

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69, HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 9, of Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1792.

[Whole No. 331.]

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARR; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in goal, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and it brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LEHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (cp 8w)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his height about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his nipples has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*cp1m)

JUST PUBLISHED,
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By HAZARD and ADDOMS,
At the corner of Third & Chestnut Streets,
THE

HISTORY OF New-Hampshire,

VOL. III.

Containing a geographical description of the State—with sketches of its natural history, productions, improvements, and present state of society and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, A.M.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all persons, not to credit any person or persons whatever on my account, otherwise in my name, or on my credit, without special order from under my hand authorizing the same, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without such order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.

Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792. (cp4w)

WM. CLELAND, BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (cp1m & 1aw2m)

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

A CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

We the Representatives of the People of the State of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, do ordain and establish this Constitution for its Government.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. THE powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, each of them to be confined to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judiciary to another.

Sec. 2. No person or collection of persons being of one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances herein after expressly permitted.

Sec. 3. The legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 4. The Representatives shall be chosen annually, by the qualified electors of each county respectively on the first Tuesday in May; but the several elections may be continued for three days, if, in the opinion of the presiding officer or officers, it shall be necessary, and no longer.

Sec. 5. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of 24 years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state two years next preceding his election, and the last six months thereof an inhabitant of the county in

which he may be chosen; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state.

Sec. 6. Within two years after the first meeting of the general assembly, and within every subsequent term of four years, an enumeration of the free male inhabitants above 21 years of age, shall be made in such a manner as may be directed by law. The number of representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumeration be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of free male inhabitants above the age of 21 years in each, and shall never be less than 40 nor greater than 100; but no county hereafter erected, shall be entitled to a separate representation, until a sufficient number of free male inhabitants above the age of 21 years shall be contained within it, to entitle them to one representative agreeable to the ratio which shall then be established.

Sec. 7. The Senators shall be chosen for four years.

Sec. 8. Until the first enumeration be made, the Senate shall consist of 11 members, and thereafter for every 4 members added to the house of representatives, one member shall be added to the Senate.

Sec. 9. In choosing the Senate, one member at least shall be elected from each county, until the number of counties is equal to the number of Senators: after which, when a new county is made, it shall, as to the choice of Senators, be considered as being a part of the county or counties from which it shall have been taken.

Sec. 10. The Senate shall be chosen in the following manner: All persons qualified to vote for representatives, shall on the first Tuesday in May in the present year, and on the same day in every 4th year for ever thereafter, at the place appointed by law for choosing representatives, elect by ballot, by a majority of votes, as many persons as they are entitled to have for representatives for their respective counties, to be electors of the Senate.

Sec. 11. No person shall be chosen an elector, who shall not have resided in the state three years next before his election, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-seven years.

Sec. 12. The electors of the Senate shall meet at such place as shall be appointed for convening the legislature, on the third Tuesday in May in the present year, and on the same day in every fourth year forever thereafter; and they or a majority of them so met, shall proceed to elect by ballot as Senators, men of the most wisdom, experience and virtue, above 27 years of age, who shall have been residents of the state above two whole years next preceding the election. If on the ballot two or more persons shall have an equal number of ballots in their favor, by which the choice shall not be determined by the first ballot, then the electors shall again ballot before they separate, in which they shall be confined to the persons who on the first ballot shall have had an equal number, and they who shall have the greatest number in their favor on the second ballot, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if on the second ballot an equal number shall still be in favor of two or more persons, then the election shall be determined by lot, between those who have equal numbers; which proceedings of the electors shall be certified under their hands, and returned to the Secretary for the time being; to whom shall also be made by the proper officers, returns of the persons chosen as electors in the respective counties.

Sec. 13. The electors of Senators shall judge of the qualifications and elections of members of their own body—and on a contested election, shall admit to a seat as an elector, such qualified person as shall appear to them to have the greatest number of legal votes in his favor.

Sec. 14. The electors, immediately on their meeting, and before they proceed to the election of Senators, shall take an oath or make affirmation of fidelity to this state, and also an oath or affirmation to elect without favor, affection, partiality or prejudice, such person for Governor, and such persons for Senators, as they in their judgment and conscience, believe best qualified for the respective offices.

Sec. 15. That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of this State of any Senator, the Senate shall immediately thereupon or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot, in the same manner as the electors are herein directed to choose Senators, another person in his place for the residue of the said term of four years.

Sec. 16. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in November in every year, till the time of their meeting shall be altered by the legislature, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

Sec. 17. Each House shall choose its Speaker and other officers, and the Senate shall also choose a Speaker pro tempore, when their Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sec. 18. Each House shall judge of the qualifications of its members; contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated, in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided.

