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[Whole No. 375.]

### To the Free and Independent Electors of PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,  
 YOUR country has designated you with peculiar honour in entrusting you with the election of her chief magistrates. You could not have been called forth on a more important occasion for the exercise of your patriotism, your firmness, and your independence. The United States are deeply interested in the issue of your determination. The mode of your appointment precludes the suspicion of any undue bias on your minds, and gives us good reason to expect your decision will be favorable to the prosperity of our rising empire.

With respect to the first of these officers, it is presumed, there will be no division: but from the public prints it appears, that great exertions are made to divide your opinions about the second.

In important national questions, misrepresentations often bias the public mind, and party interests create divisions, calculated only to subvert the designs of demagogues and temporizing politicians, who strive to seduce the affections of the people from their real and substantial friends, and to erect their own fame upon the fall of those whom they have conspired to ruin.

Superior merit is peculiarly the object of envy—Contracted minds delight in collecting the failings of others, that they may make a sacrifice to their own pride; and as the best of men are subject to imperfection, no one is secure from the attacks of malevolence. Thus men of quite exceptionable characters have it in their power to asperse the most illustrious personages; and even "they who could never boast of their own perfection, nor raise their thoughts beyond the earth they tread—

*Even these can censure, those can dare deride  
 A Bacon's avarice, or a Tully's pride."*

Men of modesty submit to the calumny, without attempting to repel the darts of their adversaries. Conscious of the purity of their intentions, they confide in the justice of their country, and entrust their reputation to the reason of calmer times and more impartial judges.

As a total silence, however, is liable to be construed into a consciousness of guilt, it becomes a duty on the real friends of the country, to expose the misrepresentations of party, and to exhibit an impartial representation of things to the unbiased judgment of the public.

With these views, gentlemen, I beg leave to join a large proportion of my fellow-citizens in recommending to your choice, as Vice-President, JOHN ADAMS, L. L. D. A gentleman, a native of the United States, a worthy member of society, of innocent manners and excellent moral character—A man of genius and extensive erudition; an eminent lawyer, politician and civilian; a warm friend to civil and religious liberty; an early and decided patriot; a strenuous advocate for the rights of his country; a faithful defender of her insulted privileges; and an undaunted and vigorous opponent of the encroachments and tyranny of the British parliament—One who influenced by his example, convinced, persuaded and animated by his writings; who repelled danger by his vigilance and activity, frustrated the designs of our enemies by his enlightened councils, and defeated their best concerted plans—One whose superior soul, glowing with the ardent flame of liberty, disdained the notice of difficulties deemed insurmountable by inferior minds, and contemplating the resources of his country, fought with eager expectation the issue of the impending contest—One who regarded his wealth, his fame and life itself as the property of his country, and to advance its interests, voluntarily hazarded them on the precarious event of the unequal war—One whose generous spirit was never subject to the controuling influence of avarice or self-interest, but whose virtue and disinterestedness shone most eminently in times of trial and danger, in times when the efforts of avowed enemies and the treachery of false friends shook the foundation of our hopes and threatened our destruction, and whose fortitude inspired our councils with decision and supported the languishing spirits of his countrymen in the darkest season of the revolution—A delegate to the first continental Congress, and a leader on the grand question which gave birth to the liberty and national existence of this country—An ambassador to different powers of Europe, to whose negotiations the United States are indebted for the acknowledgment of their independence by the States-General of the United Netherlands, for the completion of a treaty of amity and commerce with that republic on principles of reciprocal advantage, for the procurement of a reasonable loan for the support of our credit and relief of our exhausted finances, for the enlargement of our territory, for the security of our fisheries, and in conjunction with his honorable colleagues, for the adjustment of the articles of the definitive treaty of peace—A man, whose

