

Gazette of the United States.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1792.

[Whole No. 347.]

Treasury Department, August 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 13th day of October 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 1793, 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of pork,
 - Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
 - One quart of salt,
 - Two quarts of vinegar,
 - Two pounds of soap,
 - One pound of candles.
- } per 100 rations.

The proposals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Posts, or separately, for Springfield and West-Point.

Treasury Department, August, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the fourth day of October next inclusive, for the supply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the service of the United States—viz.

- FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.
- 4608 Hats 18460 Shirts
 - 4608 Coats 7956 Pair of Socks
 - 4608 Vests 4608 Blankets
 - 8668 Woolen Overalls 4608 Stocks
 - 9216 Linen Overalls 4608 Stock Claps
 - 18376 Pair of Shoes 4608 Pair of Buekles
- FOR THE CAVALRY.
- 360 Caps 720 Pair of Stockings
 - 360 Coats 1440 Shirts
 - 360 Vests 360 Blankets
 - 360 Pair of Leather 360 Stocks
 - (Breechas 360 Stock Claps; also,
 - 720 Pair of Boots 1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
 - 360 Pair of Spurs (made of Russia Sheeting.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The proposals may comprise the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furnished agreeably to patterns or specimens, which will be shown at the War Office. Good security will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if necessary, such reasonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem expedient.

War Department,

August 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, 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-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

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.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears from the Return of THOMAS MIFFLIN, an Inquest which was held on the seventeenth day of August instant, that a certain Elizabeth Reeves, of the city of Philadelphia, spinster, has been wilfully and with malice aforethought murdered by some person or persons, to the said Inquest unknown: And whereas justice, humanity, and policy require, that every exertion should be made to detect and punish the perpetrator or perpetrators of a crime so heinous: Therefore I have thought it proper and expedient to issue this Proclamation, hereby offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall discover, apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said Murder, his, her, or their aiders and abettors, to be paid upon the conviction of them, or any of them. And all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and other Officers of the Commonwealth (according to the duties of their respective stations) are hereby required and enjoined, to employ all lawful means, for discovering, apprehending, securing, trying, and bringing to justice, as well the perpetrator, and perpetrators of the said Murder, as also all other persons aiding and assisting therein.

Given under my hand and the great Seal of the State at Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Commonwealth the seventeenth.

By the GOVERNOR.
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. II.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

IN my last, the general principle of honesty, as an essential requisite for a representative was glanced at—the idea was suggested that private and public honesty are to be associated in scanning the characters which ought to arrest the attention of electors—and in fact there is not a more obvious and unerring criterion, to guide us in our enquiries. It ought to be established as a maxim in the mind of every elector, that he, who discovers no regard for those obligations of moral, social, and political duty, which constitute the beauty, peace and security of every well regulated community or government, is not to be depended on in any public trust whatever.

It may not be improper to sketch a few outlines of the other requisites necessary to form the character of a competent representative. In this improved state of our country, when, through the favorable operation of those wise, literary institutions which our ancestors established, and the present age has augmented and improved, there is so great a proportion of men of superior attainments—at a time when we see and realize the immense disproportion between persons of education, and literary improvements, and those who do not possess those advantages; when we see the influence this weight of abilities, must necessarily possess in opposition to ordinary or medium acquirements—when we consider the important rank which Pennsylvania holds in the scale of the Union—the idea comes with irresistible force, that it is our indispensable duty to support that rank by electing persons of the most distinguished abilities, natural and acquired, as representatives in Congress to maintain the honor, and advance the interest of the commonwealth, in connection with that of the union. It is of more importance than is generally imagined, that the public attention should be roused to a consideration of this point. Men of conscious honor, integrity and great abilities, are among the last in a free community, who are solicitous for public appointments—they never will be found either making direct applications to the people or using indirect methods through the agency of others, to procure their suffrages—such are the persons from whom alone we are to expect disinterested and independent conduct in public life—such characters must be sought after—and tempted from their retirements by the most honorable of all inducements, the free unsolicited suffrages of a free community. Men of this description, when placed on the theatre of public life, will be superior to party, prejudice and passion; superior to the little considerations that warp the needy and selfish from the line of rectitude; and superior to the glare of sophistry and unprincipled professions, which overpower and bewilder the faculties of unformed minds. On this important point a few additional observations shall be offered in a future paper—it may suffice for the present just to remark, that integrity and real ability are more frequently united than it is for the interest of some persons to allow—hence a suspicion of men of talents is industriously circulated among the people, by those who hope to find their account in depreciating the utility of learning; a more fatal error cannot be adopted by freemen than this, that learning, virtue and abilities, are prejudicial to the cause of Liberty and the Rights of Men.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,
WILL you be so kind as to favor us with some explanation of the circumstances which attended the taking of a late Oath, in vindication of the Secretary of State, which appeared in your Gazette. Was it sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God?—Did the vindicator kiss the Christian Scriptures upon the occasion?—Did he appear reverent—as one who knew the worth and value of those precious records—and who was sensible of the danger of a false appeal to God?—Did he seem to be impressed with the belief of a particular providence, to animadvert upon false swearers?—Or did he scruple the use of the Scriptures in his oath of purgation, and chuse rather to kiss the works of Voltaire, to whom certain pious heathens offer incense most devoutly since his apotheosis?—Perhaps, indeed, he had recourse to a more substantial patron, and saluted with devout reverence the Secretary's learned Notes upon Virginia; where he so wisely attempts to refute the account of the deluge, which is evidently stated by MOSES to be a miracle, by a recurrence to philosophical and merely natural principles.—If you can cast any light upon this dark transaction, you will oblige a number of your friends, who consider the appeal to Heaven, to which I allude, as inexplicably ridiculous, viewing as they do the character of the gentleman whose vindication is intended, as well as that of the vindicator.