Sec. 19. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 20. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them weekly, except

such parts of them as may require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of members on any question, shall at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Sec. 21. The doors of each House and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

Sec. 22. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days; nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 23. The members of the General Assembly, and electors of the Senate, shall receive from the public Treasury, a compensation for their services, which for the present shall be six shillings a day during their attendance on, going to, and returning from the Legislature, and the place for choosing the Senators; but the same may be increased or diminished by law, if circumstances shall require it, but no alteration shall be made, to take effect during the existence of the Legislature which shall make such alteration: They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or subversion of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Session of the respective houses, and at the place for choosing Senators, and in going to and returning from the same; And for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 24. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, or for one year afterwards, be appointed to any civil office under this State, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office; provided that no member of the first Legislature which shall be assembled under this constitution, shall be precluded from being appointed to any office which may have been created during his time of service in the said Legislature; and no minister of religious societies, member of Congress or other person holding any office of profit under the United States or this commonwealth, except attorneys at law, justices of the peace, militia officers and coroners, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance to act as minister, in Congress, or in office.

Sec. 25. When vacancies happen in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 26. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

Sec. 27. Each Senator, Representative, and Sheriff, shall, before he be permitted to act as such, take an oath or affirmation, that he hath not directly or indirectly, given or promised any bribe or treat to procure his election to the said office; and every person shall be disqualified from serving as a Senator, Representative or Sheriff, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe or treat, or canvassed for the said office.

Sec. 28. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall be presented to the Governor, if he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House should agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall be a law; but in such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bills, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively, if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall be presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Monday last arrived at New-York in the Packet *Chesterfield*, Capt. Jones, in 49 days from Falmouth. She brought papers to the 4th of May.

LONDON, May 1.

FRANCE, governed by the violent democracy known under the name of Jacobins, has at length denounced war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia. The aspect of Europe is so new that we know not what to conjecture, though at the same time so portentous, that we cannot but fear some general commotion, and consequently some general calamity. War between Germany and France seems now unavoidable, as both parties are too proud and too confident of support, to listen to terms of mutual concession or compromise. Could the voice of reason and moderation be heard amidst the tumults of passion and the clangor of arms, we would, in the character of friends to human nature, and impartial spectators of all political contests,

whether at home or abroad, earnestly recommend peace to the contending parties in France, on the ground of a general amnesty, and the establishment of a third branch in the legislature, by the institution of a chamber for the ancient nobility, and the dignified clergy, analogous to our House of Peers. But the present temper of the parties concerned does not admit of such councils. It will, no doubt, be the first object of what we shall call the monarchical party, including under that denomination both the over-powered nobility and clergy in France, and the sovereigns of other countries who have espoused the cause of the fugitive princes, to seize some strong post or posts in France, as centers of union, or rather a reunion, of those who are friends, if not of the ancient government, yet of moderate reformation. It will, in like manner, be the object of the French democracy to cross the Rhine, and erect the standard of liberty in the Netherlands, in Liege, in Holland too perhaps, and in other countries. The allies will seek for friends and adherents in France, the Nascent Republic in the Low Countries and in Germany, and all around them. Whether will the enthusiasm of freedom, or the combined efforts of many and mighty powers prevail? That is the problem now to be determined by policy and by arms.

It would have been full time enough if the National Assembly had waited till the new King of Hungary had come to some positive measure of hostility against the French, before they had declared war; for as it is, the National Assembly must appear in no other light than that of having declared an offensive war against Germany, merely on the ground of the declared opinion of the King of Hungary, as to the points on which he desired to have the Constitution of France amended, though he had actually taken no measure to enforce that opinion by an overt act, except the stationing of part of his military strength might so be construed, which would hardly be allowed so long as he refrained from any direct attack on the possessions of France.

The daring republicans who adopt the doctrines of Thomas Paine in this country, are proceeding to extremities little short of madness, and under the pretence of supporting the cause of freedom, are every day guilty of the grossest treason. Surely with the most perfect zeal for the liberty of the press, it must be the wish of all who are attached to the constitution, to see the proper spirit of controul exerted, and indeed it is shewing a true regard for the sacred freedom of the press to prevent it from being profaned by the scandalous licence which some desperate writers assume, who have no end in view but a general confusion, by which alone they are likely to escape from the horrors of famine, or a goal.

Government it is to be hoped, are not idle though silent, with respect to the daring liberties which certain factious writers take with the Constitution, and in particular with the executive branch which they are incessantly endeavoring to bring into contempt by a general attack upon monarchy.

Letters received on Saturday by the Flanders mail, are so far interesting in a public light, as they bring us information that the disputes which have so long subsisted in the Netherlands are at length brought to a happy termination.

In a short debate, which occurred on Friday last in the National Assembly of France, after the proposal of war, a rally of one Member produced much applause.—“When Francis the First,” was read as the name of the