

says, "no person shall be com-
any criminal case, to be a witness
himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty
or property, without due process of law."
Was not the searching for papers in my
possession tantamount, had any been found
agreeably to the hopes of my persecutors,
to making me become a witness against
myself? My countrymen, my friends,
who have with me been instrumental
in bringing about our revolution, apply
to yourselves the conduct which has been
adopted in this matter. From the arbi-
trary will of George III. of Great Bri-
tain, we have no longer a pride in exult-
ing to be free, if the most sacred ties of
the union can thus be violated and tram-
pled upon.

I address myself now to my country at
large. I do it upon the principle of a
citizen (of a great republic which is just
freed from the shackles of despotism) who
has experienced an attack upon his privi-
leges. It shews thereby plainly, that the
still remains something despotic either in
the general government, or in characters
comprising the executive part thereof.—
In either case, if my observations are
just, a remedy is necessary; if they are
wrong, or the explanations extorted, I
love my country too well not to submit
cheerfully to conviction; but on the con-
trary, I pledge myself not to give up
tamely a point which to me appears big
with consequence respecting the futur-
happiness of America.

S. DRAYTON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 6, 1794.

committee of the whole on the bill
relating and better supporting the
Establishment of the United

one he objected to the addition of
three dollars—indequate—he moved to
Mr. and insert two.

observed, supported the motion; he
to induce the United States, mean-
est in fight, and who have an inter-
—they must battles of the Country
he remarked after encouragement,
were generally the means of living
the persons employed in price—that
found their salaries the public offices
support—and were silent for their
the legislature for any petitioning
pay—and it is evident of their
mean to support an army, unless we
principles from those professed prin-
ciples must be given tender en-
to enter into the service.

Mr. Clark said he was oppos-
the motion—he thought that gentlemen
not considered the pay of the army
according to its real value; there are
things to be taken into consideration,
besides the pay and cloathing—the whole
compensation they now receive, with the
proposed addition of one dollar, would be
found sufficient.

Mr. Boudinot said it was a mistake, that
laborers, and good laborers, could not be
obtained for the wages and allowance of
the soldiers. He knew of good laborers
actually employed at and under the rate
of their actual compensation.

Mr. Scot said that it was in vain to ex-
pect men to enlist for the present pay—he
knew of no laborers in his part of the
Country, that could be procured for the
allowance now made to the soldiers—men,
who could eat and drink, and sleep safe,
and securely at home, and get from 70 to
80 dollars a year for their labor, would
hardly be induced to risk their lives for
the pay and allowance of a soldier!

Mr. Findley offered some remarks on
the propriety of raising the value of the
rations.

Mr. J. Wadsworth said it had been af-
certained on a former occasion, that ta-
king into consideration the value of the
cloathing, rating it at 20 dollars per ann.

er with the month-
that the compensa-
—the averaged price
of Pennsylvania.
to the actual state of
goodness of men—he
composed of as good
were ever employed in
United States. They
ced by good judges.
aising the pay to as to
industrious laborers,
ervice, he considered it
and principally compo-
sisting men—persons
by regular pursuits;
occasions the substan-
rious citizens, do not
the force of any coun-

and he should vote against
—no' he was opposed to any
—establishment, yet, as circumstan-
ces situated, he was in favor of com-
pleating the number of troops originally
intended by the act.

He observed that there were no com-
plaints bro't forward from the soldiers—
some complaints had been mentioned from
the officers, but these remained to be en-
quired into—he tho't that one dollar ad-
dition would answer the purpose effectua-
ly—if the three dollars per month had
been sufficient to raise three quarters of
the men required, one dollar more, mak-
ing four dollars a month, would raise
the other quarter. He added some re-
marks on the enormous expence which
would attend the enhancement of the pay
in case the United States were called on
to make a great addition to their military
force.

Mr. Boudinot added some observations
on the subject, he supposed it might be eli-
gible to make some addition to the cloath-
ing and rations.

Mr. Montgomery said he could not un-
derstand, how gentlemen calculated in es-
timating the pay of the soldiers as being
equal to that of laborers—according to
his calculations it was inferior.

He said the militia called out to act
with the regular troops, are never satisfied
with the continental pay.

Mr. Scot said he hoped that five dol-
lars would be agreed to—this encourage-
ment would probably induce a sufficient
number of the militia now in the neigh-
borhood of the army to enlist; that he
observed consisted principally of as bright-
ly, active youths, as any in the United
States.

