

Treasury Department,  
Revenue Office, Aug. 20, 1794.

Notice is hereby given, that  
**PROPOSALS**

Will be received at the Office of the Comptroller of the Revenue until the expiration of the first day of October 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 1795, including both days, at the places, and within the districts hereinafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places between York and Carlisle, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York, and Carlisle.
2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of 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 between 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 between 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 between the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.
10. At any place or places between the mouth of the Great Miami, upon 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 S. Clair, and at Fort S. Clair.
12. At any place or places from Fort S. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.
13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to Fort Recovery 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 flow 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 river 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 the Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghuque Lake, & thence over to and at the said Jadaghuque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany river to Fort Franklin.
20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Boeuf, and at Le Boeuf.
21. At any place or places from Le Boeuf 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 Ouabache river, & from the mouth of the said Ouabache 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 Ouabache river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.
25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Ouabache to Quitanon, and at Quitanon.
26. At any place or places from Quitanon up the said Ouabache 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 Ocochohappoor Bear Creek, on the said river, including the same.
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 place, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same is to be hereafter agreed on between the United States 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  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound of pork,  
One quart of salt,  
Two quarts of vinegar,  
Two pounds of soap,  
One pound of candles,

per 100 rations.

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 term of at least three 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 persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be 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, as they may form their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

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

IT IS ALSO DESIRED that proposals may be offered for supplying the two posts of Fort Washington and Pittsburgh with all the rations necessary for the main Army, its detachments and the Garrison above mentioned during the said year 1795. The provisions &c. which will be received at Pittsburgh will be those which shall be necessary for the troops at that place and at the posts north, north-west and in the vicinity, on the west thereof. The provisions which will be received at Fort Washington will be those which shall be required for the remainder of the posts, for the principal detachments and for the main Army. The expense and trouble of safe keeping unpacking and issuing the provisions deliverable under this second form of the propositions, will be saved to the Contractors. The exact proportion of the whole supplies, which will be required at each of the two posts of Fort Washington and Pittsburgh will be determined at the time of executing the contract.

Aug. 21

[From the American Spy.]

At a meeting of the Democratic Society of Cumberland, in the state of Vermont, on the 24th of July, 1794.

WHEREAS all men are born free and alike, and the lands and produce thereof were created and made for them; we therefore, cannot see any propriety or reason why some men should live in luxury, while others have scarce bread to eat; why some should possess thousands of acres, while others have hardly room to lay their heads; conceiving this to be contrary, not only to the law of nature, but, more especially, to the original intention of the institution of this society. To remedy which,

Resolved, If our brother societies of Burlington and Cattleton agree therewith, That, on the 1st day of January next, the law proposed by the ancient Romans, when a pure Republic, called the agrarian law, shall be adopted.

2dly. Resolved, That no person shall own, possess, or enjoy, more than one hundred acres of land; and shall not have more than eight bushels of wheat yearly, for each of his family; that the remainder shall be kept for the use of the poor, or hereafter be admitted, and who shall bring unequivocal proofs of their principles, that they never have, nor ever will be contented, under any government, without they have the sole management thereof; and all those who do not bring such proofs, shall be called Aristocrats; of consequence, ought not to have any portion or share with the Democrats.

3dly Resolved, That suing, or collecting debts, is an infamous practice, contrary to the law of nature, and only supported by Aristocrats; therefore no person shall hold any office in the government, without he will use his endeavours to annihilate all laws tending thereto.

4thly That the aforesaid agrarian law shall be put in force, annually on the 1st of January.

5thly. That all the offices of government shall be exposed to sale at the post and the person who will accept of it at the lowest salary, shall have it; provided he belongs to a Democratic society.

6thly. That we highly approve of the plan of our brother society in New York, in having all the printers in that state to publish their proceedings; but we confess, it gives us pain to think that there are so many Aristocrats in that city, that should deter them from publishing the whole of their plan.

7thly. That the secretary cause these resolutions to be published, as those of New York were ordered to be; and the expense attending thereon to be paid out of the surplus wheat; and whatever printer shall neglect or refuse to publish them, on our credit, shall be called an Aristocrat; and we will not read his paper!

Jonathan Arlington, Sec'y.

**Foreign Intelligence.**

By the ship ACTIVE, Captain BLAIR.

**JACOBIN SOCIETY.**

May 25.

Dumas entered into a detail of the examination of the female who had formed the plan of assassinating Robespierre, and who had been ordered to be tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal. He afterwards moved, that the Society should, on the succeeding day, proceed in a mass to the Convention, with assurances that the attention of the Jacobins was centred on the conspirators, and

that the Society had made the virtues of the order of the day.

Robespierre spoke with vehemence against the proposition for surrounding the members of the committees of public and general safety with guards, under the pretence of protecting them against the daggers of assassins. He proved that this proposition tended to calumniate the National Representatives themselves.

