

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 11, of Vol. IV.]

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1792.

[Whole No. 333.]

BANK of the UNITED STATES,

July 2d, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That there will be paid at the Bank, after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders, or their representatives duly authorized, the following sums, being the dividend decreed from the commencement of the institution to the first instant, viz.

For each share completed in the month of March, Twelve Dollars.

For each share completed in the month of April Ten Dollars, Sixty-seven Cents.

For each share completed in the month of May, Nine Dollars, Thirty-three Cents.

For each half-share, Eight Dollars.

By order of the President and Directors, (2 w.) JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of EDWARD MANKIN, an insolvent debtor, confined in the goal of the county of Salem, in the state of New-Jersey, that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for said county, on application to them made, have appointed the twenty-eighth day of July next for the said Creditors to appear before any two or more of said Judges, at the town of Salem, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said debtors estate should not be made, and he be discharged from confinement, pursuant to an Act of Assembly, passed the 24th of November last, for the relief of insolvent debtors then confined. Salem, June 25, 1792. (*3)

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10s.)

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.

This volume compleats the history, and is peculiarly interesting.—Subscribers are desired to call for their books.

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 insteps has been burnt, which causes the frews 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 Saffras, June 16, 1792. (*epim)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber,

living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARRI, 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 if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by PEREGRINE LETHBRURY. Chester-Town, June 4, 1792. (ep 8w)

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. (epim & saw2m)

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. (ep4w)

Advertisements of one square, or less, will be published in this paper once for 50 Cents, and each subsequent insertion at 20 Cents.

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

[CONCLUDED.]

ARTICLE X.

Sec. 2. THE general assembly and the supreme courts shall within five years, hold their sessions at the place so pitched upon by the said commissioners; and the seat of government so fixed, shall continue until it shall be changed by two thirds of both branches of the legislature. The commissioners, before they proceed to act, shall take an oath or make affirmation that they will discharge the trust reposed in them, in such manner, as in their judgment shall be most beneficial to the state at large.

ARTICLE XI.

Sec. 1. That the citizens of this state may have an opportunity to amend or change this constitution in a peaceable manner, if, to them it shall seem expedient; the persons qualified to vote for representatives, shall, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, vote also, by ballot, for or against a convention, as they shall severally chuse to do; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens in the state voting for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall direct that a similar ballot shall be taken the next year; and if thereupon it shall also appear that a majority of all the citizens of the state, voting for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall at their next session, call a convention, to consist of as many members as there shall be in the house of representatives, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places and at the same time that representatives are, by the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, and to meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of re-adopting, amending or changing this constitution. If it shall appear upon the ballot of either year, that a majority of the citizens voting for representatives is not in favor of a convention being called, it shall not be done until two thirds of both branches of the legislature shall deem it expedient.

ARTICLE XII.

That the general great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established; we declare,

Sec. 1. That all men, when they form a social compact, are equal, and that no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 2. That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper.

Sec. 3. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can or ought to be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; that no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; and that no preference shall ever be given by law, to any religious societies or modes of worship.

Sec. 4. That the civil rights, privileges or capacities of any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or enlarged on account of his religion.

Sec. 5. That all elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. 6. That trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and that the right thereof remain inviolate.

Sec. 7. That printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 8. In prosecutions for the publication of papers, investigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information the truth thereof may be given in evidence. And in all indictments for libels the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court as in other cases.

Sec. 9. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable seizures and searches; and that no warrant to search any place or to seize any persons or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 10. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour; and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; that he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sec. 11. That no person shall for any indictable offence be proceeded against criminally by information; except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office.

Sec. 12. No person shall for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of his life or limb, nor shall any man's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously made to him.

Sec. 13. That all courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law; and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 14. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, unless by the legislature or its authority.

Sec. 15. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sec. 16. That all prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences when the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 17. That the person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 18. That no *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing contracts shall be made.

Sec. 19. That no person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the legislature.

Sec. 20. That no attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth.

Sec. 21. The estates of such persons as shall destroy their own lives, shall descend or vest as in case of natural death, and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Sec. 22. That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes by petition, address or remonstrance.

Sec. 23. That the rights of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

Sec. 24. That no standing army shall in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the legislature, and the military shall in all cases and at all times be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 25. That no soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. That the legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for a longer term than during good behavior.

Sec. 27. That emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

Sec. 28. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, WE DECLARE, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto or contrary to this constitution shall be void.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the establishing the government of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained,

Sec. 1. THAT all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if the said government had not been established.

Sec. 2. That all officers civil and military now in commission under the State of Virginia, shall continue to hold and exercise their offices until the 10th day of August next and no longer.

