

UNIFORM for the NAVY of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CAPTAIN'S UNIFORM.

FULL DRESSED COAT. Blue cloth, with long buff lapels, and a standing collar, and lining of buff—to be made and trimmed full with a gold epaulet on each shoulder. The cuffs buff, with four buttons, and four buttons at the pockets. Lapels to have nine buttons, and one to the standing collar. Buttons, yellow metal, and to have the fou anchor and American Eagle on the same.

VEST and BREECHES. Buff, with flaps and four buttons to the pockets of the vest, to correspond and be in uniform with the coat. Buttons the same kind as the coat, only proportionally smaller.

LIEUTENANTS.

COAT. Long, blue, with long lapels, standing collar, and lining of buff. The lapels to have six buttons, and one to the collar; below the lapel, right side, three buttons, left side, three close worked button-holes. Three buttons to the pocket flaps, and three to a flash sleeve, with a buff cuff. One gold epaulet on the right shoulder. Trimmings, plain buff.

VEST and BREECHES. Buff. The former to be made with skirts, and pocket flaps, but to have no buttons to the pockets. The buttons for the vest and breeches, and coat, the same as for the captain's uniform.

LIEUTENANTS OF MARINES.

COAT. Long, blue, with long lapels of red; standing collar and lining, red. The lapels to have nine buttons, and one to the standing collar. Three buttons to the pocket flaps, and three to a flash sleeve, with a red cuff. One gold epaulet on the right shoulder, for the senior lieutenant, where there are two lieutenants for the same ship, and one on the left shoulder for the second officer. Where there is only one lieutenant, he is also to wear the epaulet on the right shoulder. Trimmings, plain.

VEST and BREECHES. The former, red with skirts and pocket flaps, but to have no buttons to the pockets. The latter blue. Buttons, for the vest, the same as the captain's and lieutenants.

SURGEONS.

COAT. Long, dark green, with black velvet lapels, and standing collar. Lapels to have buttons, and one to the standing collar. No linings, other than being faced with the same cloth as the coat. Flash sleeves, the cuff the same as the facing, with three buttons. Pocket flaps, plain.

VEST and BREECHES. The former, red, double-breasted. The latter, green, same as the coat. Buttons, the same as the officers.

SURGEON'S MATES.

The same as the surgeons, with only this difference in the coat, to wit—Half lapels, with six buttons, and one to the collar; below the lapel, right side, three buttons; left side three close worked button holes.

SAILING MASTER.

COAT. Long, blue with facing and standing collar of the same, edged with buff—nine buttons to the lapels, and one to the standing collar. Lining blue, or faced with the same as the coat—flash sleeves, with three buttons. Pockets plain.

VEST and BREECHES. Plain buff vest—and blue breeches. Buttons (for the vest) the same as for the officers.

PURSER.

COAT. Plain frock blue coat, with the proper naval buttons—No lapels.

VEST and BREECHES. Buff, and plain.

MIDSHIPMEN.

COAT. Plain frock coat of blue, lined and edged with buff, without lapels, a standing collar of buff, and plain buff cuffs, open underneath with three buttons.

VEST and BREECHES. Buff—former to be made round and plain—Buttons (for the vest) the same as before described.

MARINES.

Plain frock coats of blue, with a red belt, edged with red, and turned up with the same, with common small naval buttons, with blue pantaloons edged with red, and red vests.

Captains, lieutenants, and marine officers, to wear when full dressed, cocked hats, with black cockades, and small swords (yellow mounted) and when undressed, such swords as may be hereafter fixed upon ordered, which said swords are to be worn at all times by the midshipmen, who are to wear cocked hats, &c. when full dressed only—surgeons mates, sailing masters, and pursers, cocked hats and black cockades.

JAMES M'HENRY,

Secretary of War.

War-Office, August 24, 1797.

N.B. SUMMER DRESS.—Vest and breeches

(excepting for marine folders) to be white, or nankeen, as may correspond with the uniform, &c. &c. Marines, white linen overalls.

"We understand, (says the Massachusetts Mercury,) that Citizen Barney's conduct is censured by the French Government. It is said he has used his squadron for his own emolument, rather than the good of his Directors; and that the most enormous allowances for his convenience and entertainment, have been made by the St. Domingo Commissioners, without the knowledge or consent of the republic."

