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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1793.

[Whole No. 414.]



LAWS 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 to regulate the claims to invalid pensions.

WHEREAS the act passed at the last Session of Congress, intituled, "An Act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims to invalid pensions," is found by experience inadequate to prevent the admission of improper claims to invalid pensions, and not to contain a sufficient facility for the allowance of such as may be well founded: THEREFORE

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second, third and fourth sections of the said Act, be repealed, and that in future, all claims to such pensions shall be regulated in the manner following, to wit:

First, Alleviance relative to invalids shall be taken upon oath or affirmation, before the Judge of the district in which such invalids reside, or before any three persons specially authorized by commission from the said Judge. Secondly, The evidence relative to any claimant must prove a positive disability to have been the effect of known wounds, received while in the actual line of his duty, in the service of the United States, during the late war. That this evidence must be the affidavits of the commanding officer or surgeon of the ship, regiment, corps, or company, in which such claimant served, or two other credible witnesses, to the same effect, setting forth the time, and place of such known wound.

Thirdly, Every claimant shall be examined upon oath or affirmation, by two physicians or surgeons, to be authorized by commission from the said Judge, who shall report, in writing, their opinion, upon oath or affirmation, of the nature of the said disability, and, in what degree, it prevents the claimant from obtaining his livelihood, by labor. Fourthly, Every claimant shall produce evidence of the time of his leaving the service of the United States. He must also produce evidence of three reputable freeholders of the City, Town or County, in which he usually resided, for the two years immediately after he left the service, as aforesaid, of the existence of his disability, during that period; and ascertaining, of their own knowledge, the mode of life, employment, labor or means of support of the claimant.

Fifthly, And the said claimant must produce the evidence of two credible witnesses, of the continuance of his disability, from the expiration of the said two years, to the time of his application.

Sixthly, Each claimant must shew a good and sufficient cause why he did not apply for a pension to the person or persons authorized to examine his claims, on or before the eleventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, the time limited for applications of this nature.

Seventhly, No evidence of any claimant shall be admitted whose claim has been examined and rejected, on or before the aforesaid eleventh of December, one Thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

And be it further enacted, That the Judge of the district shall transmit a list of such claims, accompanied by the evidence herein directed, to the Secretary for the Department of War, in order that the same may be compared with the Muster-rolls, and other documents in his office; and the said Secretary shall make a statement of the cases of the said claimants to Congress, with such circumstances and remarks, as may be necessary, in order to enable them to take such order thereon, as they may judge proper.

And be it further enacted, That no person not on the pension list, before the twenty-third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, shall be entitled to a pension, who shall not have complied with the rules and regulations herein prescribed; saving however to all persons, all and singular their rights founded upon legal adjudications under the act intituled "an act to provide for the settlement of the claims of widows and orphans, barred by the limitations heretofore established, and to regulate the claims to in-

valid pensions." But it shall be the duty of the Secretary at war, in conjunction with the Attorney-General, to take such measures as may be necessary to obtain an adjudication of the Supreme Court of the United States, on the validity of any such rights claimed under the act aforesaid, by the determination of certain persons styling themselves commissioners.

And be it further enacted, That no claim to a pension shall be allowed under this act, which shall not be presented within two years from the passing of the same.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, FEBRUARY 28, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

AN ACT providing compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March in the present year, the compensation of the President of the United States shall be at the rate of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, with the use of the furniture and other effects belonging to the United States, and now in possession of the President: And that of the Vice-President, at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum, in full for their respective services, to be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED FEBRUARY 18, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

An ACT respecting Fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from the Service of their Masters.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the executive authority of any State in the Union, or of either of the territories north-west or south of the River Ohio, shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such State or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded, with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the State or territory from whence the person so charged, fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the State or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear: But if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the State or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such State or territory.

And be it further enacted, That any agent, appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the State or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting, as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

And be it also enacted, That when any person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the north-west or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labour, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within the State, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the State or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or

attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor, to the State or territory from which he or she fled.

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labour, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbour or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labour, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.—Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving moreover to the person claiming such labour or service, his right of action for or on account of the said injuries or either of them.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED FEBRUARY 12, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

FROM THE ORACLE OF DAUPHIN.
PRINTED AT HARRISBURGH.

LOUIS, then, has at length ascended the scaffold—is at length—BEHEADED!—Cruel fate!—Humanity supposes the crown might have sufficed—supposes that, strip of the trappings of royalty—deprived of regal power—Louis might, nay, ought to, have been permitted to live—a citizen of France. However perfect the republican system of France may be; however conducive to the establishment of universal liberty; it will be viewed with horror by posterity when found sealed with the blood of Louis XVI.—Inhumanity and insult do not, cannot, constitute republicanism; but behold Louis! hapless fellow-creature!—The vilest criminals are, in all countries, permitted to address the surrounding multitude, on the subject of their guilt or innocence, without interruption: but this, it seems, was too great indulgence for him. Unfortunate Louis!—The withholding that indulgence, however, with the contemptible manner in which it was withheld, was more degrading to his executors, (not to say MURDERERS) than mortifying to him. Suffering him in the moment of death, while yet his soul hovered over the verge of eternity, with the sound of drums and trumpets, was an insult of contempt never exhibited before; derogatory to the characters of French republicans; and which has fixed an indelible blot on the historic page of France! May such conduct never be imitated!