virtue and talents procured him a gracious reception at foreign courts, and whose embassy was rewarded with singular success; who was courted by men of eminence and respectability, and received an honorary mark of distinction from the citizens of the metropolis in which he resided, as a testimony of their veneration and esteem—A man who undertook the defence of the Constitutions of his country, in opposition to principles unfriendly to good government, and to an opinion at that time entertained of their being incompetent to the preservation of civil liberty—A man whose uniformity and consistency of character demonstrate the goodliness of his principles, and whose conduct from the beginning of the war has been one uniform series of public services, and to whose persevering industry and unabating zeal his country is as much indebted as to any of her sons—A man who is the delight of his friends, a blessing to society, and an honour to his country; whose past services have a claim (as far as merit can claim) a right not only to the gratitude, but the justice of his country, and whose present pretensions derive strength from a comparison with those of his competitors.

Such, gentlemen, is the character, and such the merits of the character I recommend to your choice. This description is taken either from known and avowed facts, or documents in the possession of the public, and to which they are referred for its authenticity. Weigh the pretensions of the respective candidates, contrast their characters, and let reason decide the contest. But let not Athenian inconsistency disgrace our councils; let not the fate of the heroic Bellarius or illustrious Columbus be realized by an American citizen, nor our annals stained with more than Roman or Spanish ingratitude. PHILANTHROPOS.

### ABSTRACT of an Estimate of the Expenditures for the Civil List of the United States, together with the incidental and contingent Expenses of the several Departments and Offices, for the Year 1793, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives.

PRESIDENT'S salary, 25,000 dollars. Vice-President's ditto, 5000. Chief Justice of the United States, 4000. Five Associate Judges, at 3500 dols. each, 17,500 dols. Amount of salaries to the Judges of the several districts of the United States, 21,700 dols. Amount of compensations to the members of the Senate, House of Representatives, and their officers, 143,591 dols. Treasury Department, 55050 dols. Department of State, 6300 dols. Department of War, 11,250 dols. Board of Commissioners for the settlement of accounts between the United States and individual States, 13,300 dollars.—Amount of compensations to the Loan-Officers for thirteen States, 13,250 dols. Governor's salary, Judges' salary, compensations to the other officers, and contingent expenses of the government of the Western Territory, 11,000 dols.—Amount of pensions, including that of the Baron de Steuben, 5267 dols. 73 cents. For incidental and contingent expenses relative to the civil-list establishment, 20,263 dols. 60 cents.—Total of the estimate of expenditures for the civil-list for 1793, 352,466 dollars and 30 cents.

Additional estimate for making good deficiencies for the support of the civil-list establishment; for aiding the fund appropriated for the payment of certain officers of the courts, jurors and witnesses; for the support of light-houses; and for the establishment of ten cutters, and for other purposes.—Total 92,599 dols. 66 cents.

General estimate of the expenses of the War Department for the year 1793. Pay of the legion of the United States, 304,308 dols. Subsistence, 312,567 dols. 75 cents. Forage, 34,856 dols. Clothing, 112,000 dols. Equipments for cavalry, 5000 dols. Horses for cavalry, 5000 dols. Bounty, 15,240 dols. Defensive protection of the frontiers by the militia, 50,000 dols. Hospital department 25,000 dols. Quarter-master's department, 100,000 dols. Indian Department, 50,000 dols. Ordnance Department, 23,835 dols. 52 cents. Invalids, 82,245 dols. 32 cents. Lease of the buildings occupied for the War-Office, &c. 1,666 dols. 66 cents. Contingencies of the war department, 50,000 dols. Total expenses of the war department for 1793, 1,171,719 dols. and 5 cents.

Comparative statement of expenditure and revenue to the end of the year 1793, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives.

