

are t'ouan five hundred and ninety six dol  
lars and fifty six cents,

For wood and candles in the several offices  
of the treasury department (except the Treasur-  
ers office) one thousand two hundred dol-  
lars.

For compensations to the several Loan of-  
ficers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty  
dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the several  
Loan officers, for stationery and clerk hire,  
between the first day of March, and the thirty  
first day of December, one thousand seven  
hundred and ninety three inclusive, the sum of  
seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy  
seven dollars and seventy five cents.

For compensation to the Secretary of War,  
clerk and persons employed in his office, seven  
thousand and fifty dollars.

For expenses of firewood, stationery, print-  
ing and other contingent expenses in the of-  
fice of the Secretary of War, eight hundred  
dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appro-  
priation of the year one thousand seven  
hundred and ninety three, for contingent expen-  
ses in this office, two hundred and five dollars  
and seventy six cents.

For compensation to the Accountant to the  
war department, and clerks in his office, four  
thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of the  
Accountant to the war department, four hun-  
dred dollars.

For compensations to the following officers  
of the mint;—the Director, two thousand  
dollars;—the Assayer, one thousand five hun-  
dred dollars;—the Chief Coiner, one thou-  
sand five hundred dollars;—the Engraver,  
one thousand two hundred dollars;—the Treas-  
urer, one thousand two hundred dollars;—  
three clerks, at five hundred dollars each, one  
thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of workmen,  
for the year one thousand seven hundred and  
ninety four, three thousand three hundred  
and eighty five dollars.

For the several expenses of the mint, in-  
cluding the pay of a refiner, when employed,  
for gold, silver and copper, and for the com-  
pletion of the melting furnaces, two thousand  
seven hundred dollars.

For replacing a sum of money advanced at  
the Bank of the United States, for the pur-  
pose of an importation of copper, to be coin-  
ed at the mint, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of copper, pur-  
chased in the year one thousand seven hun-  
dred and ninety three, seven thousand three  
hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensations to the governors, secre-  
taries and judges of the territory north west,  
and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten  
thousand three hundred dollars.

For expenses of stationery, office-rent, print-  
ing patents for lands, and other contingent  
expenses in both the said territories, seven  
hundred dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions gran-  
ted by the late government, two thousand  
three hundred and sixty seven dollars and sev-  
enty three cents.

For payment of the annual allowance gran-  
ted by Congress to Baron Steuben, two thou-  
sand five hundred dollars.

For the annual allowance to the widow and  
orphan-children of colonel John Harding,  
and to the orphan-children of major Alexan-  
der Truman, by the act of Congress of the  
twenty seventh of February, one thousand  
even hundred and ninety three, seven hun-  
dred and fifty dollars.

For arrearages of pension due to the widow  
and orphan-children of colonel John Harding,  
and to the orphan-children of major Alexan-  
der Truman, to the thirty first of December,  
one thousand seven hundred and ninety three,  
six hundred and seventy five dollars.

For the annual allowance for the education  
of Hugh Mercer, son of the late General Mer-  
cer, four hundred dollars.

For the maintenance and repair of lighthou-  
ses, beacons, piers, stakes and buoys, four  
thousand dollars.

To make good a deficiency in the appropri-  
ation of the year one thousand seven hundred  
and ninety two, for the maintenance and re-  
pair of light houses, beacons, piers, stakes  
and buoys, four thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hydrometers, for the  
use of the officers of the customs, and inspec-  
tors of the revenue, one thousand dollars.

For a balance stated by the Auditor of the  
Treasury, to be due to the estate of the late  
major general Greene, pursuant to the act of  
Congress, of the twenty seventh day of Feb-  
ruary, one thousand seven hundred and  
ninety two, to indemnify the said estate for a  
bond entered into by him, during the late  
war, in which is included interest due on the  
bonds from their dates, to the twelfth of A-  
pril one thousand seven hundred and ninety  
three, thirty three thousand, one hundred  
and eighty seven dollars, and sixty seven cents.

For defraying the expense incident to the  
flating and printing the public accounts, for  
the year one thousand seven hundred and nin-  
ety three, eight hundred dollars.

