

FROM THE WESTERN STAR.

Mr. Andrews,

AS the subject of the Rights of Man is more generally discussed than understood, and as I am a real friend to the doctrine, (in a rational degree) permit me to enumerate, through the channel of your paper, certain rights the people of this country have, and which I hope they will forever strenuously maintain.

1. Upon the dissolution of the British government in this country, the people had an unalienable right to form their state constitutions, by which individuals gave up a certain portion of their natural liberty, to secure and perpetuate the rest for themselves and their posterity.

2. The great body of the people in the United States had an incontrovertible right to resign a certain portion of feeble state sovereignty, so as to form a national constitution; and to clothe and invigorate this government with such powers as to raise the country out of a state of confusion and contempt, and make it competent for the establishment of public credit at home and abroad.

3. The people, having thus established a government for the common good of United America, have the sole right to maintain it against all secret, wicked combinations among themselves, and open attacks from abroad.

4. There is no restraint, either in the state or national governments, upon an individual, to worship God contrary to the dictates of his own conscience—to worship as he pleases is, besides, a natural and unalienable right, and there is no power on earth to controul it.

5. As the civil and religious rights of the people are defined by the constitutional frames of government—consequently, individuals must be protected in the fullest extent, according to the social compact.

6. The citizens of America are not more bound to obey constitutional laws, than they are entitled to all the benefits resulting from those laws.

7. If the legislature of the United States, or that of an individual state, make laws which militate against the constitutional right of an individual, he can oppose the will of the constitution to that of the legislature, and the judicial power is bound to carry the will of the constitution into effect.

8. As the people of these United States have a right to defend their lives and liberties, they have a right equally strong, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property—but no man, or body of men, can have any pretence of right, upon the new doctrine of liberty and equality, to take the fruits of their industry from them, and distribute it among a set of indolent, profligate levellers.

The Quack Doctors of liberty and equality in England and France, have wrote much upon this new fangled topic; the first of them who advanced the doctrine, had nothing to lose: but in all my reading I have not discovered an instance wherein one of the advocates for liberty and equality has distributed his estate among the needy. Until an example is given by those reasoners, of a disposition of their property, if they have any, into aliquot parts, between their offspring and the beggars that present themselves to ask alms, I shall continue to believe that this position is advanced here, and abroad, by such only as are without property, or by those who consider themselves qualified to head a faction, and through that medium raise themselves to a situation of obtaining those profits and honours which emerge out of a state of confusion. "Every experimental philosopher should first try the experiment on himself, before he electrifies a whole nation."

I am Mr. Printer, a hard labouring man, and, by the sweat of my brow, have acquired a clear estate of one thousand dollars—my neighbour Hodge Podge had at least this sum when he began the world; but he being a lazy, careles fellow, (and generally roasting his shins in the winter while I am foddering my cattle) is not now worth a shilling—he daily calls on me for bread, to keep his family from starving—yet there is no one so clamorous for liberty and equality as he is. I told him, in a conversation we had lately, that if his scheme could take effect it was not likely, on account of his idle, careles way of living, that he would long enjoy the benefit of my labour—O, says he, when you acquire more property, we will divide again.

INDUSTRY.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

A correspondent on seeing the list of French Privateers, in addition to the French public ships, was led to the following reflection:

FLY, who long had found support, In haughty Britain's insect court, Of late from that tyrannic shore fled, To fight upon COLUMBIA's forehead.

FRANCE, when she saw the FLY on wing, Suspected that he meant to sting; And ere he'd scarcely time to light, Or spit his gall and vent his spite; Her arm, with nerves of vengeance strung, A BATTLE-AX o'er ocean swung: And now, to brush away the foe, High swept in air the thundering blow, Which fear'd the FLY, by wind in falling, But knock'd down poor COLUMBIA, sprawling!

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirtieth day of August, in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following—to wit:

"TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—VOL. I. PART I.—Non sibi sed toti." In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

War Department,

August 1st, 1793.

