

LORENZO.

A PASTORAL ELEGY.—From POEMS by JOHN RANNIE, lately published.

YE valleys to which I complain, Now trac'd with the tear-fleeting eye, I know that my sorrows are vain, Yet love to indulge the fond sigh!

\* My heart is in the coffin there, with Casar; And I must pause—till it come back again.—SHAKESPEAR.

AN accurate STATEMENT OF TROOPS (continental and militia) furnished by the respective States, during the late war, from 1775, to 1783, inclusive.

Table with columns for State (e.g., New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia) and rows for years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783. Includes sub-headers for 'Contin.' and 'Militia'.

(From the Salem Gazette.)

A simple and easy method of manufacturing PEARL-ASHES by calcination.—This Pearlash is equal, if not superior, to that made in the common way, by leaching the ashes.

ERECT a pearling oven made in the common form, except with this difference—under the hearth of the oven there must be an arch longer than the hearth, so as to let the chimney extend up behind the oven, and must be wide enough to contain a small pot-ash kettle, or large iron pot, which must be about three quarters filled with water, then covered with a lid, or head, like a still, tight and secure, with an iron pipe fixed in the centre of the head, or cover, continuing thro the hearth of the oven, and terminating within about two or three inches of the under side of the arch of the oven; then put into the oven from six to eight bushels of ashes, or a greater or less quantity in proportion to the size of the oven; then kindle the fire in the upper arch, which will flame all over the ashes, and in time change them to a lightish color, and when the ashes are burnt to a great degree, stir them with an iron scraper, which will cause all the common moisture to pass off; then kindle your fire in the lower arch until the water boils freely, which will cause a steam to ascend through the pipe, that will produce a damp, which, in combination with the particles of heat, will cause the alkalies to sweat out and separate from the earthly parts, which soon evaporate and pass off, leaving the pearlashes in a state of great perfection, as well as quantity.

PHILANTHROPER.

N. B. Leached ashes produce good pearled ashes, yielding amazingly, and work much easier than other ashes.

(From the Vermont Gazette.)

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, present the Public with the First Class of the Massachusetts Semi-annual State Lottery, which will commence drawing in the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, on the Seventeenth of March next, or sooner, if the Tickets shall be disposed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of twelve and an half per cent. for the use of the Commonwealth.

Table of prizes: Dollars, 10000, 6000, 3000, 2000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1. Prizes of 10000, 6000, 3000, 2000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1.

8388 Prizes. 16612 Blanks.

TICKETS may be had of the several Managers, who will pay the Prizes on demand—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, Franklin's-Head, Court-Street, and at other places as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. DAVID COBB, SAMUEL COOPER, GEORGE R. MINOT, JOHN KNEELAND, Managers.

Boston, July 28, 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 3/4 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.

At the INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE, No. 208, in MARKET, above 6th STREET, South side,

WILL be negotiated all kinds of PAPER-MONEY and Public Securities,

BUSINESS transacted in public offices in the city, and such Paper-Money and Certificates furnished, as will make payment at the Land Office equal to Gold and Silver.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, and BILLS, BONDS, and NOTES of HAND discounted.

HOUSES, Farms, Lands, and Lots, bought and sold, let or leased, and Houses, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging procured for Strangers, or others.

BOOK-KEEPERS, Clerks, School-Masters, Waiters, Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and other Maids, and those of other professions, who come well recommended, may hear of employ; and Employers be supplied, by applying to FRANCIS WHITE.

Dealer in Paper Money, and Public Securities.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 30th 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 eye, 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 semicircular 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 fourth west side is to be hung with hinges for a door to 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.

Table with columns: Date, No., Name, Amount. March 13, 1636, Samuel Cooke, jun. New-York, 600; 1673, 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 arrearsages to Mr. P. Wetmore, at the Post-Office, New-York—who will also receive subscriptions for the Gazette.