Mr. Hunter said that the state of South
Carolina gave their militia on the frontiers
eighteen pence sterling a day, and he ob-
served that it was in vain to expect to raise
men at the reduced wages proposed he
was sure it never could be done in the south-
ern States.

Mr. Beatty said he was in favor of the
motion for an increase of the pay—but he
stated a modification of the business in re-
lation to some compensation at the end of
the service; he said he should bring for-
ward a motion in the course of the discus-
ion.

Mr. Smiley enlarged on the ideas he at
first suggested respecting the importance
of committing the defence of the country
to substantial citizens, men interested in
its prosperity.

Mr. Irvine added some remarks, in
which he concurred substantially in the
ideas of Mr. Beatty, and reprobated in se-
vere terms the profligate and drunken cha-
racters of many of the recruits in service.

Mr. S. Smith, after stating that the
average price of labor in Maryland, is for-
eight dollars a year—would be con-
sidered to view the extreme ill po-
sitions to which the pay at the present
rate, when a variety of circumstances
acted to embarrass the recruiting service
—the war in Europe obstructed the emi-
gration of laborers from that country—
laborers therefore were scarce, and conse-
quently recruits for the army were not so
easily procured as heretofore—but this
state of things does not warrant adopting
a permanent principle in the enhancement
of the wages of the soldiers.

He was in favor of the idea suggested
by the gentleman from New-Jersey, of
granting 100 acres of land at the expira-
tion of the service. Mr. Smith was op-
posed to the motion for 2 dollars, and in
favor of the addition proposed in the bill.

Mr. Wadsworth added some remarks on
the observations which had been made
respecting the purging the army of dis-
olute and intemperate soldiers. He con-
sidered such ideas as futile. To expect
that an army should consist only of sober
industrious men, without vices—we might

just as well expect that an army might be
composed of clergymen.

The motion for striking out one and in-
serting two dollars, was negatived.

Mr. Clark moved an addition to the ra-
tions of 4 ounces of bread or flour, and 4
ounces of meat.

Mr. Parker said he was one of the com-
mittee on the bill, he heard of no com-
plaint on account of the rations; he pre-
sumed they were sufficient, unless it was
proposed to fat them like pullets or ducks
till they became so unweildy that they could
not run away or desert—he saw no advan-
tage in the proposed augmentation; be-
sides he said it would only increase the
temptation of the savages to attempt cutting
off convoys, as had already been the case; he
said that one half the army is now employ-
ed in transporting provisions to the other.

Mr. Findley said in opposition to Mr.
Parker, that he had heard of more com-
plaints on account of the scarcity of provi-
sions than on account of the wages: that the
men had frequently been reduced to great
straits for the want of supplies—to such
straits as that one of them had informed
him, the sweetest morsel he had ever eaten
was a piece of roasted cow hide; he said
it was unjust and ungenerous, he would
not say wicked, to expect that men in the
service of their country should suffer for
the want of a full supply of necessary
food. He did not anticipate the disad-
vantages that the gentleman from Virginia
did; he did not think there was any dan-
ger of the men's growing too fat.

Mr. Smiley added several remarks cor-
roborative of those of Mr. Findley: he
remarked that a man in the wilderness re-
quired more food than one in the more set-
tled parts of the country.

Mr. Hartley moved to strike out the
quantities and leave the amount of the ad-
dition blank.

Mr. Clark consented to this alteration
in his motion.

Mr. Hartley then added some observa-
tions to shew the necessity, propriety, and
justice of adding to the cloathing as well
as the rations; he said that four dollars a
month, with some addition of the kind he
mentioned, would make the soldiers com-
fortable.

Mr. Wadsworth said he was opposed
to raising the rations to a greater quanti-
ty than would amount to the necessities of
life. He adverted to the rations allow-
ed to the late continental army, which
had been found sufficient.

Mr. B. Bourne said that it appeared to
him that more information was wanting to
enable the committee to decide with pro-
priety; he could wish that the motion
should lay on the table till that informa-
tion was obtained.

Mr. Findley, to shew that the rations
had not been sufficient, and that complaints
had been made, referred to the communi-
cations made at the last session of Congress
during the investigation into General St.
Clair's expedition.

Mr. Giles also had some information
to the same point, received by the select
committee on that business.

It was then moved to amend the mo-
tion by striking the article "meat."

This motion occasioned some further
debate, but before a vote was taken, Mr.
Clark withdrew his motion.

Mr. Irvine then moved an amend-
ment the substance of which was that each sol-
dier at the end of the service should be en-
titled to 100 acres of land.