I am, your humble servant,
AN ENQUIRER.

* See the 36th number of the National Gazette—where the belief of a particular providence is treated as an impious tenet.

† The custom of allowing people to purge themselves by oath, is at this day retained in very few systems of jurisprudence. However, as the Editor of the National Gazette appears to have a predilection for the Church of Scotland (see his paper of December 8, 1792) where it is sometimes used, perhaps he embraced the practice from that respectable authority.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,
BEING disposed to do justice to the Manufactures of the country, and knowing your disposition to promote so desirable an object, I wish you to publish the following facts, &c.

That in the month of October, 1790, I purchased a quantity of sail cloth of the Boston Manufacture, which I have used on board the ship ELIZA, and performed two circuitous voyages from this port to Charleston, (S. C.) and Europe, and the sails are now in so good a state, as in my estimation to be fully equal to any new sails made of Russia Duck, although no expense has accrued thereon since they were made. JOSEPH TILDEN.

EXTRACTS.

“IT is a very popular opinion, that all things were made for the use of man. According to this idea, he may cut and carve the good things of this life, and say, this nature gave to me, and I may use it as I please. Wine, in its natural state, has some of the qualities of spiritous liquors, such as causing intoxication, and a brisk circulation of animal fluids; but it is the quantity of brandy, which is put into modern wine, that makes it poisonous.

“We might as well say, nature made gunpowder for the use of man, as spiritous liquors; though Milton in his poem, introduces Satan, as the inventor of that medley of combustibles. If he had represented the same author, as the first distiller of spirits, I think it would have been an improvement of the subject, especially as it is produced by the force of the very element he lives in, and partakes much of its nature, and there is no weapon he has handled with more success in the misery and destruction of the human race. It has been a practice of some commanders to use this fiery liquid, to inspire artificial courage; in this respect, gunpowder may be said to be inferior to rum.

“After all that can be said in favor of the use of this bewitching poison, I am confident that the person who has taken a draught, is rendered less capable of withstanding the temptation to a second. The greatest drunkards have once abhorred the vice, and have formed resolutions to refrain from it, but from a fatal curiosity, and above all from associating with groggubriers, he tries it, he finds it exhilarating—he tries it again, and again, till it becomes constitutional, and then—farewell to all Essays of “SOBER REASON.”

“GOD tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.” It is methinks, a sentence which contains a system in itself—and it is replete with the quintessence of morality, religion and divinity.—It is replete with morality, for example is on all hands allowed to be more influential than precept, and it exhibits a view of the Lord of Universal nature, bestowing such minute regards upon the feelings of the family which his plaffic word had commanded into being, as to be attentive even to the wants of the bleating innocent, who, shorn of its fleecy covering, stands in need of the vernal zephyr which is then commissioned to move gently over the warm surface of his disrobed body.

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, May 15.

THE ships which sailed two years ago, under the command of Don Alexander Malaspina, to make discoveries on the Southern coasts of America, are arrived in good condition at Acapulco, in New-Spain, from whence Don Malaspina means to proceed on his voyage.

FULDA, May 22.

His Prussian Majesty's Privy Counsellor of Finances at Haerlem, is arrived at Cassel to establish magazines in the environs of Marbourg for the Prussian troops, who in three weeks will leave that city, to march towards the Main. The barbers and the butchers have received orders to furnish the provisions necessary for that time. The engineers have been to inspect the bridges over which those troops are to pass, in order to ascertain whether they will bear the weight of large cannon.

BRUSSELS, June 4.

The main body of M. la Fayette's army occupies part of the territory of Leige, extending towards Charlerai. It is about 20,000 strong—is receiving daily reinforcements, and is exercised in grand military evolutions with great assiduity.

The French camp between Dunkirk and Ostend threatens Flanders, which our generals seem to have left naked, in order to concentrate their forces near Tournay, Mons, and Namur. The camp de Halles is forwarding with the greatest possible activity; it is intended to cover Brussels on all sides, in case of an unexpected defeat on the frontiers.

At home the revolution spirit is by no means extinct. Every occasion is eagerly laid hold of to inflame the minds of the people, and it is only by numerous patrols of troops scouring the streets night and day that insurrection is prevented. A great number of suspected persons were apprehended on the 1st and 2d instant and sent to prison. For several days past, a body of free-booters, horse and foot, have infested the surrounding country, and laid the villages under contribution. They are said to be numerous, and hourly encreasing; some Hussars have been sent in pursuit of them, but they are too well acquainted with the country to be surprized.

HAGUE, June 5.

In consequence of several persons concerned in the forgery of Assignats being discovered at Amsterdam, M. de Maulde, the new minister of France to the States General, has presented a memorial, demanding that the criminals, who are all Frenchmen, should be apprehended, and delivered up to France. The answer of the government is not yet known. He has likewise presented a memorial on the subject of the insult offered to the French flag a few months since, to which the answer is equally uncertain.

Intelligence of rather an unpleasant nature has been received from the Dutch settlements in the East-Indies. The war against the King of Candia, in the island of Ceylon, continues still with but little success, and is attended with great expense to the company. The government of Batavia, in consequence of the scarcity of money, has been driven to the necessity of levying the 50th Denier.

PARIS, June 8.

Things in themselves the most trivial, become of importance in such a situation as ours. The Municipality came to a resolution that no person should be obliged to take any notice of the procession of the Host, and that no public force should be called out