

Gazette of the United States.

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

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1792.

[Whole No. 359.]

Grand Family Bible.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN ELEGANT EDITION OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA, On a very large and beautiful new Type, and super-fine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, interesting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and sublimity of its passages, have so long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occasion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprise of individuals has presented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in some editions it has been highly embellished with superb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which necessarily increased the size; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffused the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchase easy to every class.

Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the Oracles of God in their native simplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God said, Let there be light: and there was light.

With respectful submission to the judgment and candour of the public, the following proposals are offered:

I. The work shall be printed with the greatest fidelity and attention to correctness both in the text and marginal references, on a super-fine Paper made on purpose, with an elegant new Type cast for the work of the size of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be comprised in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furnished to subscribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. The first number, containing sixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furnished on the first Saturday of July next, when subscribers are to pay the price of the first and second numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The subsequent numbers to be published regularly on the first Saturday of each succeeding month, till the whole is finished.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publishers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-street, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-street; and by all the Booksellers: in Charleston, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Isaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinson; Salem, by Thomas Cushing; Boston, by David West, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

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 15th 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 2 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.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792.

The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow. Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling Houle. (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor,) and the necessary out-houses. HENRY TOWNSEND, BENJ. STODDERT, THOMAS JOHNS, Executors.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred tons burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object. B. STODDERT.

PLANS

OF THE City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

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 entitled 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.

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 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.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Vessels; including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold-graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1792.

MR. FENNO, Having been favored with the rough copy of the enclosed CHARGE, delivered by Judge SINICKSON, to the GRAND JURY, at the last Court of Quarter Sessions in the County of Salem, New-Jersey—I have sent it to you for publication, should you think the sentiments contained in it worthy a place in your useful paper. A SUBSCRIBER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY, WHILEST the greater part of mankind are labouring under the pressure of despotic governments, it is the peculiar felicity of Americans to live under establishments which have for their basis the voice of the people, and for object, the public welfare;—where the genius of the laws is mild and beneficial, and which possess one of the best institutions ever yet devised for bringing offenders to justice, without endangering the security of the innocent.

A Grand Jury, composed of the most discreet and respectable citizens taken at stated periods from the body of a country, in order to enquire into and present the offenders against the laws, is an institution admirably calculated to promote order and good government. It is an institution which, from the nature of the appointment, must possess the best knowledge of the peoples' behaviour, whilst it is bound by the sanctions of civil and religious obligation diligently and impartially to discharge its duty.

In the distribution of the functions of criminal administration in our government, a most important part of that great duty has been assigned to you, gentlemen. To you has been exclusively committed the duty of criminalizing the offenders against the laws, and of impeaching them at the bar of public justice. To you, indeed, it may be said, has in a great measure been committed the peace of the country, and the custody of the public morals.—In vain will the civil magistrate bind over or commit for offences, unless those offences are by you enquired into and presented. And in vain shall we look for public order or private happiness; national prosperity or individual safety, under the most perfect constitutions, the best governments, and the wisest laws, unless they are carefully and uprightly administered, and generally respected and obeyed by the people.—Virtuous citizens will regard the laws with attention, and obey them from a sense of duty; but the fear of disgrace and punishment only, can compel those of an opposite character to respect them.

Hence it is necessary for the welfare of society, and for the effectual protection of its members in the peaceable enjoyment of their rights, that offenders should be brought to justice: and however painful the performance of this duty may be to the feelings of human nature, yet when it is considered as being inseparably connected with social peace and order, the performance becomes an indispensable duty. For there is no truth more clearly established by experience than that crimes and misdemeanors will multiply in a state in proportion to the chance of impunity. And whenever it shall happen that Grand Jurors, ceasing to be the vigilant censors of the behaviour of the citizens, and regardless of the obligations of duty, shall neglect or refuse to present the offenders against the laws, this admirable institution, the boast of political wisdom and the pride of Americans, instead of answering the valuable ends for which it was designed, will become a cover under which the unprincipled and villainous part of mankind may disturb the order and peace of society, and commit depredations on the rights of their fellow citizens with perfect security.

It being then necessary that examples should be made of offenders, in order to deter others from the commission of crimes—to the end that such examples may be useful, it is essential that all proceedings against persons accused or suspected, should be attended with the reflection, that they may be innocent, and that careful and dispassionate enquiry should ever precede the rigors which justice exacts, and which are the unavoidable consequences of conviction. Warm, partial, and precipitate prosecutions, are a disgrace to any administration; and they never fail to excite in the public mind partiality and compassion for the accused, and disgust at the severity of government. But, on the contrary, when the proceedings against offenders are temperate and decent; when convictions are the result of impartial trials, held in a manner consistent with the dignity of public justice, the virtuous feelings of men will ever be found on the side of government; and however they may commiserate the unhappy lot of suffering offenders, their compassion will ever be mixed with a due degree of indignation.