Mr. Findley supported the amend-
ment—he considered it as a wise provision, which
would induce the soldiers to settle in that
country, and prevent many at the end of
the war from returning to the thick set-
tled parts, and the cities on the sea coast,
and become for want of employment, rob-
bers and house breakers.

Mr. S. Smith said the principle of the
motion he considered excellent—it would
produce a more rapid settlement of the
frontiers, and experience has proved that
the only effectual plan of repressing the in-
cursions of the savages is by pushing the
settlements into their country.

Mr. Dearborn objected to this mode of
rewarding the soldiers; he preferred that
of giving a sum of money at the end of
the service, sufficient to enable the men to
purchase a number of acres of land at their
option in any part of the United States.
He stated a variety of difficulties that had
formerly attended the plan of giving land
to the soldiers, and shewed that it had not
answered the purpose.

Mr. Beatty and Mr. Boudinot offered
several objections to the motion, the for-
mer gentleman preferred the idea of Mr.
Dearborn.

Mr. Boudinot said the motion must be
nended, if the principle is adopted, be-
fore it will be proper to agree to it.

Mr. Scott observed that the present In-
dian war was a war of conquest, and it
was in vain ever to expect peace on our
frontiers till the Indians were expelled from
that country. He then adverted to the
progress of the settlement of the frontiers
—it had been effected by driving off the
Indians and establishing posts; in this way
the settlement at Pittsburg was made, and
unless you establish a chain of posts all a-
round the frontiers, and garrison them,
and thus keep the settlers in a state of se-
curity, there is no better mode that can
be devised to secure them than by encou-
raging the army to settle there.

Mr. Boudinot objected fully to the mo-
tion, he said it was pursuing a system which
in his opinion had occasioned all our trou-
ble on the frontiers.

Mr. Findley supported the motion, he
considered the troubles on the frontiers as
originating in a deviation from former
practice or principles.

The motion was finally rejected.

To the Printer of the Gazette of the United
States.

Inclosed I send you the translation of a
piece published in this city last spring; as
it seems well suited to preface the account
of the treasonable practices in South-Car-
olina, and the resolves of the Democratic
Club in Kentucky. I do not recollect
that it has appeared before the public in an
English dress. D.

From the *Radoteur*, a French paper pub-
lished in this city.

The Jacobin society, whose maternal
tenderness embraces all the inhabitants of
the globe, has extended her benevolent
care to the planters of Louisiana; a peo-
ple so ignorant and stupid as to prefer
peace, and prosperity under their present
government to the noble gratification of
cutting one another's throats, in order to
establish among them the blessed system
of equality which prevails in the French
Islands.—With this view, she hath caused
the following address to be circulated
among them, by Apostles whom she hath
commissioned and sent abroad to teach all
nations.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY.
*The free Friends to their brethren in Loui-
siana,
The 2d year of the French Republic.*

The day is at hand, when tyranny shall
vanish from the face of the earth. France
emancipated, and settled in a republican
form of government; having vindicated
the rights of man by many signal victories
over her numerous enemies, is not content
with enjoying the benefits of her success
alone; but proclaims to all nations that
she is ready with a powerful assistance to
follow the efforts of those who wish to
follow her virtuous example.—French
men of Louisiana, you yet love your mo-
ther country; the attachment is born with
you; and the people of France are not
ignorant of your sentiments. With in-
dignation do they view, in you, the vic-
tims of ancient despotism—and they have
power sufficient to avenge your cause. A
perjured king, his deceitful ministry, his
proud and haughty courtiers, who had en-
riched themselves by the sweat and blood
of an oppressed people, have all been pu-
nished for their wicked deeds. The French,
their patience exhausted, and their pas-
sions engaged by a series of injustice, un-
der which they had so long groaned, at
length rose against their oppressors; and
have scattered them as dust is scattered
before an impetuous wind.—*Your time is
come; O ye inhabitants of Louisiana!*—
be instructed by their great example. It
is high time you were no longer the slaves
of Spain, to which you have been so infa-
mously sold;—it is high time you were
no longer, as brute beasts, at the disposal
of men, who have it in their power, by a
single mandate, to rob you of all that is
estimable; your liberty, and property.—
The Spanish government has surpassed all
others in the atrocity, as well as stupidity of
her domination. With a name execrated
over all the continent of America, hath
she not marked all her steps by deeds of
barbarity?—Hath she not under the hy-
pocritical mask of religion ordered or per-
mitted the massacre of more than 20 mil-
lions of men?—Hath she not, to glut her
insatiable avarice depopulated, impoverish-
ed, degraded whole tribes of the natives?—
and hath she not oppressed, and doth she