Sec. 3. That until the first enumeration shall be made as directed by the sixth section of the first article of this constitution, the county of Jefferson, shall be entitled to elect three Representatives; the county of Lincoln four Representatives; the county of Fayette nine Representatives; the county of Nelson six Representatives; the county of Mercer four Representatives; the county of Madison three Representatives; the county of Bourbon five Representatives; the county of Woodford, four Representatives; and the county of Mason, two Representatives.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at Lexington on the 4th day of June next.

Sec. 5. All returns herein directed to be made to the Secretary, shall, previous to his appointment, be made to the clerk of the supreme court for the district of Kentucky.

Sec. 6. Until a Seal shall be procured for the State, the Governor shall be at liberty to use his private seal.

Sec. 7. The oaths of office herein directed to be taken, may be administered by any Justice of the Peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 8. All bonds given by any officer within the district of Kentucky, payable to the Governor of Virginia, may be prosecuted in the name of the Governor of Kentucky.

Sec. 9. All offences against the laws of Virginia, which have been committed within the present district of Kentucky, or which may be committed within the same before the first day of June next, shall be cognizable in the courts of this State in the same manner that they would be, if they were committed within this State, after the said first day of June.

Sec. 10. At the elections herein directed to be held in May next, the Sheriff of each county, or in case of his absence, one of his deputies shall preside, and if they neglect or refuse to act, the said elections shall be held by any one of the justices of the peace for the county where such refusal or neglect shall happen: each officer holding such election having first taken an oath before a justice of the peace to conduct the said election with impartiality, shall have power to administer to any person offering to vote at such election, the following oath or affirmation, "I do swear (or affirm) that I am qualified to vote for Representatives in the county of _____ agreeably to the constitution formed for the State of Kentucky," and such officer shall have a right to refuse to receive the vote of any person who shall refuse to take the said oath or make affirmation when tendered to him. And the said elections shall be held at the several places appointed for holding courts in the different counties.

Sec. 11. The government of the commonwealth of Kentucky, shall commence on the first day of June next.

DONE in convention at Danville, the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the independence of the United States of America, the sixteenth.

BY ORDER OF THE CONVENTION. SAMUEL McDOWELL, P. C. Attest. THOMAS TODD, c. c.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

MESS. PRINTERS,

By inserting the following observations in your useful Journal, you will oblige one of your old customers, and do an essential service to the public.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many and frequent cautions given the public, with respect to the dangerous nature of copper; I have rarely observed any precautions given concerning the poisonous nature of lead, which is to be avoided more cautiously, as its poison though perhaps slower in its effects, may yet prove as fatal, or even more certainly so than that from the copper.

Lead enters various compositions, and forms many of the utensils in common use; and in this country the health of its inhabitants is much more exposed from the deleterious quality of the lead, than from that of copper.

A small quantity of lead received into the habit, is capable of producing spasms and convulsions, tremors and palsies, it interrupts the secretions, retards circulation, and injures the nerves.

So virulent is the poison of this metal, that it is said that where the ore is washed and smelted, it proves fatal to dogs, cats, and fowls, which are kept near the works—every kind of beast feeding upon the grafs over which the steam of the smelting ore passes, live but a short time.—The workmen and those who dig the ore, are short lived, and most commonly die paralytic—those who work the oxyd or calx of this mineral are so subject to the colic, that the disease is known by the name of the painter's colic.

The potter also who is familiar with the preparations of lead in his glazings, rarely fails of carrying visible marks of it in his countenance, and of the complaints of its deleterious effects.

Only three grains of lead to the gallon of new rum which a regiment of soldiers made free use of, produced a most terrible complaint of the colic, of which a greater part were down at the same time.

Some by a practice of sitting with their feet on sheet lead, which was laid before the fire, have been affected with the palsy in the legs.

Preparations of lead in oil, and other solutions of lead applied to large surfaces denuded, or even to so small a part as the nipples, when excoriated, have been known to produce acute pains at the stomach, colic, loss of appetite, flatulence and depression in the nurse, and in the child put to suck, (without proper precaution) violent gripes, and even convulsions; but more frequently are these effects produced, by the use of the fugar or salt of lead, for the cure of thrush or sore mouths in infants.

Many have experienced pernicious effects from only working on oil cloths made with drying oil, prepared with lead. And I have repeatedly known fatal effects produced by lodging in a confined room, newly painted with leaden pigments.

Printers have some times become paralytic by handling their types, which consist of a portion of lead.

The vintners or wine sellers, in order to render their harsh wines vendible have recourse to a horrid diabolical practice, and frequently soften and sweeten them with some preparation of lead; so strong is their passion for gain, that they are lost to all the feelings of humanity, and prepare a fatal poison, of which there can be no mistrust in those who are to endure the fatal effects.

If the observations on the nature of lead upon the human constitution are well founded, (which I believe cannot be confuted as they depend on facts;)—then it concerns every individual to take the caution, as all perhaps are more or less conversant with some or other of the saturnine preparations, many of them unthought of and never suspected. I write unto you nurses, that while you are consulting the