

through the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, between Great-Britain and the United States, had been signed six weeks before France adopted the measures I have just spoke of, the English did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to stop and carry into their ports all American vessels bound to French ports, or returning from them.

This conduct was the subject of a note, which the undersigned addressed, on the 7th Vendemiaire, 4th year, [29th September, 1795, O. S.] to the secretary of state. The remonstrances which it contained, were founded upon the duties of neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th September, 1793. Yet this note has remained without an answer, though recalled to the remembrances of the secretary of state by a dispatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year, [29th March, 1796, O. S.] and American vessels, bound to French ports, or returning from them, have still been seized by the English. Indeed more—they have added a new vexation to those they had already imposed upon Americans—They have impressed seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of strengthening their crews at the expense of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the undersigned the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction for this violation of neutrality, so hurtful to the interests of France, as the undersigned had set forth in his dispatches to the secretary of state of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March, 1796, O. S.) 19th Germinal, (8th April, 1796,) and 1st Floreal, (20th April, 1796,) which have remained without an answer.

[To be concluded in our next.]

**HOWARD AND COCHRAN,**  
HAVING removed to the Corner Store, near the Mill,

THEY OFFER FOR SALE, the following articles, viz.—

SUPERFINE, and fine broad CLOTHS,  
LINENS,  
DURANS,  
CALICOES,  
MUSLINS,  
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,  
Ladies SHOES and SLIPPERS,  
Mills do do.  
HATS, NAILS, and Dutch OVENS,  
An assortment of CUTLERY,  
GUN POWDER, of a superior quality.  
Also, SALT, Jamaica RUM, West-India RUM,  
Cotton CARDS, Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.  
Fayetteville, Nov. 12. 34 3

#### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 30th day of October, a BAY HORSE, five years old next spring—one of his hind feet white, and branded R S on the shoulder—he is bob tail'd, and trots and canters—he was raised in Parson county.—Any person who will deliver said horse to the owner, will receive the above reward.

N. B. The subscriber is appointed Inspector of Beef and Pork.  
JOSEPH HAYS.  
Fayetteville, Nov. 12. 34 3

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

TWO hundred and fifty acres, being a moiety of about five hundred, on the drains of Blount's Creek, within one mile of Fayetteville, granted to Peter Lord in 1761.

One hundred acres on the head branches of Sandy Run, granted in 1773.

Five hundred acres on Little Rock Fish, granted in 1773.

Sixty-seven acres on the West Bank of Cape-Fear, five miles above Fayetteville, granted in 1781.

The above lands will be sold at Public Vendue next County court, unless they are disposed of by private sale before that time—Bonds payable in six months, with approved security, will be taken in payment.  
DUNCAN M'RAE.  
Fayetteville, Nov. 12. 34 4

COMMITTED to the jail of this town, a negro man by the name of CAESAR; he says he belongs to William Sinclair, living near Monk's Corner, South Carolina, and has been absent from his master near twelve months—the owner is requested to apply to the jailor, and by proving his property, and paying the necessary expences he may have him again.  
WILLIAM VANN.  
Fayetteville, Nov. 12. if

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
North-Carolina District,

Circuit Court, June Term, 1796.

Walter E. M'Lae, }  
versus } In Equity.  
Duncan M'Aufan, }

ORDERED that Patrick Colquhoun and Alexander Ritchie file their answers to the bill at the next term of this court, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and decreed accordingly. It is further ordered that the defendants show cause at the next term, if any they can, wherefore, the receiver with his bill should not be discharged.—This rule to be published in the Fayetteville Advertiser. Attest,  
A. NEEDLE, Clk.

#### Agreeably to the directions of the Executors.

ON Monday the 21st instant, at Wilmington, will commence the sale of a general assortment of DRY GOODS, part of the personal estate of Hugh Campbell, Esq. deceased.—The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Sheriff.

November 12th, 1796. 34 2

#### Estate of ANDREW CLARK:

WHEREAS 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 worshipful county Court of Cumberland, will proceed to sell the goods and chattels 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 M'LERAN, } Admrs.  
HUGH McDONALD. }

Fayetteville, Oct. 13th, 1796. 30 6

THE co-partnership under the firm of Clark & M'LERAN 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 M'LERAN.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that from arrangements lately made, the business in which he is concerned, will hereafter be carried on at Fayetteville, under the firm of ROBERT & JAMES DONALDSON, & CO.—at Wilmington, under the same firm, through the agency of Mr. John M'Aufan, and at Norfolk in Virginia, under the firm of JAMES DONALDSON & CO.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, 15th October, 1796. 31 6

#### ROBERT ADAM,

HAS just received by the ships *Clermont* and *Rising States*, a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season; with a quantity of CROCKERY and best ground Liverpool SALT.

—He has also on hand,—

Jamaica, West-India, and New-England RUM.  
Muscovado and loaf SUGAR.  
COFFEE,  
MOLASSES,  
London Particular & Lond. Market Madeira WINE,  
Lisbon do.  
Red Port do.  
Hylon, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.

All of which he will dispose of in Wholesale or Retail, at his stores here and in Wilmington, on low terms, for cash or produce.

Fayetteville, 4th November. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 30th day of December next, there will be sold at Morriston, in Buncombe county, as much of one million and seventy-four thousand acres of land, as will satisfy the tax due thereon, which is seven hundred and seventy-one pounds, eighteen shillings and nine pence—said land is the property of John Gray Elunt.

Oct. 20. 92 8. JAMES HUGHES, Sheriff.

#### UNIVERSITY.

ACCORDING to Resolve—the annual meeting of the Trustees of North Carolina, will be at Raleigh on the first Monday in December next.—

And by another Resolve of the Board, the following members, Benjamin Hawkins, William P. Little, Samuel E. M'Corke, David Stone, William Lenoir, James Kenan, James Hogg, and John Sitgreaves, composing a committee, are required to attend the annual examination of the students, which will commence on the 12th day of December next: but I am informed that their attendance will be necessary the preceding day.—The Resolve also requires, that this Committee should Report to the next annual meeting of the board of Trustees, the progress of the students, and the state of the institution; which Report is to be signed by all the members of the committee who shall attend such Examination.

October 28th, 1796. H. POTTER, Secretary.

Supervisor's Office.

THERE 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 e-

lect 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:—here 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 durable too; for the law is guarded, in not beginning the scale of duties on spirits 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 licensed 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 infractions 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, 1776.