For the payment of such demands not o-  
therwise provided for, as shall have been du-  
ly allowed by the officers of the treasury, five  
thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
several appropriations herein before made,  
shall be paid and discharged out of the funds  
following, to wit:

First. The sum of six hundred thousand dol-  
lars, reserved by the act making provision for  
the debt of the United States,

Secondly. The surplus of revenue and income  
beyond the appropriations heretofore charged

thereupon, to the end of the year one thou-  
sand seven hundred and ninety four.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUEHLBERG,  
Speaker of the House of  
Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the  
United States and President  
of the Senate.

Approved March the }  
third, 1794. }

G<sup>o</sup>. WASHINGTON, President of the  
United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office  
of the Secretary of State,

EDM. RANDOLPH,  
Secretary of State.

### A CARD,

Mr. S. presents his Compliments to the  
Citizen who so politely addresses him in Mr.  
Fenno's paper of the twenty second instant.  
he has the pleasure to inform him that the  
vessel he had destined some weeks since to  
England, has been obliged to put back and  
the voyage is for the present postponed, a  
Circumstance that may possibly prove fortu-  
nate, as it might have happened that a decree  
similar to that of the 6th. Nov. last might have  
issued without any previous notice, leaving  
his vessel and cargo only subject to *adjudica-  
tion* on her arrival. This is the only vessel  
he has for some time past destined to a Bri-  
tish port, but others have unfortunately found  
their way there greatly to his prejudice.  
The ship Active has been for this six or eight  
months past, detained at Palmouth, tho'  
chartered for Nantes with property *warranted  
American*; the Mercury was after great  
ill usage of her captain and crew, detained  
upwards of two months at Jamaica, subject  
to worms destroying her bottom, without any  
pretence of French property on board, and  
without any compensation; the John was  
wrecked at Que ney by the crew of a Bri-  
tish Sloop of War, and all compensation re-  
fused for upwards of eight months detention  
and nearly £9000 sterling disbursements.  
This vessel was at the time employed in car-  
rying wheat the British had taken for their  
own account, tho' destined for St. Maloes,  
from one of their own ports, before the war  
between France and Great Britain had been  
declared.

With respect to the citizen's enquiry as to  
the ports of France, Mr. S. can assure him  
that he has at sundry times, declined a con-  
siderable number of cargoes of provisions, to  
the ports of Havre de Grace, St. Vallery,  
Bordeaux and Dunkirk, as well as Guada-  
loupe, Martinique and Hispaniola, on his own  
account and for others, from all which, Mr.  
S. has derived considerable emolument, nor  
have any of his vessels been freighted back  
with Assignats, tho' they have obtained very  
lucrative freights for the Ile of France and  
Hispaniola, payable frequently in advance,  
and always in solid coin.

Mr. S. has indeed a ship embargoed at  
Bordeaux, but she is under a very advanta-  
geous charter, and he has full confidence that  
the justice and wisdom of the National Con-  
vention, will not suffer him to be a victim to  
his confidence in their Government, altho'  
he should never think of bribing their commis-  
saries: this freight is besides insured, and is  
more properly the risk of the Underwriters  
than his own.

On the whole, Mr. S. has no enmity for  
the citizen to tell of, to the people of Great  
Britain; on the contrary, he has always cul-  
tivated the most friendly and mutually pro-  
fitable intercourse with them—but really he  
is of opinion that no epithets can be thought  
of sufficiently severe to reprobate the late un-  
provoked and unexpected hostility and rapine  
which has befallen the American commerce—  
from the measures so secretly adopted by the  
government of that nation—measures which  
appear to have only plunder for object, with-  
out materially influencing any of the inter-  
esting objects of the war.