Upon a thorough investigation, it is probable that the French Government will find that "enormous allowances have been made for the convenience and entertainment of other 'patriotic' Gallo-Americans, besides Citizen Barney. It is well known, that during the more turbulent periods of the revolution, when one party held the reins of power no longer than till another gained sufficient strength to drag the leaders to the scaffold, that some who left America, bankrupts in point of property, and went to France, obtained employments under the successive factions which deluged that country in crimes and blood, by which, from the "enormous allowances made for the convenience and entertainment," as well as to require their services, they have amassed immense fortunes. Some have been uncharitable enough to suggest that, in the consequent confusion concomitant on continual changes in the

controlling councils of France, the evidences of property entrusted to the disposal of agents in behalf of the French nation, were put out of sight, and that no documents could afterwards be found to effect a settlement: others have supposed the existence of a verbal contract between the then ruling party of the day, and the persons employed—and when the ruler became subjected to the national razor, the advantage of course rested with the agent who had previously received the cash—cash proceeded from the sale of national domains—but much oftener stripped from victims whose blood had formed rivulets under the guillotine, in consequence of its being laid to their charge, that they were rich.—While the directory may be pursuing measures to rid France of the last remains of those vultures who have been preying upon vitals of nation, and "driving from office" such as have countenanced the piracies upon the property of neutral powers, in the course of their proceedings they will undoubtedly find that much treasure has been lavished for the "convenience and entertainment" of agents at home and abroad.—As far as America has afforded refuge to those who have been conveniently entertained, at the expense of France, for purposes subversive of the neutrality and honour of our country, it is a happy circumstance that the vigilance of Government, and the watchfulness of those who have been entrusted with the management of public concerns, as yet have been able to counteract every nefarious plot—and it is sincerely hoped that such may be the change of sentiment and measures in France, that disgrace will soon be considered as attached to those who have originated, as well as those who have aided a conduct long witnessed with detestation and horror.

The judicious and independent Editor of the New-York Daily Gazette, makes the following remarks on a letter, recently published, disclosing the French scheme for burning the capital towns of America.

[If the above extract be true, what are the citizens of the United States to think of the constituted authorities of their country? The appointment of Santhoax to the chief command of St. Domingo, was one among the numberless bad effects of the factious spirit which has prevailed in France ever since the revolution.—Previous to his mission to that unfortunate colony, last spring, his administration there, had exhibited decisive proofs of his qualifications to destroy, and his utter incapacity to restore—but, in spite of this conviction—in spite of the spirited remonstrances of the colonial agents who predicted the eventual and speedy ruin of the whites, and the detestable elevation of the negroes over their heads—in spite of the prayers and tears of proprietors—in spite of the obvious interests of the mother country, as well as of the colonies which could only be advanced by a mild and equitable government, and without which, instead of an advantage they must necessarily be an incumbrance to France.—In spite of all these important considerations, that unhappy predominating spirit of faction, carried its point, and delegated this most odious of all tyrants to exercise the supremacy in that unfortunate island.—The consequences are well known.—The nervous and pathetic speech of Vaublanc in the council of 500 on this interesting subject, which drew tears of indignation from the members, against the criminal author of the villainies perpetrated—was only the prelude of his recall—and it is hoped his fate, when arraigned before an impartial tribunal, if any such exists in France, will be that of all tyrants who are compelled to account for their conduct. The known disposition of this man and the general tenor of his administration in St. Domingo are sufficient to stamp the facts contained in the preceding letter with the seal of authenticity. That he is an enemy of this country is undoubted—and that to injure us as far as possible would be the highest gratification to the feelings of his diabolical soul, is equally true.—But there is another consideration.—His enmity against the emigrant colonists, is most bitter; every measure he could devise to injure them would naturally be practised.—Knowing they are retired to the United States—and reside in the principal cities, the most eligible way of persecuting them would be to expose the small remains of their former opulence, to the ravages of conflagration—and as this must necessarily involve in its effects two classes against whom he harbored the greatest malice—the emigrant French, and the citizens of the United States; he engaged a troop of incendiaries to come over and set fire to our towns.

