capacity; the other to pay duty on the Spirits manufactured. Having thus made their election, it has been represented that their plan is, to work the Still elected to pay duty on the number of gallons distilled, and to make from thence low Wines, or single distilled spirits; which they erroneously do not denominate Spirits; omitting to report them as such to the collector of the revenue; considering them as not so far manufactured as to be liable to duty:—these then they pass over to the other still elected to pay duty on its capacity:—these rectified or made into a higher proof;—and are as they would persuade themselves not liable to duty; because, this last still pays duty on its capacity. Here then is the evasion, upon which for the information of distillers, I remark.—That every still actually employed in the distillation of spirits, is taxed to pay duty at the rate of 54 cents per annum on its capacity; but the law has given to distillers, a right of making a choice or an elected rate of payment: if this is on the number of gallons actually distilled—the quantity in gallons is to be returned in a book and sworn to.

The operation of making low wines is truly and absolutely the operation and process of distillation.—Low wines like all merchantable spirits, have a portion of water in them, but are nevertheless absolutely spirits of an inferior strength:—they are detestable too: for the law is guarded, in not beginning the scale of duties at any fixed degree of strength: all spirits of whatever strength, comes within the letter of the law. The first class of spirits are all those below a certain standard, viz. "more than 10 per cent below proof." Here then, under proof spirits [taking the whole range from 10 per cent under, down to the very weakest spirits which the distilling process shall have produced] are liable to the payment of duty at the rate of seven cents per gallon. If a distiller, to defraud his customers, or his country, will make spirits no stronger than proof, he is nevertheless not exempted from liability of payment of duty.

If such grogor low wines be put into the other still which was elected to pay duty on its capacity; it cannot exempt that still from its monthly or annual duty, though it may produce [in addition] very serious consequences: for it must be further observed, that the law contemplates two branches of the distilling business. One branch is the making from raw

materials, (that is of the growth or produce not manufacture of the United States) on which alone a license still, as such, can be regularly employed.—The other branch is, the rectifying of low wines and other spirits of whatever denomination, weakness, strength, or flavour, and converting them into spirits of a new strength or flavour or name. That is to say, the making a new kind of spirits, as to strength, flavour or denomination from some previously manufactured materials: not from materials as they were originally grown or produced, such as all kind of grain and fruit, or strictly raw materials.

The XI. Section of the Act of the 5th of June, 1794, fixes a penalty of one dollar per gallon on a rectifier of low wines or other inferior spirits which he shall rectify, without giving notice to an officer of Inspection. The words of the law are, "And be it further enacted, "That every rectifier of low wines or other distilled spirits, and every distiller of cordials and strong waters therefrom, shall enter at some office of Inspection, all or any such low wines or other distilled spirits, prior to the removal of them to his distillery or rectifying house, and prior to his beginning the rectifying, improving, or altering the quality, flavour, or proof thereof, under the penalty of One Hundred Dollars for every cask of one hundred gallons and so in proportion for every greater or less quantity."

The device for making low wines or other spirits of an inferior quality at one still, and rectifying or otherwise altering them at another, without proceeding as a rectifier, will appear from what I have offered, to be palpably wrong: for low wines, as has been before stated, are absolutely and in fact spirits produced by distillation, and come within the first class of proof, which comprehends all distilled spirits however low, that are 10 per cent below proof, for such are the words of the Act of the 3d of March, 1791, establishing the classes.

I shall only further observe, that if a distiller shall omit to report his spirits called low wines or other spirits by whatever name they may be called or however weak, which he may have distilled from a still, on which an election had been made, to pay the duty on the number of gallons distilled, and shall swear to the quantity distilled, omitting the low wines or other spirits of inferior quality; such distiller will be liable to prosecution, under the laws for false swearing.

Such devices and evasions are in their nature litigious and corrupted: they are inconsistent with justice to the honest citizens; they are injurious to the honest and upright distiller;—are absolutely defrauding the United States of their just revenue, in which each individual is more or less concerned.

Instructions have been issued to the officers of Inspection to use every lawful means to detect abuses of the foregoing nature, and the infractors being detected, may depend upon the executive officers using every legal means to produce punishment.

WILLIAM POLK, Supervisor of the Revenue district of North Carolina. October 4th, 1796.

