

Gazette of the United States.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1792.

[Whole No. 300.]



SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for making farther and more effectual Provision for the Protection of the Frontiers of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the battalion of artillery now in service be completed according to the establishment, and that the two regiments of infantry now in service be completed to the number of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians each.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be raised for a term not exceeding three years, three additional regiments, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and sixty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that one of the said regiments be organized in the following manner, that is to say, two battalions of infantry, each of which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of three hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and one squadron of light dragoons which, exclusively of the commissioned officers, shall consist of three hundred and twenty non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians; and that it shall be a condition in the enlistment of the said dragoons, to serve as dismounted dragoons, whenever they shall be ordered thereto: That the organization of the said squadron of light dragoons shall be, as follows, to wit; one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon's mate, and four troops, each of which shall consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, one saddler, one trumpeter and sixty-nine dragoons; and the President may arm the said troops, as he shall think proper.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to organize the said five regiments of infantry, and the said corps of horse and artillery, as he shall judge expedient, diminishing the number of corps, or taking from one corps and adding to another, as shall appear to him proper, so that the whole number of officers and men shall not exceed the limits above prescribed: Provided, That the said three regiments shall be discharged as soon as the United States shall be at peace with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall be enlisted for the term of three years, unless previously discharged.

And be it further enacted, That every recruit, who shall be enlisted by virtue of this act, shall receive eight dollars bounty, and that the same shall be made up to the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians now in service, who have enlisted for three years, since the passing of the act intitled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed to recruit for the military establishment, shall be entitled to receive, for every recruit, duly enlisted and mustered, two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the monthly pay of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, on the military establishment of the United States, and of the three regiments authorized by this act, shall be, in future, as follows, free of all deductions, to wit:—GENERAL STAFF—A major-general, one hundred and sixty-six dollars. A brigadier-general, one hundred and four dollars. Quarter-master, one hundred dollars. Adjutant, to do also the duty of inspector, seventy-five dollars. Chaplain, fifty dollars. Surgeon, seventy dollars. Deputy-quarter-master, fifty dollars. Aid-de-camp, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty-four dollars. Brigade major, to act also as deputy inspector, in addition to his pay in the line, twenty-four dollars. Principal artificer, forty dollars. Second artificer, twenty-six dollars.—REGIMENTAL—Lieutenant-colonel commandant, seventy-five dollars. Major commandant of artillery, and major of dragoons, fifty-five dollars. Paymaster, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Quarter-master, in addition to his pay in the line, eight dollars. Adjutant, in addition to his pay in the line, ten dollars. Majors of infantry, fifty dollars. Captains, forty dollars. Lieutenants, twenty-six dollars. Ensigns and cornets, twenty dollars. Sergeants, forty-five dollars. Mates, thirty dollars. Sergeant-majors and quarter-master-serjeants, seven dollars. Senior musicians, six dollars. Serjeants, six dollars. Corporals, five dollars. Privates, three dollars. Musicians, four dollars. Artificers allowed to the infantry, light dragoons, and artillery, and included as privates, eight dollars. Matrons and nurses in the hospital, eight dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the rations, or money in lieu thereof, for the commissioned, non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the additional troops herein mentioned, shall be the same, as described in the aforesaid act, intitled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States," and in the act passed in the third session of the first Congress, intitled "An act for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making farther provision for the protection of the frontiers."

And be it further enacted, That the forage, to be allowed to the officers of the additional regiments authorized by this act, be the same as described by the acts before mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That the allowance of cloathing for non-commissioned officers and privates of the infantry of the said three regiments, shall be the same, as is by law established: that suitable cloathing be provided for the cavalry, and adapted to the nature of the service, and conformed as near as may be, to the value of the cloathing allowed to the infantry and artillery.

And be it further enacted, That all the commissioned, and non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said three regiments, shall take the same oaths, shall be governed by the same

rules and regulations, and in cases of disabilities, shall receive the same compensations, as are described in the beforementioned act, intitled "An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States."

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to forbear to raise, or to discharge, after they shall be raised, the whole or any part of the said three additional regiments, in case events shall in his judgment, render him so doing consistent with the public safety.

And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized, from time to time, to call into service, and for such periods as he may deem requisite, such number of cavalry as, in his judgment, may be necessary for the protection of the frontiers: Provided, That non-commissioned officers shall not be allowed more than one dollar per day, nor the privates more than seventy-five cents per day, each person finding his horse, arms and accoutrements, and at his own risque, and twenty-five cents per day in lieu of rations and forage: Provided he furnish himself therewith.

And be it further enacted, That the President alone be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint, for the cavalry to be engaged, the proper commissioned officers, who shall not exceed, in number and rank, the proportions assigned to the said three regiments, and whose pay and other allowances shall not, exclusively of fifty cents per day for the use and risque of their horses, exceed those of officers of corresponding rank, in the said regiments.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized, in case he shall deem the measure expedient, to employ such number of the Indians, and for such compensations, as he may think proper: Provided, The said compensations do not, in the whole, exceed twenty thousand dollars.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED, MARCH THE FIFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.

NATURE, sweet mistress of the pensive mind!
As on the sandy shore I musing stand,
And see around the wonders of thy hand,
I feel each passion foothed—each sense refin'd.
The icy plains above the whispering tide,
The dreary woods that bound th' extensive view,
The light blue clouds that Sol's pale lustre hide,
Vary thy charms, and every charm renew.
Thee, when young Spring sports on the spangled green;
When Summer blushes in her rosy bowers;
When welcome Autumn yellow plenty showers;
Or Winter storms amid the altered scene;
Still let me love—still woo thee to my arms,
For Peace and Virtue bless the Heart that Nature charms.