After this information, who can doubt the source of the evils which the several cities in various states suffered by fire last winter; and the numberless attempts made in this particularly; though by the care of Providence, and the vigilance of our citizens, unsuccessfully. We trust a similar spirit of vigilance will be manifested the present autumn and winter; for it appears that these vile missionaries of fire and destruction, after returning to their employer at St. Domingo, received the promised reward, and had set out again for the United States on a similar errand. They must then be among us. Let us therefore beware of Frenchmen! They are sacrificing us wherever they can at sea, plundering and robbing our property and abusing our persons; and if they can do it with impunity by land, will it not be undertaken? There are undoubtedly men among those now in this country, who possess honor and principle; and whose professions of gratitude for the asylum afforded them, are sincere: Such deserve regard, esteem and protection; but the scoundrels who join our own degraded party of Jacobins, and, in conversation as well as pamphlets, vilify the people and the government of the United States, deserve to be expelled with abhorrence, as intrusive pests, and dangerous enemies to our internal tranquility and safety.

This will not be thought severe when it

is recollected that the ship Mount Vernon, which was captured last spring, at the mouth of the Delaware, and carried to the West-Indies, was condemned on the authority of letters from some rascally Frenchmen who declared the property to be English. When such unprincipled ingrates are found among a certain class of men, the whole are often suspected, as it is difficult to draw the line of discrimination; and if any ferocities are uttered against the French by the people of this country, it is obviously the effect of their own conduct. The innocent and well-intentioned are too frequently involved in the stigma; but in the present instance we are conscious that there are large numbers of innocent unfortunate emigrants among us who deserve commiseration for their sufferings, instead of being suspected of villainy.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

No. VI.

A DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAUSES OF THE DISTURBANCES BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH REPUBLICS.

Addressed to the Citizens of America.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS,

THE letter said to be written by Mr. Jefferson to M. Mazzei (after stating the change which it is there said had taken place from our former love of liberty and republicanism, to an anglo-monarchical-aristocratic disposition) proceeds thus: "Nevertheless, the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents. We have against us (republicans) the executive power, the judiciary power, (two of the three branches of our government) all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and public funds. [Establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.]"

This is one of the parts of the letter so injurious to America—one of those very misrepresentations, spoken of by Mr. Pinckney, which have brought our misunderstandings with France upon us!—By which, to use his own words, they "entertain the humiliating idea that we are a people divided by party, the mere creatures of foreign influence, and regardless of our national character, honor and interest," have become the fit objects for them to exercise their will and power on. It is their belief of this very difference between the views of our government and the wishes of the people, spoken of in this part of the letter to Mazzei, there is no doubt, which has induced them to act the part they have towards us. Here it is said, that the people of America and their government are in direct opposition to each other; consequently, that it is the natural wish of the one, to get rid of the other.—And along with this fair declaration of the desire, goes every possible encouragement and invitation to join in the attempt. "The principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles! All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents! While we have against us (republicans) only the executive, the judiciary, the officers of government, a few speculators, and all timid men. Therefore, come on ye Frenchmen! You have only to declare it, and this contemptible faction, called the American government, is at once annihilated!" This is the fair declaration made in this part of the letter, and the absolute proposals made to the French people by such declarations.

Well might Mr. Pinckney say, indeed, that it had been owing to misrepresentations of the people and our government, that our disturbances with France had been brought upon us: For from whither else could these disturbances have possibly proceeded? If there had been no misrepresentations, there would have been nothing for them to have quarrelled with; for such are the principles of our government, that whatever are the dispositions of the people, such absolutely must be the operations of it;—and consequently, if the dispositions of the people had been what is there said they were, those acts of the government, which were their absolute creating, would never have gained the displeasure of the French, while the spirit and dispositions of the people obtained their approbation. A correct knowledge of the principles of the American government, and the actual dispositions of the people towards the operations of that government, would have left no room for an enmity towards the one, and a friendship for the other. It was only, therefore, to a misrepresentation of those principles and those dispositions that so absurd a contradiction could ever have been attributed; and it is in that contradiction, most certainly, that all our differences exist.

I have already shewn the glaring misrepresentations with respect to the principles of our government. It only now remains to shew those which relate to the dispositions of the people towards the operation of it: And in doing this, it will be necessary still to hold in idea the principle of the government themselves. By the constitution of America, it is clear, that all the great and important officers of the government, on whom the operations of it depend, are entirely dependent on the will of the people for their existence. If therefore, "the principal body of our citizens, all our proprietors of lands, and all the mass of men of talents, remain faithful to republican principles," as no doubt they do, how can it possibly happen, that they should "have against them, an executive and judiciary" of contrary principles? Would the people, who are thus armed with all the powers of the government, elect an executive, and they a judiciary, directly to oppose that very people's will? The people might indeed for a while be deceived, and call men into office

of principles contrary to their own; but a repetition of their election, after their principles were known, whatever those principles might be, is a fair and unequivocal declaration of the principles of the people themselves.

