

# Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1792.

[Whole No. 348.]

## 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 jill of rum, brandy or whisky,  
One quart of salt,  
Two quarts of vinegar,  
Two pounds of soap,  
One pound of candles.

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 Buckles

### FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Vests	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather	360 Stocks
(Breeches)	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 shewn 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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 THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. III.

### REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

THE intelligent and disinterested part of mankind will form a judgment of the understanding and information of a people, by the characters of those they delegate to transact their important concerns; public men are placed in a conspicuous situation—and naturally attract the attention of the observing world.—Every modest man, who feels his incompetency to filling a public post with honor and advantage to his country, and reputation to himself, will shrink from such an appointment.—But is it not true that we often see the places which ought to be occupied by persons of the first abilities, possessed by men, who have the address to conceal their incapacity by an invincible silence in public? Such men are loquacious when it would be happy for their country if they were tongue-tied—and by a pertinacious adherence to taciturnity, when they ought to be explicit in giving their reasons for their votes, effectually deceive their constituents. If facts did not warrant this statement, it would be thought impossible that the people could ever be imposed on in such manner, as to elect for representatives, men who never assign any reason for their opinion on any point of political discussion whatever.

Let it not be inferred from what is here suggested, that the writer considers a talent for public speaking, or declamation, as an indispensable qualification in a representative; he is well informed that some gentlemen who were members of the House of Representatives of the United States distinguished themselves greatly in committees by the soundness of their judgments, and their universal acquaintance with books and men, who never made a set speech in Congress; and it was generally very easy to assign a reason for their conduct on most occasions; especially on important questions; but could the same be said of every silent voter, it does not follow that oratory or the power of persuasion is not of the highest importance in a free public assembly—the circumstance just mentioned is a proof to the contrary; for those who do not speak themselves, are undoubtedly influenced in their decisions by the best reasons offered on each subject respectively, so far as they are men of candid and liberal minds.

It is further to be remarked, that the best and most argumentative speakers, are not the most talkative.

The Constitution of the United States is an invaluable treasure—it is worth the labor which it cost: The first abilities of this country were employed in framing it; and such abilities ought to be engaged in its support, and maintenance. Men of small powers, or weak intellects will never be found competent to the undertaking. We have seen wise and good men differ in their constructions of the Constitution—this will forever be the case in respect to all human compositions; how necessary then is it to have men of clear, discerning heads, and sound hearts, to draw the line of reason and justice—to distinguish between such a construction as would make the government a nerveless trunk—a body without a soul—and one that would clothe it with powers subversive of those very rights it was framed and adopted to defend! The rights of men—all that we hold in estimation as citizens, fathers, brothers—husbandmen, merchants, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, mechanics, artisans, seamen, labourers, or men of fortune—depend on a wise and energetic government; on carrying the powers of the constitution to such an extent as that the benefits expected from the social compact, supported by so great an expence, as is incurred, may be realized; believe it—this is not to be effected by medium, or ordinary abilities; or by men who have no opinion of their own—nor possess any funds out of which they can form one that is candid, and competent to the subject. I say nothing at present on political tenets—but the slightest reflection will serve to convince every one, that as there are various sentiments supported at the present time, very opposite in their nature—and each maintained with uncommon ardor by their several advocates, the importance of electing men of liberal mind, superior to party attachments, is greatly strengthened by the consideration.

In private life, we are extremely desirous to make the best selection of characters to decide on matters of reference—and if unhappily engaged in a law suit, it is not the *ipse dixit* of a lawyer, that he will do our business in the best manner, which induces us to engage his services—it is his reputation in the world, and the experience the people of that world have had of his abilities, that lead us to give the man a preference.

Let not the interest of our country be less dear to us; not every one that cries liberty, liberty, is a sincere friend to freedom, or that is equal to defending the rights of freemen.

### ON RIDICULE—AN EXTRACT.

“THE effect of ridicule cannot but be powerful among the young and inexperienced. It is a remark often made, that the man is found to degenerate from the excellence

which distinguished him when a boy. In the walks of literary life, instances are frequent of those who, though they were the boast of their school, appear with no superiority of merit, when they are introduced into the world. To ridicule, for the most part, they owe their degradation. Their pre-eminence excites the envy of their cotemporaries, who naturally endeavor to obscure that lustre, which burns them with its blaze. They at first value themselves on those talents or acquisitions, of the worth of which their companions have no adequate conception. Their remarks are attended to with a sneer. A nickname, the usual production of envy, is appropriated to them. They are shunned, as involving their companions in their own absurdity and consequent disgrace. This last is more than they can bear. They lay aside the appearance of virtuous emulation, and the reality soon follows. They studiously unlearn all that rendered them truly valuable; and when they have debased themselves to a certain pitch, they are received with open arms, and are united with their company by the strong assimilation of congenial natures.