### DESERTED,

**F**ROM my Company on the 11th of September, Thomas Brown, a recruit, twenty years old, five feet six inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in Southampton county, Virginia, enlisted in May last, at Raleigh, and received his regimental clothing, part of which he took with him. He was seen on the road to Cape-Fear, in company with his brother. Whoever will apprehend said deserter, confine him in any jail in the United States, deliver him to any recruiting officer, or to Captain Cook, in the city of Raleigh, or to my rendezvous at Tarborough, shall receive Ten Dollars reward and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM RICHARD, Captain 3d Sub-Legion U. S. A. Tarborough Rendezvous, September 2. 28 6

An Act for the military establishment of the United States, passed the 4th Congress.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing or any part thereof; and every captain or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction be fined, at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That no non-commissioned officer or private shall be arrested, or subject to arrest, for any debt under the sum of twenty dollars. 28 6

**O**N the 15th day of Decem. next will be exposed for sale at Charham Court house, 8000 acres of land, or to much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon; said to belong to Messrs. Caton and Co. of Norfolk. ZACH. HARRMAN, Sheriff. Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1796.

### ESTATE OF ANDREW CLARK.

**W**HILEAS administration hath been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Andrew Clark, late of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, deceased, merchant. the said Andrew having died intestate.—The administrators acting under due authority, request all persons indebted to the estate of said Andrew Clark, to make payment of their respective debts without delay.—They also give notice to all persons having claims against the administrators, to produce and make evident the same within the times limited by law, as they will be otherwise barred of recovery.

The administrators pursuant to order of the worshipsful county Court of Cumberland, will proceed to sell the goods and chattles of their intestate, by public sale on Friday the 4th day of Nov. next.—The property will not be delivered unless the bonds of bidders and their securities are made satisfactory to the administrators.

DUNCAN McLERAN, } Admrs.  
HUGH McDONALD. }

Fayetteville, Oct. 13th, 1796. 30 6

**T**HE co-partnership under the firm of Clark & McLeran was, by mutual consent dissolved on the 1st day of May last; the subscriber settles all accounts relative thereto, and requests those who are indebted to the said concern, to adjust their accounts and make speedy payments.—Country produce will be received as formerly at market-price.—Claims against the concern will be settled on demand.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues business at the corner of the State-house square, where having a general assortment of suitable Goods for town and country, he will study to merit the continuation of their favour.

DUNCAN McLERAN.

### DANCING SCHOOL.

### RICHARD COLEMAN,

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he will open a DANCING SCHOOL in the State-House on Friday and Saturday next.—Those who please to honour him with instructing their children in that polite accomplishment, may depend on having them taught on the most approved principles.

Mr. Coleman's stay will be very short, he will therefore open an Evening School from candle light until 9 o'clock, for the benefit of those young gentlemen whose business will not admit of their attendance in the day.

His terms will be made known on application. Fayetteville, Oct. 8.

### WILLIAM CAMP,

(SADLER, HARNESS and CAP MAKER.)

**R**ON hand, and is making up at his manufactory in the city of Raleigh, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles of every description, on the most improved plan; complete assortment of plated, polished and tinned, Portsmouth, halguard, pelhamsharp and snaffle Bridles, with suitable furniture; Martingales with collars, plated Hooks, Slides, Buckles and Taps; Saddle Bags; Valeices, and Portmantaux.

Coach and chaise Harness in the newest taste, with the most fashionable furniture; waggon Harness &c. Horsemen's Caps, Holsters, halt Covers, &c.

All which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

Has also just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of saddles and harness Furniture and Iron mongery, which he will retail on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, September 4. 28 4

### NOTICE.

**A**LL persons indebted either by bond, note, or open account to the late firms of John Hamilton & Co. or to Archibald Hamilton & Co. at their stores in Virginia or North-Carolina, are requested to come to an immediate settlement, either by making payment for the same, bonding their accounts, or renewing their bonds, payable by reasonable instalments.—Every indulgence will be granted to those who may avail themselves of this notice, and all kind of country produce will be received in discharge of obligations, &c. at the market price—accounts, &c. of those who neglect to pay attention thereto, will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suits commenced thereon indiscriminately.—The debtors to the before-mentioned firms at their late store in Wake-county, will be pleased to apply to Mr. Dugald McKethen, merchant at Raleigh; at their store at the Marsh; or elsewhere—to Mr. John McClellan, or Mr. Archibald Jett, at Halifax—and those indebted to the store in Nansemond county in Virginia, to Messrs. Thomas Hamilton & Co. at Norfolk, who are respectively empowered to grant proper receipts and discharges for any and all sums paid them on account of the firms before-said, to whom all persons having demands against those firms will present them properly authenticated for payment.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Norfolk, July 2d. 1796.

**FOR SALE AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE, The President's Address, To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.**