All this contempt and ignominy was imposed by the French on Louis—who was once a monarch beloved—the pride of Frenchmen—for aspiring to the dignity which he once possessed. Is it reasonable to suppose, that Louis was, by nature, a greater enemy to the freedom of mankind, than the members of the National Convention? Is it not the most eligible position, that under the influence of a similar education, and expectations, he would have ranked among the foremost patriots in France? But where is the man who, nursed in the lap of royalty, imbibed with his first milk, the principles of hereditary right; and whose whole plan of education had been calculated to inspire him with a firm conviction of his indubitable right to sway the sceptre, would have acted otherwise? Such ideas instilled, I say, into his mind from his earliest infancy to maturity, not only by the most striking precepts, but by the example of his predecessor, whose authority, so far from being controuled, or even disputed, was sanctioned by the united approbation and encomiums of his subjects, must necessarily have prompted him to similar measures. Gratitude should rise in proportion to the benefit received; without adverting to the afflicting cause: for, let that be what it may, the benefit is still the same. Then let us drop a tributary tear to the memory of a man, whose peculiar situation in life exposed him to sufferings, of which no other man was capable, and whose only crime (if he was guilty of a crime) was merely the effect of education. The real service he rendered us (when a King) in our struggles for freedom, every circumstance considered, was alone sufficient to counterbalance all the political errors of his life, and demands our warmest gratitude.

A FREEMAN.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

LOUIS CAPET HAS LOST HIS CAPUT.*
FROM my use of a pun, it may seem that I think lightly of his fate. I certainly do. It affects me no more than the execution of another malefactor. Less indeed, because knowing the commiseration which will ensue on the false principle of estimating highly the misfortunes of great personages, I feel a contempt of this distinction in favor of rank, and am disposed to commiserate less than in the case of some obscure and unpitied rogue that goes to the gallows, without a thought to survive him. Because few pity him, I will be one of those few: but in the case of Louis, because there are so many Kings, and Queens, and Aristocrats throughout the world, to make a mountain of the matter, I disdain to join with them, or feel pity at all.

That he was guilty, there can be no doubt. IT WAS SCARCELY IN HUMAN NATURE THAT HE SHOULD NOT BE GUILTY. Who ever parted with power when he could keep it? Some have parted with life—some with power—Voluntarily! Marcus, Brutus and Atticus, with life: Dioclesian and Charles, with power: suicide in the one case, and resignation in the other. But give me an example of one acquiescing from the heart in an abridgment of power, and retaining the remainder. Pride and ambition will be nothing, rather than half what it was. A man that has been in the habit of dictating every thing but the power of thought to those of mankind around him, cannot have become such a philosopher, as to reduce his mind with his state, and be satisfied with a restricted controul. You may as well tame a grown up wolf, or a bear. To a certain extent Louis was sincere. He was willing, nay anxious, to procure for the people all the happiness he could give them under despotism: that is, a convention of the States, in order to choose their own ways and means of supplying him with money. But he had no idea of retrenching his prerogative. He was not sincere in the adapting the constitution. His oath was false; his councils insidious; his object subjugation by the assistance of his brother-kings. It was at stake whether he should succeed, and trucidate half a million of subjects; or whether his subjects should decapitate him. Had he succeeded, would his brother kings, and aristocrats, have felt commiseration at a recital of the trucidation of democrats? No: they would have snuffed the air that brought the account, as if fragrant with odoriferous odours. Why then such a noise even with republicans about the death of Louis?
Washington, April 1, 1793.

* Caput is the Latin word for head.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

BRITISH habits, British affections, ideas, attachments, prejudices, and even resentments have vegetated rapidly in this country since the late war. No better evidence of this truth is wanting than the torrent of abuse daily poured forth from many of the American presses by the vile tools of British ministerialism and British king-worshippers against the republicans and patriots of France, and the cause, which America, at least, from her own recent sufferings, ought to esteem the cause of human nature.—If the enlightened citizens of America know how to venerate the French, and would not be considered in Europe and by every consistent character here as degenerate from the manly principles of 1776, they will turn with abhorrence from the men, who by the aid of the press are endeavoring to prejudice the community against France, and to excite the sympathy of the public in favor of royalty, eternally extinguished as it is from this country, and from the hearts of all true Americans.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, February 8.

Massacre of the Second of September.

A DEPUTATION from the society of Defenders of the sole and indivisible Republic (Jacobins) of Paris appeared at the Bar, after which one of them spoke as follows:

"We hoped that the death of the Tyrant would have put an end to all animosities; but you have ordered the minister of justice to prosecute the authors of the occurrences of the 2d and 3d of September. Order him also to prosecute the authors of the massacres in the Champ de Mars, and at Nanci; and those persons who signed the petition of the Feuillans: all of whom we have already pardoned.

"The 2d and 3d of September are not such as they have been represented.

"Did not the people know, that there were innumerable villains confined in the prisons by the counter-revolutionary tribunals; and that they intended to fortify themselves there, and procure the King's escape by means of a junction with the Chevaliers of the Poignard?

"The people punished the guilty, and set the innocent at liberty. After this they flew to the frontiers and conquered the enemy.

"Legislators! these excesses ought to be urged against those who provoked them; and you ought to recollect, that popular vengeance is but a supplement to the laws. We