A citizen moved, that every armourer should be forbidden to sell offensive weapons to any person, of whose probity and civism he was not perfectly convinced. The motion was referred to the committee of public safety.

Conthon moved that the Society should solemnly declare, that the British government which he alleged to have abetted the crimes committed against the deputies of the National Convention, had been guilty of treason against humanity.

The members rose to express their approbation of this motion.

Conthon afterwards informed the Society that in France the National Representatives meant to be more circumspect with respect to the persons they admitted to private audiences.

A debate now took place on a motion made by Rousselin, that civic honours should be paid to Geoffroi, who had secured the assassin that had attempted the life of Collot d'Herbois.

Robespierre opposed the motion, and Rousselin was denounced, dismissed from the society, and ordered to be carried before the committee of general safety.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

We have already published the declaration of Kosciuszko, the leader of the Polish insurgents, dated March 24, but the following instrument, signed at Cracow, the same day, we believe has not yet appeared in America. The Editor regrets that his translation will not do justice to the energy and elegance of the original.

The act of insurrection of the citizens, inhabitants of the Palatinate of Cracow.

The wretched state in which Poland is involved is known to the universe—the indignities offered by two neighbouring powers, and the crimes of traitors to their country, have sunk this country into the abyss of misery. Casimir II. who in concert with the perfidious William has sworn to extirpate even the name of Poland, has accomplished her iniquitous designs: There is no species of falsehood, of perjury, or of treason, which those governments have hesitated to commit, to satisfy their vengeance and their ambition. The Czarina, while she impudently promised to guarantee the entire possessions and the independence of Poland, has afflicted it with every species of injury; and when Poland, weary of bearing the shameful yoke, had recovered the rights of her sovereignty, she employed against her, traitors to their country. She supported their sacrilegious plots with all her military force, and having artfully diverted, from the defense of his country, the king, to whom the diet had confided the national forces, she shamefully betrayed the very traitors themselves. By such arts, having made herself mistress of the fate of Poland, she invited Frederick William to take part of the plunder, to recompense him for having broken a most solemn treaty with the Republic, under imaginary pretexts, whose falsity and impiety accord only with tyrants; but in fact to satisfy the boundless ambition of extending his tyranny, by an invasion of the adjacent nations.

These two powers, confederated against Poland, have violently seized the immemorial and incontestable possessions of the Republic; and for this purpose, have obtained, in a diet, convoked with this view, a forced approbation of their usurpations. They have compelled the subjects to take an oath, and to a state of slavery, by imposing on them the most grievous burthens; and acknowledging no law but their arbitrary wills, by a new language and unknown in the law of nations, have audaciously assigned to the existence of the Republic a rank inferior to all other powers, in making it appear every where, that the laws, THADDEE KOSCIUSZKO sole commander in chief of all our armed forces, shall immediately convene a Supreme National Council. We confide to his civic zeal the choice of the members, who shall compose it; and also the care of organizing the Council. The chief himself shall have a seat in the Council as an active member.

3. The organization of the armed

be prejudicial to the powers of Europe, force of the nation shall be entrusted in the mean time sacrifices Poland to her solely to the chief; as also the nomination of military officers of every grade; She tramples under her feet the most sacred rights of the liberty, the safety, and the property of citizens. Opinions and freedom of thought in Poland find no shelter from her persecuting suspicions, and the attempts even to enchain the very speech of the citizens. None but traitors find any indulgence with her, and these are encouraged that they may commit every species of crimes. The property and the revenues of the public are become the prey of her rapacity; because the country was interred; these plunderers have divided among them the charges of the Republic, that they might seize the spoils, and in usurping impudently the name of the National Government, through the slaves of a foreign tyranny, they have done whatever their wills dictated.

The permanent council, whose establishment was imposed upon us by a foreign power, suppressed legally by the national will, and recently re-established by traitors, has, by order of the Russian minister, overleaped the bounds of its power, which it had received with meanness from the same minister, in re-establishing, reforming, suppressing arbitrarily the constitutions which had just been framed, and those which had just abolished. In a word, the pretended government of the nation, the liberty, the safety and the property of the citizens are in the hands of the slaves of the servant of the Czarina, whose troops deluge the country, and serve as a rampart to support these detestable methods.