Happy, thrice happy Americans! your's is a government of laws—laws made by your own consent, expressed by your representatives in the legislature.—Laws which never abridge the natural rights of man, but in order to enlarge and more effectually to secure the civil rights of the citizen—and protected by which every orderly member of society may rest in perfect security under his own vine and under his own fig tree, and none shall be found to make him afraid. And however some may complain of the inequality of conditions resulting from the laws of property; it

is plain that without laws to regulate it, property cannot exist and the world must become an uncultivated common. And it is evident from the conduct of the poorest member of society, that he values the blessings resulting from social order and cultivated humanity, far, far, beyond those which are to be found amongst the lawless and untamed savages of the wilderness.

But gentlemen it is never to be forgotten that public and private virtue are the sole foundations upon which a government like ours can rest with security, and that its duration can only be commensurate with the prevalence of those virtues. And in order to cultivate and cherish their vital principle of freedom, let each individual constantly bear in mind, that he is one of the links which connects the great chain of a social community, and that he has duties of a public as well as of a private nature assigned to him, for the faithful performance of which he stands accountable to God and his country. And that between the duties of such as fill the various departments of public administration, and of those who tread the private walks of life, there are relations and connections which never can be safely dissolved, and that the performance of them mutually aid and are aided by each other. Let him remember, that the laws are the ligaments of society—the ties which connect mankind together in their social capacity—the rules which the people themselves have established for the regulation of their civil conduct;—that courts of justice are the organs by which the laws are administered, and that the executive magistrates are the instruments, to whom the people themselves have committed the duty of carrying into effectual execution the decrees of those courts of justice. And especially let each individual remember, that in a republic like ours; in order to give authority to the laws, energy to the public arm and dignity to freedom, it is essential that the public countenance and support, whenever it may be necessary, should attend the civil magistrate in the lawful execution of his duty. And that on the contrary to behold amongst a free people, the open and repeated transgressions of their own laws, without notice or censure, to behold the civil magistrate reified and insulted, vainly calling on the people to aid him in the execution of laws, is a melancholly spectacle of ignorance and depravity, and requires not the gift of prophecy to foresee, that without more knowledge and more virtue, such a people cannot long remain free: or in the language of Montesquieu, "when in a popular government the laws are suspended, as this only can happen from the corruption of the republic, the state is certainly undone."

Most of you having served as grand jurors, and being consequently acquainted with the duties of your office, renders it unnecessary for me to minutely enter into particular—permit me only generally to observe that all capital crimes whatsoever, as well as those of an inferior nature, such as misprisons, contempt, disturbances of the peace, nuisances, and all other offences of a public evil example against the common law, may be indicted; and it seems to be a general ground, that wherever a statute commands any matter to be done, as the repair of highways and bridges; or prohibits any thing as an offence against the public order, economy or morals, as gambling, horse racing, tipping and other disorderly houses, whether licensed or not—I say it seems to be a general ground that an offender against such statute, may be indicted for his contempt of the law.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. III.

OBSERVATIONS on the Letters of "A FARMER," Addressed to the Yeomanry of the United States.

(CONCLUDED.)

IN regard to the funding system, the state of the matter is briefly this. Immediately before the adoption of the federal constitution, the United States were jointly or severally indebted to their creditors in the amount of about 74 millions of dollars. Of this sum twelve millions were foreign debt, principally due to or guaranteed by France. One of the objects of the funding system was, to discharge this debt by new loans, upon an interest not less favorable, and if possible, more advantageous. "THE FARMER" appears to be too warm a friend to the emancipation of France, to disapprove of this grateful, just and honorable part of the funding system, which, however, has been overlooked by him and others, in their dissertations against it. The domestic debt, which amounted to 62,000,000 dollars, in principal and interest, including the assumed debt, was at an interest of about six and one ninth per centum, which on 42,000,000 of the principal of the federal and assumed debts, gives the sum of 2,366,000 dollars. As the resources of the country were not adequate to the discharge of the interest, being about twenty millions of dollars, it was plain, that public credit could not be restored but by loans to pay off that interest, which, if effected at the lowest rate of those made in Europe (four per cent) with the customary charges, would add 800,000 dollars to the interest, and would increase the public burdens to the annual sum of 3,366,000 dollars, exclusive of the foreign debt. No other mode was left, but to reduce the capital, either all of