

correction; 3d. the public education; 4th, the funds for the encouragement of agriculture and industry; 5th. the preservation of public property; 6th. the forests, rivers, canals, roads, &c. 7th. the building of churches, presbyteries, &c. 8th. the execution of the laws relative to public security and salubrity; 9th, the service and the employment of the militia.

No resolution of a district or department shall be carried into execution, without the consent of the King, excepting current business.

The administrative assemblies shall have no right to levy an impost, or to open a loan without the consent of the National Assembly.

In the primary assemblies, the votes of those who cannot write, shall be written by three of the oldest citizens, who shall have taken an oath to this purpose, and who shall during the meeting remain at the same place. The electors shall not write their votes any where else than at the place of meeting.

None shall be elected or eligible, without having taken the civic oath.

The head of every municipal body shall be called the Mayor. All active citizens may concur in the formation of municipalities. 4000 inhabitants shall form one assembly, 8000, two, &c.

Two near relations shall not be at the same time members of a municipality.

The mayors shall be elected by the plurality of votes, and the other members by ballots of double lists.

The number of the members shall be in proportion to the population of the districts.

Each municipal body shall be divided into a council and a board. The council to meet once a month. The board to be permanent.

The mayor may be re-elected after two years, but shall not serve more than four years.

The elections shall take place in the whole kingdom on the Sunday after Saint Martin's day.

The functions of the municipalities shall be two fold, 1st, under the authority of the departments, to superintend the revenue of public property, to discharge local expenses, to survey public works, and to maintain a good police. 2d, under the authority of the King, to make a repartition of direct contributions, to superintend the collection of the same, and their payment; to direct and survey public establishments; to build and keep in repair churches, presbyteries, prisons, hospitals and other public buildings.

The municipalities may request the assistance of the national guards.

WORCESTER, May 21.

Tuesday last his Excellency the Vice-President of the United States, his Lady and Family, passed through this town on their way to his seat in Braintree.

BOSTON, May 23.

Thursday last arrived at his seat in Braintree, the Vice-President of the United States of America.

The Legislature of Connecticut, following the example of our Gallie Allies, have abolished Titles.—Formerly their Legislature contained three or four score Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Honorables, and Esquires,—Now none are more than simple Masters.

Faneuil-Hall is now new painting and repairing in a handsome style—We cannot therefore forbear expressing our hope, that the arches which are left for pictures, may be filled up with the productions of our artists. The portrait of his Excellency the Governor, should decorate the arch on the right—whilst that of the liberal donor of the edifice, would fill up that on the left. To complete the groupe, let a full length of the "MAN WHO UNITES ALL HEARTS"—fill the window which formerly had in it a portrait of GEORGE II.

The district of Maine contains 96,500 inhabitants—The males exceeded the females 2,101.

The principal towns in the lower parts of Maine, are for a separation—and have in general chosen Representatives. At Portland, the votes were, for a separation 39—against it 38.

To-morrow, about noon, will be launched from Mr. Derby's wharf, in Salem, a ship, of between 5 and 600 tons—supposed the largest ever built in that county.

Such immense quantities of corn have arrived at Martinique, from the United States, that Capt. Campbell, of Wiscasset, made a speculation of 1500 bushels, at 2s. 6d. with which he has arrived at Wiscasset.

The Revenue Cutter of this District is to be called the Massachusetts.

GEORGE-TOWN, May 25.

The District Court at Dumfries ended on Monday the 23d inst. without a single indictment being brought in by the Grand Jury!!

We learn that a gentleman from Holland, lately arrived, with an intention to purchase all the vacant shares in the Patowmack Company.

Philadelphia, June 1.

It is said that an elderly gentleman in the neighborhood of Princeton, New-Jersey, is about to institute a regular series of experiments in Animal Magnetism; a subject which has been lately explained in this paper.—From this gentleman's character for accuracy in investigation, quickness of apprehension, and precision of thought, it may be expected that he will throw much light upon this sublime science; and the public mind will doubtless receive singular gratification from a communication of the result of his experiments in due season.

Abstract of French intelligence from the DUBLIN CHRONICLE, to April 5.