Borne down by an immense pressure of evils, vanquished by treachery, rather than by the force of foreign enemies, destitute of all protection from the national government; having lost our country, and with her the enjoyment of the most sacred rights of liberty, personal safety and of property: and having been deceived, and becoming the derision of some nations, while we are abandoned by others: we citizens, inhabitants of the Palatinate of Cracow, by sacrificing to our country our lives, the only good which tyranny has not confederated to wrest from us, will avail ourselves of all the extreme and violent measures, that civic despair suggests to us. Having formed a determined resolution to perish and entomb ourselves in the ruins of our country; or to deliver the land of our fathers from a ferocious oppression, and the galling yoke of ignominious bondage, we declare in the face of heaven and before all the human race, and especially before all the nations that know how to value liberty above all the blessings of the universe, that to make use of the incontestable right of defending ourselves against tyranny and armed oppression, we do unite, in the spirit of patriotism, of civism and of fraternity, all our forces; and persuaded that a fortunate issue of our arduous enterprise depends principally on our strict union, we renounce all the prejudices of opinion, which have divided or may still divide the citizens, inhabitants of the same territory, and children of one common country; and we pledge ourselves to each other to spare no sacrifices whatever, but on the other hand to use all the means which the sacred love of freedom can inspire in the breast of man; all that despair can suggest for his defence.

The deliverance of Poland from foreign troops, the recovery of the entire possessions of the state, the extirpation of all oppression and usurpation, as well external as internal, the re-establishment of the national liberties and the independence of the Republic, are the sacred objects of our insurrection. But to insure success to our undertaking, it is necessary that an active power should direct the national force. Considering attentively the actual situation of our country, and of its inhabitants, it appears necessary to resort to extreme and decisive measure; to wit, those of naming a commander in chief of the armed force of the nation, to establish a temporary supreme national council, a commission of good order, a supreme criminal court of appeals; and a subordinate criminal court in our Palatinate. For this purpose, with the consent of the Assembly, we ordain as follows. We elect and declare by this act, THADDEE KOSCIUSZKO sole commander in chief of all our armed forces, shall immediately convene a Supreme National Council. We confide to his civic zeal the choice of the members, who shall compose it; and also the care of organizing the Council. The chief himself shall have a seat in the Council as an active member.

4. In case the Chief Kosciuszko, by reason of sickness or otherwise, shall not discharge the duties of his important office, he shall name his Lieutenant after having communicated for this purpose, with the Supreme council, chief in interim, and the council shall appoint in the place of T. Kosciuszko, another commander in chief. In both cases, the Supreme chief of the forces, not being immediately appointed by the nation, but by the Supreme Council, shall be subject to the orders of the said Council.

5. The Supreme council shall have the care of the public treasury, for maintaining the forces and providing for the expenses of the war; as also for the expenses they may judge absolutely necessary for supporting this insurrection. Therefore the Council is authorized to ordain temporary imposts, to dispose of all national property and funds, and to negotiate loans in this or foreign countries. The same council shall ordain the levy of recruits, shall furnish the national troops with every thing necessary for the war; arms, ammunition and clothing. They shall endeavor to procure a sufficiency of provisions for the nation and the army; maintain order; watch over the safety of the country; and removing all obstacles and disconcerting all plans prejudicial to our great object, they shall take care that public justice be administered with promptitude and energy. They shall endeavour to negotiate with foreign powers for support and assistance. In short they shall endeavor to rectify public opinion, and rouse a national spirit, that liberty and their country may become the most powerful incentives with all the poles, to make the greatest sacrifices for the public good. These are the principal duties imposed on the Supreme national council.

6. We create in our palatinate a commission of good order; by organizing it for the present in a particular manner. This commission shall be among us, a single organ, a chief Executive magistrate of the armed force and Supreme Council. It shall be bound to execute all their orders and all their regulations, conformable to their powers. The supreme council shall prefer immediately the organization and particular duties of this commission. We on our parts engage strictly to execute their decrees.

7. The supreme council shall prescribe the arrangement, the proceedings and the fixed principles of the supreme criminal jurisdiction, which shall sit near the council.

8. As in the present circumstances, we cannot conveniently choose suitable persons to form the supreme criminal tribunal except those of the palatinate, therefore we charge the council to make choice of judges from among the persons, who, by the last free territorial dietines and elections of the cities, were designated for those judicatures.

9. This tribunal shall have cognizance of all crimes against the nation, and all proceedings contrary to the object of this sacred association as also of all crimes against the safety of the country. All these crimes shall be punished with death.

10. We commit to the commander in chief of our armies, the power of establishing a council of war, according to military rules and customs.

11. We reserve to ourselves most solemnly, by the act prescribed, that none of the temporary powers, we have now established, shall hereafter either separately or collectively form any of the acts which shall compose a national Constitution. Every act of that nature shall be regarded by us, as a usurpation of National sovereignty, like that against which we are now struggling at the hazard of our lives.

12. All the temporary powers created by the present act, shall exist in full force, until we have obtained the object of our present association, that is, until Poland shall be delivered from foreign troops, and of all armed force, opposed to this our association; and until the entire possession of our territorial rights shall be secured. Of this the commander in chief and the council shall be bound to notify the citizens, under the most rigid responsibility of their persons and property. Then the nation, assembled by its representatives, shall cause to be rendered an account of

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