March 3, 1792.

HENRY.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THERE lately appeared in one of the newspapers of this city, a translation from a French paper, which quotes the speech of a Mr. Isnard, one of the National Assembly. That gentleman calls priests monsters, cowards, traitors, murderers, and many other names of hatred and reproach. It may be that such names are applicable to the priests in France—though it is to be presumed that such a general charge on a whole order of men is as false as it is illiberal. It may be too, that such charges against the priests are favorably received by the public of France.—Without presuming to decide on either of these opinions, we know that these rude imputations on the virtue and public spirit of the clergy are shocking to an American ear: they tend to inspire youth with irreverence towards an order of men, whose lives and labors are devoted to the impressing an early love of virtue. The mischief of such sentiments is not to be questioned. Their cruelty is abominable. Our clergy are excluded either by law or the general opinion from political concerns.

Men who do not engage in active life, because it is thought inconsistent with the duties of their calling to do so, may be said to live under the protection of the general opinion, which in some measure indemnifies the clergy, by the respect that is deservedly paid them for their exclusion from gainful and honorary pursuits. The base and ungenerous only will offer to disturb this state of things. Accordingly it has been for a century past a standing theme of profligate wit to inveigh against the clergy.

No one will doubt that the world is the better for the constant and zealous efforts of an order of men who are generally possessed of good sense and learning, and whose morals are exemplary. Their influence over the mind is that of virtue. They are so many missionaries scattered over the country, and engaged in diffusing the love of virtue and learning, and discountenancing vice and

ignorance. Their zeal for the cause of the country, during the revolution, was eminent.—Instead therefore of calling our clergy by the reproachful names which M. Isnard has bestowed on the French priests, they justly merit the title of the patrons of learning, examples of virtue, and friends of good order and their country.

A CITIZEN.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

WHISKY* is a champion against liberty and for government. I am point blank the other way—I am for liberty, but for liberty where it ought to be—in the government itself. I say, sir, I am for a free government—one that is free to do what it pleases. I want no other article. I am for a simple government, as well as a free one. For whom, pray, was liberty intended, if not for the government and those in it? Was it for Tom, Dick, and Harry, fellows that would lay out their money in grog, rather than give it to their betters of taste to spend in Claret and Constantia? Was it for the people in a body? Such an absurd idea was exploded many years ago, and would, happily for the quiet of the world, never have returned, but for the upstart people of America, and the mad democrats of France. Thanks, however, to certain patriotic writers among us! things begin to be better understood: Our rulers are apt scholars—they make rapid progress in the knowledge of their rights; and let me alone for defending them. I will quickly teach the gentry who rail against speculation—against the bank—against corruption, &c. what it is to live in a free country;—that is, a country where the government is free. Freedom would be a poor thing, if those who enjoy it were to get nothing by it. Upon this principle, if the members of the government speculate, they are right. They have the best opportunity. If they take shares in the Bank, and double their money, I ask—who so fit to gather the fruit as those who planted the tree?—They are not to blame: they rather deserve praise for allowing so large a share of the benefit to their friends. As to corruption, that remains to be proved;—and if proved, what then? The best government in the world is said to be carried on chiefly in this way. In short, a free government ought to be free in all respects, and particularly, from being censured. This, I will maintain, against Whisky or any body else.—And, I hereby give notice, that I am ready to blow out the brains of him, or any of his coadjutors, who shall hereafter dare to speak of any other liberty, than the liberty of the government to do what it pleases.

GUNPOWDER.

* See Gazette March 7.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the country to his friend in Philadelphia.

I REGRET, with you, that the newspapers should in any instance be the vehicles of irreligion and profaneness. I have observed, upon several occasions, that some pieces of very absurd nonsense and infidelity have been retailed, through that channel, to the great injury of those superficial readers, who derive the greatest part of their knowledge, both in politics and religion, from this source. It is to be lamented very much, that any editor of a periodical paper, should appear intent upon disseminating principles of infidelity through the United States, and for this purpose, should stuff his papers with such things from time to time; and it is rather surprizing that those impositions should be copied into other papers, as if they merited a second publication.

A passage in a certain Gazette, of Dec. 8, ult. which I noticed amongst other trash of a similar kind, in the papers which you sent me, is a gross imposition as to its original, and a gross insult, not only upon the Established Church in Scotland, but also upon most of the Protestant Churches, which generally agree in the particular doctrines reprobated so much in that paper. It is pretended, I observe, that the piece alluded to is a translation from French Letters, dedicated to the National Assembly; whereas the fact is, that it is taken from a publication at Edinburgh, and has been there solidly refused, and at greater length than I think it deserves; the misrepresentations being very gross, and the assertions, as to facts, perfectly false, and indeed, in some things, directly the reverse of what is there suggested. It would not be difficult to expose such scurrility and impudence in its proper deformity: yet I think the newspaper is not the most proper place for such exhibitions.

Indeed I cannot but wonder at the indiscretion and absurdity of publishing reflections against religion, or particular systems of it, in a newspaper. Such morceaus of impiety ought to be published by themselves, and sold as choice communications from Pandemonium; and then their merit will be determined by the public, and they who approve them, will have the pleasure of perusing them, and the benefit of preferring them. But to publish such things in a Gazette, where we are looking for political information, is cramming impiety down our throats, whether we will or not. I hope the generality of your editors of newspapers will conduct their papers with superior propriety and decorum, and let any Gazette, remarkable for the contrary, have the single and undivided honor of being the repository of profaneness and irreligion."