March 22, 1794.  
For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

### A HINT to the Managers of the Theatre.

MANY respectable citizens were much  
disgusted, Saturday evening with the after  
piece, called the *Virgin Unmasq'd*. It is high-  
ly indecent and very improper to be acted  
before *modest women*, or indeed any persons  
who are friends to decency. If Saturday night  
is to be specially appropriated to such per-  
formances, to gratify the coarse taste of a  
particular class, let it be known, that the re-  
spectable citizens may keep their wives and  
daughters at home, and not suffer the distress  
of seeing them embarrassed at such gross di-  
alogues as that with which the *Virgin Unmasq'd*  
abounds. The stage was intended to be a  
school for morals and to refine the taste; but  
surely, obscene and vulgar dialogues, constant  
swearing, and low buffoonery, however they  
may excite the loud laugh in the unthinking  
crowd, tend to vitiate the taste, corrupt the  
morals and debauch the hearts of the young  
females who attend the Theatre. To make  
the Theatre popular in Philadelphia, and to  
answer the ends of its establishment, it is  
hoped that the managers will in future select  
those pieces which promote virtuous senti-  
ments while they amuse, and reprobate those,  
which while they entertain but a few, leave

impressions on many either dangerous or dis-  
gusting.

A Friend to the Drama, and Public Decency.

### CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, January 29.

The SPEECH of Mr. SMITH, of South  
Carolina, in reply to Mr. MADISON, on  
the subject of the Commercial Regulations.

MR. SMITH said, before he entered in-  
to a consideration of the arguments of the  
gentleman from Virginia, he should avail  
himself of the opportunity of correcting  
some misstatements of his own arguments,  
which had been made by that gentleman.

In that gentleman's speech, he had  
been represented as having stated it as a  
*favor* to this country, that Great Britain  
admitted our productions into her West  
Indies; Mr. Smith said, he had only stated  
that the exclusion of the productions  
of all other countries, was a *preference* given  
to our's, which was not given by the  
commercial system of France. He was  
also represented by the gentleman, as hav-  
ing argued, "That the United States  
ought not to complain of the usage of  
Great Britain, if she used them as well as  
other nations;" whereas, Mr. Smith said,  
his reasoning went to shew, that her com-  
mercial system placed us on a *better footing*  
than it did other nations. Again, he was  
made to say, by the gentleman, "That  
if Great Britain used us ill, she likewise  
used every other nation ill, and we there-  
fore ought to bear it patiently;" Mr.  
Smith declared he had said no such thing;  
he had argued only that the exclusion of  
our vessels from an indirect commerce with  
her, and from the entry into her islands,  
was a part of her navigation act and col-  
ony system, and extended to all other  
nations as well as the United States.

The gentleman, in adverting to his hav-  
ing taken for the epoch of his compara-  
tive view, the period antecedent to the  
pending French revolution, as *the settled  
order of things*, had attempted by an  
uncandid distortion of his argument, to  
wrest his reasoning from a *commercial* to a  
*political* subject, for the purpose of repre-  
senting him as deeming the monarchy of  
France the only settled order of things.  
It was true, he had confined his view of  
the two *commercial systems* to that epoch;  
in this he had only pursued the ideas and  
spirit of Mr. Jefferson himself, who, speak-  
ing in his report of the recent alterations  
in the condition of our commerce, says,  
"To have described all these, would have  
been as impracticable as useless, since the  
scenes would have been shifting while un-  
der description; I therefore think it best  
to leave the report as it was formed, being  
adapted to a particular point of time, when  
things were in their settled order, that is  
to say, the summer of 1792." Mr. Smith  
observed, that France was at that time a  
*monarchy*, and he had been governed by  
the same idea as the Secretary of State,  
in stopping at that period, when a state of  
revolution gave birth to changes in her  
permanent system, and induced deviations  
from what would be the ordinary course of  
things.

The propriety of limiting the view to  
that epoch was obvious, from the conces-  
sion of the member himself, who, having  
stated that American vessels were permit-  
ted to be naturalized in France, and being  
informed by Mr. Smith, that the first Na-  
tional Assembly took away that privilege  
(as mentioned in the report) had been  
compelled to acknowledge the existence  
of fluctuations in her system since the re-  
volution. This view of the subject Mr.  
Smith said was more favorable to France  
than one which should embrace the pre-  
sent period; her ancient commercial sys-  
tem being on the whole more favorable to  
this country than it is at this time. He had  
been also represented by the same gentle-  
man, as "having admitted that it was a  
hardship to have our trade monopolized by  
one nation, and having at the same time  
advised to make no efforts for putting an  
end to it." This was directly the reverse  
of his sentiment, which was, "That it  
was advisable not to depend on any one  
nation for our necessary supplies, but that  
the proper remedy was by a mode, not the  
object of the resolutions, nor contemplated  
by the report, namely, an *efficacious sys-  
tem of encouragement* to our own manufac-  
tures, and not subjecting our citizens to  
the expense of premiums for the encour-  
agement of other countries."