EXPENDITURE.	
Amount from the commencement of the year 1791, to the end of the year 1792, as stated in a report to the House of Representatives of the 23d of January last,	Dols. Cr. 7,082,197 74
Additional appropriation for the war department, per act of the 2d of May, 1792, for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, &c.	673,500
Appropriations by an act of the 8th of May, 1792, intitled, an act making certain appropriations therein specified,	84,497 90
Monies requisite by estimate for the current service of 1793.	1,616,785 10
Interest on the public debt for the same year,	2,849,494 73
<b>Total expenditure,</b>	<b>12,306,475 47</b>

WAYS AND MEANS.	
Net product of duties on imports and tonnage for the year 1791, as ascertained,	3,403,195 18
Ditto for the year 1792, as estimated,	3,900,000
Ditto for the year 1793,	4,000,000
Ditto of duties on home-made spirits for one half year of 1791,	150,000
Ditto for 1792,	400,000
Ditto for 1793,	400,000
Surplus which will probably remain unexpended of the sums appropriated for the war department for 1792,	140,000
<b>Total ways and means</b>	<b>12,393,195 18</b>

### Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, September 23.  
 Capitulation of the town of VERDUN by the King of PRUSSIA.

ON the 1st of September, the Duke of Brunswick wrote to the Defensive Council of Verdun, that he would grant the garrison a respite to preserve the town from a general devastation, and leave the inhabitants time to reflect on the Capitulation which he offered them, viz. Liberty to the Garrison to retire with arms and baggage, within the space of twenty-four hours.

Sunday, the 2d, the command of the place being vacant by the unexpected death of M. Bourpaire; who blew out his brains in full Council, when he saw, that forced by the inhabitants to surrender the place, he could no longer defend himself honorably; the Defensive Council, and afterwards the Administrative Body, "Considering that the place had now no longer any means of defence, that the enemy, from his position, continually bombarding the town, would burn all the houses, while the gunners could do no active service, having but one man to a gun; considering that it was more advantageous to the French nation to preserve a garrison of three thousand five hundred men, who according to the capitulation offered, might leave the place with all the honors of war; considering also the state of despair, which the inhabitants of the town were in to see the quarter part of their houses burnt; and who demanded to capitulate, have, from these, and several other motives mentioned in their resolve, consented to, and accepted the capitulation, of which this is an exact copy. M. Nyont, the now Commandant of the place having written to the Duke of Brunswick to that effect."

THE sentiments of humanity and generosity which animate his Prussian Majesty, have induced him to prefer gentle means to the evils of war, and wishing to spare the inhabitants of Verdun from the misfortunes of an attack, made by order of his Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick, Marshal General and Commander of the Armies of his Majesty, the undersigned grants to the Commandant of the said town of Verdun, the following conditions:

ART. I. The garrison, meaning all the troops which compose it, without exception, shall go out of the gate of France, in such numbers as they chuse, with arms and baggage, and shall retire from the place to such stations as they desire to go. Prussian conductors shall guarantee them from all insult whatever.

II. Those who chuse to go out by the causeway-gate, or St. Victor, shall also have permission, and be under the protection of his Prussian Majesty as far as Metz.

III. Carriages shall be afforded gratis to the garrison, as far as the first station which they shall have chosen; if they prefer the waggons of the King, they shall be granted, on condition of their being sent back from Clermont, or from any first station whence they may be returned by the carriages of the country.

IV. All the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood are from this moment under the protection of his Prussian Majesty, on condition that they deliver up the arms of the state, colours, and ammunition.

V. The Council of War shall give to a Prussian Officer deputed for that purpose a state of the magazines, and every thing belonging to them, as they are at this time.

VI. The officer of the artillery shall give a statement of the artillery and ammunition.

The officers of the garrison who will pass this way as private persons to return home, shall have permission; the officers and troops which cannot set off to-day, and do not depart till to-morrow, shall be under the special protection of his Majesty; if the garrison passes through a gate occupied by the Prussians, they shall pass till the day after to-morrow, on the conditions of the capitulation, and if any of the members of the garrison return as private persons, they shall be treated as such.

KALKERETH.  
 At Verdun, Sept. 2, 1792.  
 I, the undersigned, certify the authenticity of the above pieces, &c. &c.  
 Chalons, Sept. 4, 1792.  
 The Commandant of Mayenne and Loire.  
 L. LEMOINE.