The health of his Majesty the King of Frenchmen was so far recruited the 16th March, that Te Deum was ordered to be celebrated on the occasion; the Queen receives the felicitations of the Assembly and the people with uncommon delight.

The Abbe Seves has been elected to four Bishopsrics at one and the same time—he has not yet made his election.

The rights of primogeniture are abolished by the National Assembly.

POOR DE LA TUDE who suffered thirty years imprisonment in the Bastille, is about to publish an history of his life.

M. de Montequiou has succeeded M. de Noailles as President of the National Assembly.

An address from the Germanick Diet, dated Feb. 2, breathes universal resistance of all the States of Germany against France—among other expressions is the following: "The King is a prisoner—the National Assembly never received the power it has assumed, injurious to the rights of the Germanic body, and the faith due to treaties."

The ex-Prince of Conde and his two sons were received at Mentz with the greatest distinction. The beautiful castle of Worms is assigned for their residence. This Prince loses 600,000 livres pr. annum by a late decree of the National Assembly.

The period for a general election is now approaching—there remain only a few constitutional articles to be decreed—and it is probable the present assembly will not set longer than April—and the next will meet the latter end of May.

Te Deums without end are singing throughout France for the King's narrow escape on the 28th February.

1400 Hotels to be let in Paris!

The time for the Clergy's taking the oath is prolonged.

M. Dupont, informed the Assembly that the prisons of the capital are so crowded, that tho' the Judges dispatch from 40 to 50 trials in a week, they would not be able to try all the prisoners in less than four or five years. He moved that two more tribunals should be erected, seven Judges to preside in each.

Mr. Freteau moved that six more tribunals be added to those lately erected, consisting of forty-two additional Judges; this motion was decreed.

Mr. Dupont informed the Assembly that there are at this moment, between thirty and forty thousand people in Paris who live entirely on plunder!

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing ship arrivals with columns for ship name, captain, and origin. Includes Brig Live Oak, Ship Favorite, Brig Hope, Ship Hannibal, Snow Experiment, Ship Henrietta, Schooner Charlotte, Brig Mary, and others.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BIRTH's inestimable favor, and several other communications shall appear as full as possible. EVELINA will see by this day's Gazette that she mistakes.

WAR DEPARTMENT, MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz. Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

- 1st. The certificate given by the State, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.
2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the State to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed in the presence of Witnesses. Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim. By command of the President of the United States, H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, in Jefferson County, state of Kentucky, situate 25 miles from Louisville, in a thick settled neighbourhood. This tract is supposed by good judges who are acquainted with its situation and quality, to be the most valuable in that part of the country, as its connection by water with Louisville, the principal town in all Kentucky, must increase its value—it was some of the first land taken up in that neighbourhood, so that the title is indisputable. Lands in the neighbourhood of Louisville, not superior in quality or situation, have sold curiously at one guinea per acre.

The Proprietor of this tract wishes to dispose of it for Cash, in order to improve other tracts in that neighbourhood, and therefore will sell cheap.

Any gentleman desirous to bargain for the same, may, by application to the Printer, be informed of the price.

N. B. The above tract of land is well known to a number of gentlemen in the state of Virginia, who will if required, certify its value.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ON the fourteenth of January last the subscriber presented a memorial to Congress, stating his intention to publish a complete and correct octavo edition of the Laws, Resolutions, and Treaties of the United States, and praying that such measures might be adopted as would give AUTHENTICITY to this edition. The memorial was read in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Secretary of State. On the seventh of February that officer, after mature deliberation made the following report:—

"The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the memorial of Andrew Brown, printer, of Philadelphia, has had the same under his consideration, and thereupon makes the following

REPORT,

The Memorialist states that he has in contemplation to publish a correct edition of the Laws, Treaties, and Resolutions of the United States, and prays, that such measures may be adopted for giving a public authentication to his work, as may ensure its reception throughout the United States.

The Secretary of State observes, that there exists, at present, but a single edition of the laws of the United States, to wit, the one printed by Childs and Swaine; that this edition is authentic, the proof-sheets thereof having been carefully collated by sworn clerks, with the original rolls in his office, and rendered literally conformable therewith. That the first volume of this edition can now rarely be found, the copies originally printed being mostly disposed of.

