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WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1792.

[Whole No. 318.]

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON, A FEW pipes and quarter-casks of LISBON WINE, far superior in quality to what is generally imported— And a few bales of the very best CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-cask.

MESS BEEF, of a superior quality, and such as is fit for an East-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choic first quality BEEF, do.

Ditto second ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the first quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792

(cpgr)



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 more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by establishing an UNIFORM MILITIA throughout the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the respective States, resident therein, who is or shall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as is herein after excepted) shall severally and respectively be enrolled in the militia by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whose bounds such citizen shall reside, and that within twelve months after the passing of this act. And it shall at all times hereafter be the duty of every such captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every such citizen, as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted) shall come to reside within his bounds; and shall without delay notify such citizen of the said enrolment, by a proper non-commissioned officer of the company, by whom such notice may be proved.— That every citizen so enrolled and notified, shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his musket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball: or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot-pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exercise or into service, except, that when called out on company days to exercise only, he may appear without a knapsack. That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger, and espartoon; and that from and after five years from the passing of this act, all muskets for arming the militia as is herein required, shall be of bores sufficient for balls of the eighteenth part of a pound: and every citizen so enrolled, and providing himself with the arms, ammunition and accoutrements required, as aforesaid, shall hold the same exempted from all suits, distresses, executions or sales, for debt or for the payment of taxes.

And be it further enacted, That the Vice-President of the United States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the government of the United States; the members of both Houses of Congress, and their respective officers; all custom-house officers, with their clerks; all post-officers, and stage-drivers who are employed in the care and conveyance of the mail of the post-office of the United States: all ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post-road; all inspectors of exports; all pilots; all mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; and all persons who now are or may hereafter be exempted by the laws of the respective States, shall be and are hereby exempted from militia duty, notwithstanding their being above the age of eighteen, and under the age of forty-five years.

And be it further enacted, That within one year after the passing of this act, the militia of the respective States shall be arranged into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, as the legislature of each State shall direct; and each division, brigade, and regiment, shall be numbered at the formation thereof; and a record made of such numbers in the adjutant general's office in the State; and when in the field, or in service in the State, each division, brigade and regiment shall, respectively, take rank according to their numbers,

reckoning the first or lowest number highest in rank. That if the same be convenient, each brigade shall consist of four regiments; each regiment of two battalions; each battalion of five companies; each company of sixty-four privates, That the said militia shall be officered by the respective States, as follows: To each division, one major-general and two aids-de-camp, with the rank of major; to each brigade, one brigadier-general with one brigade inspector, to serve also as brigade major, with the rank of major; to each regiment, one lieutenant colonel commandant; and to each battalion, one major; to each company, one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, one drummer, and one fifer or bugler. That there shall be a regimental staff, to consist of one adjutant, and one quarter master, to rank as lieutenants; one paymaster; one surgeon, and one surgeon's mate; one serjeant major; one drum major, and one fife major.

And be it further enacted, That out of the militia enrolled, as is herein directed, there shall be formed for each battalion, at least one company of grenadiers, light infantry or riflemen; and that to each division there shall be, at least, one company of artillery, and one troop of horse: There shall be to each company of artillery, one captain, two lieutenants, four serjeants, four corporals, six gunners, six bombardiers, one drummer, and one fifer. The officers to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fusée, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge box to contain twelve cartridges; and each private or matross shall furnish himself with all the equipments of a private in the infantry, until proper ordnance and field artillery is provided. There shall be to each troop of horse, one captain, two lieutenants, one cornet, four serjeants, four corporals, one sabler, one farrier, and one trumpeter. The commissioned officers to furnish themselves with good horses of, at least fourteen hands and an half high, and to be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bearskin caps. Each dragoon to furnish himself with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen hands and an half high, a good saddle, bridle, mail-pillion and valise, holsters, and a breast plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, a sabre, and a cartouch box to contain twelve cartridges for pistols. That each company of artillery and troop of horse shall be formed of volunteers from the brigade, at the discretion of the commander in chief of the State, not exceeding one company of each to a regiment, nor more in number than one eleventh part of the infantry, and shall be uniformly clothed in regimentals, to be furnished at their own expense; the color and fashion to be determined by the brigadier commanding the brigade to which they belong.

And be it further enacted, That each battalion and regiment shall be provided with the state and regimental colors by the field officers, and each company with a drum and fife or bugle horn, by the commissioned officers of the company, in such manner as the legislature of the respective States shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be an adjutant general appointed in each State, whose duty it shall be to distribute all orders from the commander in chief of the State to the several corps; to attend all public reviews, when the commander in chief of the State shall review the militia, or any part thereof; to obey all orders from him relative to carrying into execution and perfecting the system of military discipline established by this act; to furnish blank forms of different returns that may be required, and to explain the principles on which they should be made; to receive from the several officers of the different corps throughout the State, returns of the militia under their command, reporting the actual situation of their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, their delinquencies, and every other thing which relates to the general advancement of good order and discipline: All which, the several officers of the divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions are hereby required to make in the usual manner, so that the said adjutant general may be duly furnished therewith: From all which returns he shall make proper abstracts, and lay the same annually before the commander in chief of the State.

