

Address from the National Convention  
to the (-385-) French Nation

# Gazette of the United States.

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## LAW OF THE UNION.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THE SECOND SESSION, Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

**AN ACT** for extending the time for receiving on Loan that part of the Domestic Debt of the United States, which may be subscribed prior to the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States, which shall not have been subscribed, in pursuance of the act, intitled "An act supplementary to the act making provision for the debt of the United States," be extended, from and after the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, until the last day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four inclusively, on the same terms and conditions, as are contained in the act, intitled "An act making provision for the debt of the United States: Provided, That the books for receiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at the Treasury of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That such of the creditors of the United States, as have not subscribed, and shall not subscribe to the said loan, shall nevertheless receive, during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, a rate per centum on the amount of such of their demands, as shall have been registered, conformable to the directions contained in the said act, on or before the last day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, equal to the interest, which would be payable to them, as subscribing creditors.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN LANGDON, President pro tempore of the Senate.

APPROVED MARCH 2, 1793.  
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

**AN ACT** supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the Duties imposed by law on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of Ships or Vessels."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be in the State of Georgia, a district, to be called the district of Hardwick, to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and rivers, between the fourth point of Oflabow island and the fourth point of Warsaw Island; that in the said district the town of Hardwick shall be the only port of entry, and a collector for said district shall be appointed to reside at Hardwick, and the said collector shall be entitled to receive the like fees, and the same yearly allowance which is paid to the collector of the district of St. Mary's, in the said State.

And be it further enacted, That so much of Lake Champlain, with the shores, bays and rivers connected therewith as lieth within the State of New-York, shall be one entire district, to be called the district of Champlain; and the President of the United States, be, and hereby is authorized to appoint such place within the said district to be the port of entry and delivery within the same as he may deem expedient; and a collector for the said district shall be appointed to reside at such place within said district as the President of the United States shall direct, who shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed the collector in the district of Vermont: Provided nevertheless, That the exception contained in the sixty-ninth section of the act above mentioned, relative to the district of Louisville, shall be, and hereby is extended to the district of Champlain.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of June next, the collectors in the district of Vermont and Champlain, in

addition to the fees and emoluments which may accrue to them in the collection of the duties of impost and tonnage by the provisions already made, shall severally have and be entitled to receive the yearly sum of one hundred dollars each.

And be it further enacted, That from, and after the last day of June next, the allowance of one half per centum to the collectors of the districts of Pennsylvania and of the city of New-York, and the allowance of one per centum to the collectors of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, and of Baltimore, on the amount of all the monies by them respectively received, on amount of the duties of impost and tonnage shall cease, and instead thereof, from and after the said last day of June next, the collectors of the districts of Pennsylvania, and of the city of New-York shall be entitled to three eighths of one per centum, and the collectors of the districts of Boston and Charlestown, and of Baltimore, shall be entitled to three fourths of one per centum, on all such monies by them respectively received.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of January next no officer of the customs, or other person employed under the authority of the United States, in the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, shall own, in whole or in part, any ship or vessel, or act as agent, attorney or consignee for the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, or of any cargo or lading on board the same: Nor shall any officer of the customs, or other person employed in the collection of the duties as aforesaid, import, or be concerned directly or indirectly in the importation of any goods, wares or merchandize into the United States, on penalty that every person so offending and being thereof convicted, shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the twelfth section of an act, entitled, "An act making alterations in the treasury and war departments," as restricted all officers of the United States employed in the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, from buying or disposing of the funds or debts of the United States, or of any state, or of any public property of either, be and the same is hereby repealed; so far as the same prohibits them from disposing of their interest in the funds or debts of the United States, or of any of the said States.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may, if he shall judge it conducive to the public interest, increase the complement of mariners to the several revenue cutters, so that the number do not exceed seven mariners to each cutter; and that from, and after the first day of April next, there be allowed, in lieu of the compensations now established, to the master of each revenue cutter, forty dollars per month, and the subsistence of a captain in the army of the United States; to a first mate, twenty six dollars per month; to a second mate, twenty dollars per month; to a third mate, eighteen dollars per month; to every mate, the subsistence of a lieutenant of the said army; and to each mariner, not exceeding ten dollars per month, to be paid by the collectors of the revenue, who shall be designated for that purpose: And that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for the supply of rations for the officers and men of the said cutters, on such terms, as shall, from time to time, appear reasonable.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN LANGDON, President pro tempore of the Senate.

APPROVED MARCH 2, 1793.  
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

**AN ACT** for the relief of Simeon Thayer.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Simeon Thayer, late a major in the army of the United States, who was disabled at the battle of Monmouth, be placed on the pension list of the United States, and that he be allowed the half pay of a major, from the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one: provided he return into the treasury-office, a sum equivalent to the whole of his commutation of half pay.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN LANGDON, President pro tempore of the Senate.

APPROVED, MARCH 2, 1793.  
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

## ABRIDGEMENT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE. (CONCLUDED.)

### Administrative Bodies.

THERE shall be in each department, an administrative council of 18 members, with subordinate agencies. The former are to controul the revenue, and to correspond with the executive government. The inferior administrations are not as yet organized.

The administrators are to be elected in the primary assemblies, and the half renewed every two years.

### Executive Council.

I. The executive council of the Republic shall be composed of seven general agents or ministers, and a secretary.

II. There shall be,

1. A minister of legislation.
2. A minister of war.
3. A minister for foreign affairs.
4. A minister of public contributions.
5. A minister of the marine.
6. A minister of agriculture, commerce and manufactures.
7. A minister of works, aids, public establishments, and arts.