The following is a literal Copy of the Letter from the Duke of Orleans to the Commons, desiring to change his name.

Letter from Louis Phillip Joseph, to the provisional council of Paris.

Paris, the 14th September, 4th Year of Liberty, 1st of equality.

"SIR,

"The Electoral Body, of which I am a Member, has been affixed that the Section of La Butte des Moulins has inscribed me on the list of its Electors, under the name of Orleans, which I have never borne since the Decree of the Constituent Assembly, and have appeared to wish me to take my family name. It is already a long time since my love for equality, which has always prevented me from taking the title of a French Prince, would have made me adopt this measure, if I had a family name; but I do not know my name. I am on this account very much embarrassed to satisfy the desire of my fellow-citizens, to find the means of making myself and my children known.—I do not know how otherwise to relieve myself from this embarrassment, than by addressing myself to the Commons of the City, of which I am a citizen. I hope, therefore, Sir, that you will be good enough to make this demand for me. I shall be very thankful that they will not disdain to dictate to me what I ought to do on this occasion. I pray the Commons also to give to the House that I inhabit, a name different from that which it bears.

"I am, Sir, with great brotherhood,  
 "Your fellow-citizen,

"J. P. JOSEPH."

Letter from the Commons of Paris to the ci-devant Duke of Orleans.

"CITIZEN,

"The Council General has seen, in the manifestation of your civic sentiments, a new proof of your love for liberty. They think it their duty to reward the zeal with which, both in the commencement of the revolution, and even before that period, you supported the cause of the people. They are therefore of opinion that they cannot bestow upon you a more glorious name than that of Egalite.

"The Representatives of the Commons better themselves than either you or your children will ever do any thing to make you forfeit this glorious name. It imposes on you great duties; you will double's discharge them; and the French nation, after having justly preferred the family of the Bourbons, will recollect with pleasure that one of the members of that family was a citizen, and gave his children an education to fit them to become the defenders of liberty and equality."

A Court-martial commenced on board the Duke, on Wednesday the 12th instant, on a charge of mutiny on the 28th of April, 1787, on board his Majesty's armed vessel Bounty, for running away with the ship and deserting his Majesty's service, against Joseph Coleman, Charles Norman, Thomas Mackintosh, Peter Haywood, Isaac Morris, John Millward, William Muspratt, Thomas Birkett, Thomas Ellison, and Michael Byrn. The evidence for the prosecution closed on Friday night the 14th inst. and the Court indulged the prisoners till Monday to give in their defence, and on Tuesday took the whole into their consideration, when they were pleased to pass sentence of death on Haywood, Morris, Millward, Muspratt, Birkett, and Ellison, the two first of which the court recommended to mercy. Coleman, Norman, Mackintosh, and Byrn, were acquitted and discharged. Mr. Haywood is an accomplished young gentleman, genteely connected, with a fortune of 30,000l. fallen to him since he has been in confinement.

The appointment of Mr. Shore to be Governor-General of India, is truly curious.—It departs entirely from the system which seemed to have been adopted on the going out of Earl Cornwallis, and was again acted upon within three months past, in the offer made to a noble and most respectable Earl, viz.—That the Governor General of India should henceforth be a Peer of Great Britain.

We know also that Mr. Shore must have yielded to earnest solicitation, for he was by no means ambitious of such an appointment. A man of more inflexible integrity never was in India; and perfectly content with his fortune, he did not aspire to high situation, and seemed to have totally retired from service. However it may have originated, and whatever may be its view, we are sure that the Company's affairs will derive great benefit from his attention to, and knowledge of their finances.

Thursday a meeting was held at the Freemasons tavern, of the noblemen and gentlemen who favor the plan adopted for the relief of the French clergy, refugees in this country, when it was proposed, that an application should be made to government, to appropriate such public buildings as they shall think fit for their reception; which was carried. It appears, that 1899, have already been subscribed.