Mr. Smith then proceeded to take no-  
tice of Mr. Madison's arguments: The

gentleman had said that *wheat and flour*  
were admitted by a *standing law* duty free  
into the French West-Indies. The report  
states the contrary to be the fact; "France,  
says the report, by a *standing law*, permits  
her West India possessions to receive di-  
rectly our vegetables, live provisions,  
horses, woods, tar, pitch, and turpentine,  
rice and maize, and prohibits our other bread  
stuff."

(Speech to be continued.)

### PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 24

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Mer-  
chant in Charleston, S. C. dated Februa-  
ry 24, 1794.

With respect to the proposed commer-  
cial regulations, there can be little doubt  
that they would have injurious effects, in  
which ever way they can be viewed—  
with respect to an increase of duties,  
there can be little doubt if a considerable  
addition is made, that it would not increase  
the revenue, as it would try the virtue of  
many, and have the effect to introduce  
smuggling; besides driving many persons  
from carrying on a trade which must be  
attended with loss; for, from the present  
burdens occasioned by the very great ad-  
ditional expense of freight and insurance,  
many persons are holding their hands as to  
importations from an apprehension of  
great losses in remittances.—It is certainly  
a more proper mode in the first instance  
to represent the inquiries we have received  
and to require redress, than to engage in  
rash measures, which we are not able to  
support; and if we cannot obtain justice,  
it would be better to decline commerce  
altogether, for a time, than to pursue a  
conduct which would bring us into expen-  
ces, which must operate to injure us for a  
long time to come.

The managers of the New Theatre gene-  
rally and humanely purpose appropriating  
the profits arising from this evening's enter-  
tainment, towards mitigating the sufferings  
of our distressed brethren at Algiers. An  
offer so noble and philanthropic justly merits  
the thanks and approbation of the citizens of  
Philadelphia, and will no doubt ensure a nu-  
merous audience.

### By this Day's Mail.

#### Latest European Intelligence.

BOSTON, March 17.

[Last Friday Evening Captain Howland  
arrived here from Cork, in 55 days,  
bringing papers to 15th January, from  
which we have extracted the following.]

OSTEND, December 30.

A messenger is just arrived with intelli-  
gence that the Royalists have been totally  
defeated—that the Allies have evacuated  
Alsace—raised the siege of Landau, and  
crossed the Rhine.

PARIS, December 31.

Anacharis Cloots, and Thomas Paine,  
deprived by a Decree of the convention  
of their seats, have been arrested, and  
seals put upon their papers.—Total of the  
prisoners, 4621.

In the sitting of the Jacobins of the  
29th, a member announced, that Rober-  
tspierre, jun. arrived from Toulon, was  
waiting in the Hall of the Assembly,  
having been admitted he gave the follow-  
ing account of the taking of Toulon.

"Fort La Malgue was well defended  
by the enemy, and still more by its fortifi-  
cations; but it could not hold out against  
the intrepidity of our brave soldiers.  
The English, alarmed at so much boldness,  
fled on all sides, and left us in peaceable  
possession of this rebel city. It was  
wholly on fire. The horizon, for four  
leagues round reflected this dreadful con-  
flagration."—He concluded with an ac-  
count of some events of the siege.

LONDON, January 6.

By a letter written from General Wur-  
mfer to the Prince of Cobourg dated  
Freckenfeldt, December 26, it appears  
that the French had attacked the posts of  
that General on the 22d, 23d and 24th;  
that he had been under the necessity of  
retreating on those days, and had lost  
some pieces of cannon, and had about  
500 men killed. The Duke of Brun-  
swick has likewise retreated to co-operate  
with General Wurmfer.