The executive of America, who were thus said to be opposed to the principles of those who elected them, and who had themselves elected a judiciary, also opposed to those on whose will they themselves existed, were twice elected; the President by the unanimous voice of the whole of the American people; and at the approach of the third election, the most anxious and decided disposition again to elect him; and finally, on his declining to serve, the strongest sentiments of regret that ever accompanied any man in his retirement from public service, together with the promotion of the vice-president to his place, who for the two elections preceding, had formed part of that very executive those opposed to the will of those who elected them, form the very strong and clear proofs of the people and the government of America being opposed to each other: Added to which, every instance in which the people have been called on to decide on to decide on the acts of the executive, they have clearly and unequivocally declared in their favor.

What were the efforts made in the case of the proclamation of neutrality, to obtain the disapprobation of the people? And what was their absolute and final decision in consequence of those efforts? The conduct of the executive was approved; and the instrument of France who had been employed in offending both the people and the government of America, was withdrawn. And in the case of the treaty, at present the great and pretended cause of complaint on the part of France, the people not only decided by their vote through their representatives on the subject of appropriations, but in their individual and primitive capacities, were becoming exceedingly uneasy and clamorous at the appearance of an opposition, until their representative will had been thus obtained in its favour. One glaring contradiction respecting the will of the people had the dispositions of our Government being in direct opposition to each other, here deserves to be noticed. On the Banking and Funding systems, the assumption and excise laws, the head of the executive was accused of having laid the foundation of monarchy and aristocracy, by consenting to those acts of the legislature, which were in fact the acts of the people; and in the case of the treaty, he was accused of the same disposition, for having entirely disregarded the whole voice of the people. Was the latter the truth, it would afford the highest praise ever offered to the disinterested patriotism of a man; sacrificing the only possible personal consideration, the love and admiration of the people on which his whole greatness had been founded, to what he, in his solitary opinion, conceived to be his country's good. But the truth is, the President was in this latter case of the treaty, governed by the same principle of administering that kind of government which was the will of the majority, that he had been in sanctioning the acts of the Legislature in those former cases.

The will of the majority of the people of America in the banking, the funding systems, &c. were constitutionally conveyed to him through the acts of both houses of Congress. That will, on which he acted in signing the treaty, was constitutionally conveyed to him through the vote, in which it had two thirds of the Senate in its favor. To have refused his signature in either case, would have been to have gone in direct contradiction to the will of the people in any way that will could have come to him, to have been depended on. True it is, the clamours against the treaty were very great when it first appeared, but when it came to be fairly understood, I believe it may be truly said, that a great majority of the people of America were in favour, even of its merits; and with respect to its execution, after it had been formed and sanctioned by the Senate and the President, there is no question of the dispositions of the people, in its favour. But it will be said that it was necessity and not choice, that made the people anxious it should be carried into effect at that particular stage of it. So was it necessity and not choice, perhaps that led to the negotiation of it. What was the necessity for carrying the treaty into effect after it had been adopted by the Senate and President? To avoid a rupture with those with whom it had been negotiated. What else was the cause of that negotiation?

In what then has the will of the people, or their principles, been in contradiction with the executive or judiciary; the one republican, the others monarchial and aristocratic? With respect to the judiciary, their decisions on the points complained of by the French, have been in strict conformity to the constructions put upon our situation by the executive in their discussions on those points.—Consequently, if those constructions of the Executive were consistent with the sentiments of the people, the judiciary was not opposed to the people, as it is said. The most of those constructions, it is to be observed, were begun and ably supported by Mr. Jefferson himself.