And be it further enacted, That the rules of discipline approved and established by Congress, in their resolution of the twenty-ninth of March, 1779, shall be the rules of discipline to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, except such deviations from the said rules, as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions of this act, or by some other unavoidable circumstances. It shall be the duty of the commanding officer at every muster, whether by battalion, regiment or single company, to cause the militia to be exercised and trained agreeably to the said rules of discipline.

And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade bear an equal date, then their rank to be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company or detachment.

And be it further enacted, That if any person, whether officer or soldier, belonging to the militia of any State, and called out into the service of the United States, be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expense.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the brigade inspector, to attend the regimental and battalion meetings of the militia composing their several brigades, during the time of their being under arms, to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres and introduce the system of military discipline before described throughout the brigade, agreeable to law, and such orders as they shall, from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the State; to make returns to the adjutant-general of the State, at least once in every year of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which, in his judgment, may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; and the adjutant-general shall make a return of all the militia of the State, to the commander in chief of the said State, and a duplicate of the same to the President of the United States.

And whereas fundry corps of artillery, cavalry and infantry, now exist in several of the said States, which by the laws, customs or usages thereof, have not been incorporated with or subject to the general regulations of the rest of the militia.

Be it enacted, That such corps retain their accustomed privileges, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by this act, in like manner with the other militia.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RICHARD HENRY LEE, President pro tempore of the Senate.

APPROVED MAY THE EIGHTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

AN ACT for the relief of persons Imprisoned for debt.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That persons imprisoned on executions issuing from any court of the United States for satisfaction of judgments in any civil actions shall be entitled to like privileges of the yards or limits of the respective gaols as persons confined in such gaols for debt or judgments rendered in the courts of the several States are entitled to, and under the like regulations and restrictions.

And be it further enacted, That any person imprisoned as aforesaid, may have the oath or affirmation herein after expressed administered to him by any judge of the United States, or of the general or supreme court of law of the State in which the debtor is imprisoned, the creditor his agent or attorney, if either live within one hundred miles of the place of imprisonment, or within the district in which the judgment was rendered having had at least thirty days previous notice, by a citation served on him, issued by any such judge, to appear at the time therein mentioned, at the said gaol, if he see fit, to shew cause why the said oath or affirmation should not be so administered; at which time and place, if no sufficient cause in the opinion of the judge, be shewn or doth from examination appear to the contrary, he may at the request of the debtor, proceed to administer to him the following oath or affirmation, as the case may be viz. " You solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have not estate, real or personal, nor is any to your knowledge holden in trust for you to the amount or value of twenty dollars, nor sufficient to pay the debt for which you are imprisoned." Which oath or affirmation being administered, the judge shall certify the same under his hand, to the prisonkeeper, and shall fix a reasonable allowance for the debtor's support, not exceeding one dollar per week; and if the creditor shall thereafter any week fail to furnish the debtor with such weekly support, by paying or advancing the money to him, or to the prisonkeeper, for his use, the debtor shall be discharged from his imprisonment on such judgment, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned again for the said debt; but the judgment shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then or at any time afterwards belong to the debtor.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely take the oath or affirmation aforesaid, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force, for the space of one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RICHARD HENRY LEE, President pro tempore of the Senate.

APPROVED MAY THE FIFTH, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

THE PORTRAIT—AN EXTRACT.

"—HE returned from the fatigues of his business at ten in the morning. His feelings called loudly for the poisonous draught; but the well was dry, and no water could be had but from a distant spring. He dispatched a servant express with the pitcher. The bottle of rum was on the table in readiness—the weather was hot, and his thirst was excessive—the moments were anxiously counted, and rolled on more tediously than they do when chided by an anxious lover waiting for the mistress of all his affections.—He took up a Gazette to cheat the delay—but the time was prolonged, for the servant had broken the pitcher in his return from the spring, and was afraid to provoke his master with the disappointment; he therefore ran to buy another, but the shop was shut.

Charles walked the room in an agony; but contemplating on a fragment he had been reading in the Gazette, entitled the progress and effects of drunkenness. It had made a deep impression on his mind, and held a mirror before his eyes which gave him pain. His picture, taken about three years before, was hanging in the room. He viewed his image in the large glass, and then turned and viewed the picture with astonishment. He counted the number of years since he had been thrown on the canvass with all the vigor and sprightliness of healthy manhood; and soon recollecting that none of his neighbours, excepting two, who were intemperate fops, had gone down the bill of life so swiftly as he had done. He was thus thrown by accident, into a light, where he could no longer conceal