That it is desirable that copies of the laws should be so multiplied throughout the states, and in such cheap forms, as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them. That it is important also, that such publications be rendered authentic, by a collation of the proof-sheets with the original rolls, by sworn clerks, when they are printed at the seat of government, or in its neighbourhood, and by a collation of the whole work when printed at a distance, and a certified correction of its typographical errors annexed to each volume.

That this, however, if done at the public expense, would occasion an inconvenient augmentation of the number of clerks, as the act of collation requires the presence of three clerks, one to hold the roll, a second a printed copy already authenticated, and the third the proof sheet.

That it would be more reasonable that persons of confidence should be employed, at the expense of the Editor, to be named and sworn as clerks, for the special occasion.

That, in this way, he is of opinion that it will be advantageous to the public to permit that the Laws, to be printed by the Memorialist, be collated with, and corrected by, the original rolls, and that a certificate thereof, by the Secretary of State, be annexed to the Edition.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

February 5, 1789."

In consequence of this report, Congress have adopted the following resolve—

"RESOLVED by the SENATE and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew Brown, or any other printer, be permitted, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to collate with, and correct by, the original rolls, the Laws, Resolutions and Treaties of the United States, to be by him printed. And that a certificate of their having been so collated and corrected be annexed to the said Edition. Provided, That such collation and correction be at the expense of the said Andrew Brown, or such other printer, and that the person or persons to be by him or them employed in that service, be approved by the Secretary of State.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, February the eighteenth, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States. Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State."

As this Edition of the STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES is to be printed at the seat of government, and with the approbation of Congress, and as the proof-sheets shall be collated with the original rolls and records, by sworn clerks, in the office of the Secretary of State, there can be no doubt but it will meet with a candid and universal reception.

Confiding particularly in the patronage of the citizens of the United States, whose interests are most materially connected with a due execution of this work, the editor submits to their consideration the following

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

1st. The work shall be printed with a new type on good paper. 2d. The acts of the different sessions of each Congress (the duration of which is limited, by the Constitution, to the term of two years) shall be comprised in one volume, octavo, and delivered to the subscribers in boards.

3d. The volume, from the commencement of the first, to the conclusion of the present session, shall be printed with the utmost expedition; and every other volume shall be ready to be delivered at Philadelphia in a few days after the close of the last session of every future Congress;—or the work shall be delivered in numbers at the close of each session (at the option of the subscribers) the acts of each session making a number.

4th. The first volume shall contain such acts of the Congress, under the Confederation, as may be thought most important to be generally known in the administration of the present government, together with the acts of the first, second, and third sessions of the present Congress, and the treaties which have been entered into with foreign nations, and with the Indian tribes.

The first volume, it is supposed, will contain five hundred and fifty pages; in this case the price will be one dollar and two thirds: should the number of pages be more or less, the price will be increased or diminished in proportion.

5th. A Complete index shall be annexed to each volume. Those who may incline to patronize this highly necessary, and very laborious, as well as expensive undertaking, are requested to forward their names to any of the following gentlemen, viz.

- Mr. Thomas B. Waite, Portland, Massachusetts; James Harper, Esq. Portsmouth, N. H. Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence; Jacob Richardson, Esq. Newport, R. I. Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Isaac Beers, New-Haven; David Russell, Esq. Bennington, Vermont; Mr. Robert Hodges, New-York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Craig and Co. Wilmington, Delaware; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Esq. Richmond; L. Standing, Esq. Edenton, N. C. Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, S. C. Alexander Watt, Esq. Savannah; Messrs. Alexander and James Parker, merchants, Lexington, Kentucky. Or to

ANDREW BROWN,

the publisher, in the city of Philadelphia. Philad. 22d Feb. 1791.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table showing prices for funded and unfunded debt. Includes entries for 6 pr. Cents, 3 pr. Cents, Deferred 6 pr. Cents, Final Sett. and other Certificates, and N. and S. Carolina debts.