III. Each of the ministers shall alternately preside in the executive council, and the president shall be changed every fifteen days.— To this council it belongs to execute all the laws and all the decrees passed by the legislative body.

The ministers are to be chosen in the primary assemblies, and in the manner before prescribed. Eight suppliants or substitutes are to be chosen at the same time.

The members of the council to be chosen for two years. The half shall be renewed every year; but they may be re-elected.

The executive council are accountable to, and cannot be members of the legislative body. They have no controul over the National treasury, which is to be directed by three commissioners appointed for that purpose, and elected in the same manner. Two hundred members are to be chosen in the legislative body, of whom a jury of seven is to audit each account.

### Legislative Body.

The legislative body is to consist of one chamber, and to be renewed annually, by elections in the manner before mentioned.

The number of deputies to be sent from each department is to be newly fixed every ten years, according to the increase or decrease of the population.

The members of the legislative body shall not at any time be prosecuted, impeached, or tried for any thing which they may have said or written in the exercise of their functions.

No proposition shall pass into a law, unless it be first proposed in the assembly, then referred to a committee of thirteen, and after the interval of a fortnight, if the time should permit, re-debated in the assembly.

### Censorship of the People.

Under this head it is proposed, that any citizen shall have the right of convoking the primary assembly where he resides, to consider of the enactment of a new, or the repeal of an existing law. If they agree to the proposition, they are to address the people of other assemblies, and the wish of the department thus collected, is to be transmitted to and decided upon by the members of the legislative body.

The citizens shall likewise have the right to demand an inquiry into the conduct of public functionaries, in case of abuse of power and violation of the law.

### A Convention.

A convention is to be summoned whenever any change is made in the legislative body. In the 20th year after the passing of the constitutional code, a convention shall be called to revise and improve.

The convention cannot hold its sittings within 50 leagues of the legislative body. It shall be formed of 2 members from each department.

### Administration of Justice.

In the civil as well as the criminal code, the trial by jury is to be established. The jurors as well as judges are to be elected.— The former to be taken one from every hundred citizens. The jury to consist of a director, a reporter, a national commissioner, and a number of jurymen to be specified.

The punishment of death is abolished for all private offences.

There are to be two juries, whose functions correspond with those of the grand and petty juries in the English constitution.

Judicial censors are to be appointed to travel at fixed periods, and to try all questions of appeal.

A national jury, consisting of 3 jurors from each department, is to try all questions of high treason.

The arrest and detention of an individual are qualified by a number of minute regulations, highly favorable to personal liberty.

The liberty of the press is declared to be indefinite.

None can be judged either civilly or criminally, on account of writings printed or published, except he shall have been recognized and declared by a jury, 1st. whether there is any criminality in the writing denounced; 2dly, whether the person prosecuted is guilty of it.

### Public Force.

The forces of the Republic are placed under the controul of the executive council.— The public force is declared to be essentially obedient, as no armed body can deliberate.

The commanders in chief are to have annual and revocable commissions from the executive council.

The commanders of the national guards shall be elected annually by the citizens in each district.

### Public Contributions.

The public contributions ought never to exceed the exigencies of the state.

There cannot be established any contribution, which by its nature, or by its mode of exaction, might be injurious to the free disposal of property, to the progress of industry, and of commerce, to the circulation of capital, or might produce the violation of the rights recognized and declared by the constitution.

The amount shall be fixed each year by the legislative body, and cannot exceed that term. They are to be published annually.

### Relation to Foreign Powers.

The French will only take up arms for the sake of their liberty. It renounces all accession of territory, unless by the wish, freely expressed, of its inhabitants.

The declaration of war shall be made by the legislative body; treaties of peace, commerce and alliance, shall be made by the executive council, and ratified by the legislative body, etc.

Presented by the members forming the committee of constitution.

Barrere, Brissot, Condorcet, Danton, Genoude, Petion, Steys, Thomas Paine, Vergniaud.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.  
FEBRUARY 25.

TALIEN, in the name of the committee of general safety, gave in a report on the troubles which prevail at present in the city of Lyons. The sentence pronounced against Louis XVI. and his execution had, he said, filled the Aristocrats of Lyons with horror. Since that period, the tree of liberty had been disgraced with insulting inscriptions, and pamphlets had been published with threats against the National Convention. In one of which were the following words: "Tremble, Tyrants! Remember that the base murderers of Charles I. either all perished on the scaffold, or fell by the hands of real Englishmen."— He said also; the Aristocrats expressed great joy when they heard of the death of Le Pelletier; and that they threatened, at the same time, to set fire to Mon-Briou, a city of that department, and to the houses of two deputies who had voted for the death of Louis. After mentioning other facts, tending to shew the ferment which prevails at Lyons, he added, that a counter revolution was ready to be effected there; that the central club of all the popular societies in that city had been dispersed; that their records had been burnt in the public square; that fire had been set to the tree of liberty, which would have been consumed, had not the Sans Culottes braved the poinards which threatened them; that the statue of liberty and of J. J. Rousseau had been nailed to the sacred tree; and that during this counter-revolutionary ceremony, the Aristocrats had formed a dance around it, in which the ladies had made a conspicuous figure; and that the gates of the arsenal and of the powder magazine were in the hands of the revoltors. He concluded with stating, that every thing announced the greatest danger; for the constituted authorities had writ-