Early in the disputes between America and France, Mr. Jefferson, as Secretary of State, established some of those very principles himself, in which it is said the people and our government have so widely differed since. In his communications with Mr. Genet, we find the following doctrines laid down. "I believe," says his letter of the 24th of July, 1793, "that by the general law of nations, the goods of a friend found in the vessel of an enemy, are free, and the goods of an enemy found in the vessel of a friend, are lawful prize. Upon this principle I presume, the British vessels have taken the property of French citizens found in our vessels, and I confess I should be at a loss on what principle to reclaim it. It is true, that sundry nations, desirous of avoiding the inconvenience of having their vessels

flopped at sea, &c. have in many instances introduced by their special treaties, another principle between them, that enemy bottoms shall make enemy goods, and friendly bottoms friendly goods; but this is altogether the effect of particular treaties, controuling in special cases the general principles of the law of nations. England has determined to adhere to the rigorous principle." And in his letter of August 16, 1793, to Governor Morris, our Minister in Paris, on the subject of M. Genet's conduct, he says,—"We suppose it to have been long an established principle of the law of nations, that the goods of a friend are free in an enemy's vessel, and the goods of an enemy, lawful prize in the vessels of a friend. We have established a contrary principle, that free ships shall make free goods, in our treaties with France, Holland and Prussia, it is our wish to establish it with other nations; but this requires their consent also, and is a work of time. In the mean time they have a right to act on the general principle, (that enemies goods are prize on board of neutrals without giving us or France cause of complaint."

Now, it is well known, that one of the principal pretences of France, for her quarrel with us, is, that by our treaty with Great Britain, we have established a principle with that nation, on that subject, contrary to and more favourable, than is contained in our treaty with her; and it is principally on account of its partiality to Great Britain and enmity to the cause of France, it seems, that the government of America has been charged with entertaining sentiments different from the people;—the one monarchial and aristocratic—the other republican. That we have made a treaty with Great Britain, contrary in that respect, to the one made with France, there is no sort of question. But as Mr. Jefferson himself has very justly observed, the principle established in our treaty with France, of free ships making free goods, "is altogether the effect of a particular stipulation controuling in a special case the general principle of the law of nations;" and that contained in our treaty with Great Britain, is nothing more than an acknowledgment of a right, by special treaty, which the held and was exercising to its fullest extent under that "general principle of the law of nations." We have Mr. Jefferson's authority, that the American government "wisely to establish the same principle with other nations, that had been established in our treaties with France, Holland and Prussia;" meaning Great Britain, no doubt, as it was on the conduct of that nation he was then particularly writing. This, however, it seems, Great Britain, when we came to negotiate, was not disposed to agree to; nor was she obliged, if she thought the advantages to be gained by it not a sufficient compensation for the relinquishment, to give up an advantage which she held by the general principle of the law of nations, because France or any other nation had been so liberal on their part; and this, it seems too, Mr. Jefferson knew at least two years before that negotiation had been set on foot; for "England," says he, "is determined to adhere to the rigorous principle,"—viz. of enemy's property being lawful prize when found in neutral ships—and of this neither "America nor France have any cause to complain" agreeable to Mr. Jefferson's opinion itself.

As far as British or French principles, interests, or the partiality or prejudices of America towards either, are concerned, there is no real difference then between the sentiments of the people and the conduct of our government; but on the contrary, it is clearly and entirely a mistake in Mr. Jefferson, when he says, that "we have against us (republicans) the executive power, &c." since it is evident that the conduct of the executive, on those heads, is but the result of the principles and reasonings of that very republican himself. Let us next hear Mr. Jefferson as an orator, haranguing against himself, on some general principles which will apply to this particular point.

In his speech to the senate, the 6th of March, 1797, after declaring his zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States, he says, "and no one more sincerely prays, that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions which the constitution eventually devolves on this office; [of vice president.] These have been justly confided to the eminent character who has preceded me here," [Mr. Adams] "whose talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long course of years, have been the foundation of a cordial and uninterrupted friendship between us; and I devoutly pray, he may be long preferred for the government, the happiness, and prosperity of our common country;"—and yet, this very Mr. Adams, for whom he has all this cordial friendship, whose talents and integrity have been long known and revered by him, and who, he so devoutly prays, (perhaps for the very first time) may be long preferred for the government, the happiness, and prosperity of our common country, was one of those very executives; or at any rate, one of those officers of government, who it is asserted in the letter to Mazzei, are opposed to the republicans, to all the principal body of our citizens, our proprietors of lands, and all this mighty mass of men of talents.

And I will here ask, why Mr. Jefferson, in introducing Paine's first Rights of Man, called on the people of America, "once more to rally round the standard of Common Sense," if he did not conceive they had deviated from those principles by which they had been actuated when Paine addressed them under that title? And if they had deviated from those principles, by what was that deviation ascertained, but their dispositions in the management of those rights and privileges they had just obtained? And where were those dispositions to be found, according to the reputed apostacies from republicanism, but in the operations of the government, whose executive and officers, it is sagaciously