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 last, and which will become due on the 5th of September next, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans, within the States respectively under the usual regulations.

By Command of the

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

N. B. The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

Treasury Department,

August 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 14th day of September next inclusively, to furnish by contract the following articles of Cloathing, for the use of the United States, viz.

- 4,800 Hats,
5,120 Stocks,
5,120 Stock-Clasps,
22,480 Shirts,
5,120 Vests,
5,120 Coats,
9,600 Woollen Overalls,
9,600 Linen ditto,
19,200 pairs of Shoes,
9,600 pairs of Socks,
5,120 Blankets,
320 Caps,
320 pairs of Leather Breeches,
640 pairs of Boots,
320 pairs of Spurs,
640 pairs of Stockings,
1,520 Rifle Shirts.

The cloathing to be delivered at the city of Philadelphia; one fourth part of the whole number of suits on or before the 15th of February, one fourth on or before the 15th of April, and the remaining half on or before the 15th of June, 1794.

The articles must be agreeably to such patterns as shall be directed by the Secretary for the Department of War. Payment will be made as soon as the whole of the articles shall have been delivered. ept 14S.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EDITOR proposes to continue the publication of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, for distant circulation, after the first of December next, on the following terms, viz.

It shall be published on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, on paper of the Medium size—which is larger than the present.

The price, Three Dollars per annum, exclusive of postage.

Subscriptions to be received by the respective Post-Masters throughout the Union, or such other persons as may see proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by post twice a week. No packets to contain less than six papers—and no subscriptions to be received for a less term than six months.—Payments to be constantly six months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the GAZETTE, will be allowed to those who collect and forward the subscription money, free of expense, in full of all charges for their trouble in the business.

The publication will contain as usual, a variety of original essays—foreign and domestic intelligence, and a summary of the proceedings of the Legislature of the Union, &c. &c.—Attention will be paid to dispatching the papers with punctuality, and Subscribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the posts arrive.

June 8.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, proposes publishing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it interesting as a Daily Publication, it shall contain foreign and domestic, commercial and political Intelligence:—Essays and Observations, local and general:—Maritime information:—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Also a summary of the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of this State:—with a sketch of Congressional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy size; but a larger size shall be substituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, the Publication shall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be published twice a week as usual.—Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by the Public's humble servant,

JOHN FENNO.

Subscriptions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobson, at the Stone House—by other persons who are in possession of subscription papers, and by the Editor, at his house, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

Commissioners appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of Washington, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and Amount. Includes Superb Hotel, Cash Prize, 10 ditto, 20 ditto, 100 ditto, 200 ditto, 400 ditto, 1,000 ditto, 15,000 ditto.

16,737 Prizes Dollars 350,000
33,263 Blanks

By this scheme at least the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expense must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expense will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at something more than par: In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when complete, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn against its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, without deduction, in one month after the drawing, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the convenience of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. Wm. Dickens, City Treasurer of Washington; Thayer & Bartlet, of Charleston, South-Carolina; Gideon Denison, Savannah; Messrs. James West & Co. Baltimore; Mr. Peter Gilman, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, if presented on or before the 10th of April next; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to complete his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 60 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. complete; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City—March, 6, 1793.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON, At the Stone House, No. 41, South Second-Street, Medical Transactions

OF THE College of Physicians Of Philadelphia: VOLUME I. PART I. Price in boards One Dollar. Also lately published by T. Dobson, DR. UNDERWOOD'S TREATISE

On the Diseases of Children, with general directions for the management of infants from the birth, adapted both for the use of Medical Practitioners and private Families. TWO VOLUMES IN ONE. Price one dollar neatly bound.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, 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 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, & at Pittsburgh, York-Town & Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river & the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from 100 yards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouitanon, and at Ouitanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouitanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Tennessee to Ocochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in the foregoing proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

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,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least 3 months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for one year, or for two years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the pieces which have been specified, or a part of them only.