Genius, virtue, learning, are often distinguished by a delicacy of mind, which wears the appearance and produces the effects of infirmity. They are easily overruled if not convinced, by the noisy antagonist, who makes up in clamour what he wants in argument, and gains the victory by dint of leathern lungs and nerves of iron. A horse-laugh, set up by a circle of blockheads, would overpower the best poet or philosopher whom the world ever admired. The man of modest merit can not stand the attacks of scoffing ridicule; and wisdom has ever fought the shade, where the impertinence of the great or little vulgar seldom intrudes. Cruel as it is to distress sensibility, and injurious to mankind to render worth contemptible, we often observe persons of character joining in the laugh against modesty and merit. In the moment of social enjoyment, we do not give ourselves time to reflect on the consequence of our mirth; and perhaps with kind intentions of promoting convivial happiness, we often hurt the feelings and interests of individuals, as well as the most important ends of society.”

## Foreign Affairs.

ROUEN, (France) June 7.

THE second instant, when a young couple who were going to be married in a few days, were taking a walk in the park of Rambouillet and were talking of their approaching happiness, they were both struck by a flash of lightning and killed on the spot. The lightning had penetrated the body of the young man in such a manner, that in less than an hour's time the corpse was in a state of the utmost putrefaction, and it was found necessary to bury both without delay.

PARIS, June 9.

A Joan D'Arc has lately presented herself to the National Assembly. She demands to be sent to the frontiers to expel the Austrians, as her great predecessor did the English from the territories of France. The majority of the members did laugh heartily.

### NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

JUNE 6. P. M.

Nothing of importance occurred in this sitting, but the offer of some Englishmen to fight, as volunteers, in the cause of the French. Honorable mention was directed to be made of their offer, which was referred.

Henry Vigier was formally accused of carrying on a correspondence with the enemy, by the committee of circumsppection.

JUNE 7. The whole of this sitting was employed in settling the mode of forming and organizing the camp of 20,000 men desired to be raised to preserve the internal tranquility of the capital.

No one is to be admitted into this corps without a certificate of patriotism from the municipality.

Should the number of persons offering as volunteers in each canton exceed the number it is to furnish, the volunteers are to chuse from among their number those that are to be admitted.

JUNE 8. Doctor Priestly, so well known by his valuable writings, and especially for his attachment to the

French Constitution, sent his son to present his respects to the Representatives of the French nation. The young man was admitted at the Bar, and in a discourse, written with energy, he asked to be adopted by the nation, and to become a French citizen; a title, he said, the most enviable, and far superior to the honor attached to the arbitrary power of Kings.

He was admitted to the honors of the sitting, amidst loud plaudits.

M. Francais, of Nantes, who presented him to the Assembly, asked a decree of the Assembly, adopting the young man. The request was put by a member in the form of a motion, directing the committee of legislation to report, in three days, the draft of a decree for that purpose.

The consideration of the organization of the new corps, was resumed.

An article which was adopted, decrees, that the volunteers shall come equipped and armed at the expence of their respective departments.

It was decreed to consider, as counterfeiters of coin, those who issue notes of hand without funds to call them in.

LONDON, June 6.

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble ADDRESS of the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, and COMMONS, in Parliament assembled.

“Most Gracious Sovereign,

“WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, have taken into our most serious consideration your Majesty's Royal Proclamation, which has, by your Majesty's command, been laid before us: And we beg leave to testify to your Majesty our warm and grateful sense of this fresh proof of your Majesty's constant solicitude for the welfare and happiness of your people. We cannot see, without indignation, the attempts which have been made to weaken, in the minds of your Majesty's subjects, the sentiments of obedience to the laws, and of attachment to the form of government, civil and religious, so happily established within this realm. The advantages which, under the government of your Majesty and your illustrious ancestors, have been derived from legal and well regulated Freedom, and the unexampled blessings which we actually enjoy, afford to your Majesty's subjects peculiar motives to reflect, with gratitude on their present situation, and to beware of those delusive theories which are inconsistent with the relations and duties of all civil society. And we deem it, under the present circumstances, the peculiar duty of every good citizen to discourage and counteract every attempt, direct and indirect, against public order and tranquility. We are confident that the sentiments which we now express to your Majesty, are the general sentiments of the Nation: They must feel, with us, that real liberty can only exist under the protection of law, and the authority of efficient and regular government; and they have seen, by happy experience, that the mixed form of our Legislature comprehends and provides for the various interests of the community, through all its several descriptions: and maintains and preserves those gradations of property and condition, which furnish the great incentives to useful industry, and are equally essential to the vigor and exertion of every part, and to the stability and welfare of the whole. They therefore know that the collective strength and prosperity of the empire, its wealth, its credit, and its commerce, as well as the only security for the persons, the property, and the liber-