

THE POWER OF INNOCENCE.

A TRUE STORY.

WHEN first the nuptial state we prove, We live the happy life of love: But when familiar charms no more, Inspire the bliss they gave before; Each less delighting, less is loved, First this, then that, is disapproved; Complacence flies, neglect succeeds; Neglect, disdain and hatred breeds.

'Twas thus a pair, who long time proved, The joys to love, and be beloved, At length fell out for trifling things; From trifling, anger mostly springs.— The wish to please forsook each breast, Love's throne by basest rage possess'd, Resolved to part—they'd meet no more, Enough.—The chariot at the door— The mansion was my lady's own— Sir John resolv'd to live in town: Writings were drawn; each cause agreed; Both vow'd they'd ne'er recall the deed. The chariot waits.—Why this delay? The sequel shall the cause display. One lovely girl this lady bore, Dear pledge of joys she tastes no more; The father's mother's darling, she, Now list'd and prattled on each knee.— Sir John, when rising to depart, Turn'd to the darling of his heart, And cried with ardour in his eye, "Come Betsy, bid Mamma good bye." The lady, trembling, answer'd "No— "Go, kiss Papa, my Betsy, go." "The child shall live with me," she cried, "The child shall chuse, Sir John replied. Poor Betsy look'd at each by turns; And each the starting tear discerns; My lady asks with doubt and fear, "Will you not live with me, my dear?" "Yes," half resolv'd replied the child, And half suppress'd her tears, she smil'd. Come Betsy," cried Sir John, "you'll go, "And live with dear Papa, I know." "Yes," Betsy cried.—The lady then, Address'd the wondering child again. "The time to live with both is o'er; "This day we part, to meet no more: "Chuse then,"—Here grief o'erflow'd her breast, And tears burst out, too long suppress'd.— The Child, whose tears and chiding join'd, Supposed Papa, displeas'd, unkind; And tried with all her little skill, To soothe his soft relenting will: "Do," cried the lisper, "Pappa! do "Love dear Mamma! Mamma loves you!" Subdued, the source of manly pride, No more his looks his heart believ'd; The tender transport forc'd its way: They both confess'd each other's sway; And prompted by the social smart, Breast rush'd to breast, and heart to heart; Each clasp'd their Betsies, o'er and o'er; And Tom, drove empty from the door. Ye that have passions for a tear, Give nature vent, and drop it here.

REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IT is a point of considerable importance in learning a language, to obtain a clear knowledge of the minute distinctions in the signification of words. There is a difference in the meaning of truth and veracity which is often overlooked; for we often hear it said that a man is a man of truth and veracity. If these words mean the same thing, they need not be used at the same time. The fact is, truth is of Saxon origin, and comprehends the sense of both the Roman derivatives verity and veracity. Verity is a declaration agreeable to fact; veracity is the disposition of a person to speak agreeable to fact. The Romans had two words to express the two ideas; the Saxons had one word only for both, viz. truth. When therefore I say, a man is a man of truth, I say all that is comprehended in saying, he is a man of truth and veracity; for in Saxon, a man of truth, is in Latin derivatives, a man of verity and veracity. The distinction between observe and remark is nearly lost in common practice. Observe is to see, and remark, to relate something seen. Yet these two words are confounded, for it is often said, and the practice is so general as to render it good English, that I observed to him instead of I remarked to him. I make this remark to show how natural we lose primitive distinctions which were really useful.

Custom and habit are also confounded in the same manner. Custom is a cause of which habit is the effect. Custom is a practice continued or often repeated, which produces an effect upon the body or mind, called habit. Thus late writers, copying the French dans l'habitude, say, in the habit of doing a thing. This is a late innovation. Habits exist in persons, but how can persons be in their habits? To have a habit is correct; to be in the practice of a thing is correct; but in the habit is wrong. The French dans l'habitude should not be rendered in the habit, but in the practice, for habitude in French, answers to both the English words custom or practice, and habit. [Amer. Mer.]

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S Exhibition of Wax-Work,

His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esq.—A Philadelphian Beauty.—Peace, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch.—Plenty, with wreaths of Flowers, basket of Fruit, &c. TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr. JAMES BRAYSON'S, No. 4, Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from 10 o'clock in the Morning, until 9 every Evening. N. B. MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING done at the same place, on reasonable terms. Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 14, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the 30th day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York. The Rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following Articles, viz. One pound of Bread or Flour, One pound of Beef, or 2/3 of a pound of Pork, Half a jill of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky, One quart of Salt, Two quarts of Vinegar, Two pounds of Soap, One pound of Candles, } pr. 100 rations. Separate Proposals may be made for each place, specifying the lowest price pr. ration.—No credit is required,

PLAN OF THE Gazette of the United States: (A NATIONAL PAPER.)

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Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 69, Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

AT this important crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the union of the States—to extend and protect their commerce—to explore and arrange the national funds—to restore and establish the public credit—will require the energies of the patriots and sages of our country—Hence the propriety of increasing the mediums of knowledge and information.

AMERICA, from this period begins her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the empires, states, and kingdoms, which have had their day upon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, suggest the most important mementos—these, with the rapid series of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that freedom and government—liberty and laws, are inseparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new constitution; for however various the sentiments, respecting the merits of this system, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity of an efficient federal government. A paper, therefore, established upon national, independent, and impartial principles—which shall take up the premises articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement—and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant, THE EDITOR. April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the present government of the United States:—Its principal objects are comprised in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the best abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed interesting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extensive circulation it has obtained: It shall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the spirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—Freedom, Government, Union and Peace constitute the happiness of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their present enjoyments, and future hopes, suspended on the preservation of these essential pillars of human felicity: in an ardent wish to promote these great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to these it has been—and shall be sedulously devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental transactions, and interesting information on the most important subjects of life, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original design, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the seat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby solicited:—Those who may wish to form a judgment of the work, are respectfully informed that the first volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inspected at the house of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The second volume commenced in April last: The Editor can supply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the second session of Congress—and the debates and proceedings of the house of Representatives, during four months of the session.

Among the innumerable blessings derived to the people of the United States from the present general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that spirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great measure eradicated party and local distinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.—The Editor, therefore, with confidence, takes his station in the capital of the United States, being fully persuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public. JOHN FENNO. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 31st day of December next inclusive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimensions proposed by the late Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princess Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpose to the United States. It is desired, that the proposals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation shall be of brick or stone, and as the cost and charges of those materials vary, it is expected, that a corresponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-House is to be of stone, and sunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty seven feet six inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre. The diameter of the base is to be twenty six feet, at which place the thickness of the walls is to be six feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the stone work is to be seventy two feet, where the diameter is to be sixteen feet six inches, and the thickness of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the east, and four in the west. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glassy kind, if of stone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dressed stone.

On the top of the stone work is to be a floor of joists, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water.

The lantern is to be supported by eight posts of wrought Iron of three inches square and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the stone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outside thereof of about six feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lantern is to be ten feet high, having a femicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole space between the posts supporting the lantern, is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be made of iron, each sash is to have twenty-eight panes of glass, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the sashes on the south west side is to be hung with hinges for a doorto go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lantern is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of strong brass wire, to preserve the glass from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lantern are to be well fastened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be so placed as to be turned by a large vane on the spire above it, that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of six inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lantern.

A close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern, which is to be furnished with eight lamps, each capable of containing six quarts, hung in two tiers over each other transversely. There are to be six flights of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two conductors, to secure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame house is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet square, two stories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finished with lath and plaster.

A vault for the storage and safe keeping of the oil is to be built of stone at a convenient distance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built, and it is to be furnished with eight strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be secured by a strong door.

Good security for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper stages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion; or, if a suitable difference should be made in the terms, cash will be advanced for the purchase of materials and provisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making provision for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and those issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the several States, will be receivable only at the Treasury and by the respective Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were respectively issued. The Certificates issued by the Register of the Treasury, by the Pay Master General and Commissioner of Army Accounts, by the Commissioners for the adjustment of the Accounts of the Quarter Master's, Commissary's, Hospital, Clothing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Interest, and Bills of Old Emission, will be receivable indiscriminately at the Treasury and by the Commissioners of all the States. The situation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater security of the public against impositions by forged or counterfeit paper, and which the said Act have been adopted from the same consideration for the execution of the business are such, that it will give facility and dispatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Register of the Treasury and of the Paymaster General, and Commissioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commissioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the first instance at the Treasury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates issued by the Commissioners for the adjustment of Accounts in the respective States, are made in like manner to the Commissioners of Loans within the States in which they were issued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of these Certificates may desire.

PURSUANT to a Resolve or act of Congress of the 10th day of May, 1780, relative to the destruction of Loan-Office Certificates by accident; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 2d day of January 1780, the house occupied by the subscriber in Market-Street, Philadelphia, took fire and was consumed, in which was lodged a number of Loan-Office certificates as pr. list below, all which were destroyed by the said fire: Therefore if any person, hath any objection why the said Certificates should not be renewed, agreeable to the resolves of Congress, they must make them before the expiration of three months, from the date hereof.

Invoice of Loan-Office Certificates destroyed in the house of John Holker on the 2d day of January 1780.

1778.	No.	Dols.	
March 13.	1636	1 Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York,	600
	1673	1 ditto.	do. 600
			Dollars, 1200.

In testimony whereof I have signed the present for publication. New-York, July 26th, 1790. HOLKER.

SUBSCRIBERS in the City and State of New-York—and to the Eastward as far as Boston, will please to pay their arrearages to Mr. P. Wetmore, at the Post-Office, New-York—who will also receive subscriptions for the Gazette.