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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1793.

[Whole No. 420.]



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 providing an annual allowance for the Education of Hugh Mercer.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the annual allowance to be made for the education of Hugh Mercer, son of the late General Mercer, pursuant to the resolution of the former Congress of the date of the eighth of April: one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, shall be four hundred dollars from the time for which he has been last paid until his education shall be finished, or he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years. And that the Comptroller of the Treasury be authorized to revise and settle the account of the said Hugh Mercer for his pension to the present time; the balance of which, as also the annual allowances aforesaid, as they shall become due, shall be paid to his guardian at the treasury.

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 making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned, to be paid out of any monies, which shall come into the Treasury of the United States, to the end of the present year, (not proceeding from the duties on imports and tonnage) and not heretofore appropriated, and out of the surplus of any of the duties of import and tonnage, which may accrue, during the present year, the sum of fifty-nine thousand one hundred and seven dollars, and forty one cents:

For purchasing two lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, and for erecting other buildings, and purchasing sundry materials and necessaries for the use of the mint, twelve thousand and seventy nine dollars, and seventy eight cents:—for the salaries of the officers of the mint, from the first day of July to the thirty first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, two thousand six hundred and ninety four dollars, and eighty eight cents: for the salary of the following officers of the mint, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three; the director two thousand dollars; the assayer fifteen hundred dollars; the chief coiner, fifteen hundred dollars; the engraver, twelve hundred dollars; the treasurer, twelve hundred dollars; three clerks, five hundred dollars each, fifteen hundred dollars:—for defraying the expenses of workmen, for the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, a sum not exceeding two thousand six hundred dollars:—for defraying the expenses of bringing to the seat of government, the votes of the electors in the several States for President and Vice-President, a sum not exceeding one thousand four hundred and ninety nine dollars:—for discharging the claim of Return Jonathan Meigs and the legal representatives of Christopher Green, the sum of four hundred dollars:—for the pay, subsistence and forage due to Winthrop Sargent, as adjutant general to the troops late under the command of General St. Clair, five hundred and sixty nine dollars, and forty five cents:—for paying Donlap and Claypoole, for printing performed under the direction of a committee of the United States, four hundred and twenty dollars:—for defraying certain extra-expenses of the door-keeper of the House of Representatives, and for clerk-hire, and allowance for witnesses attending the late committee appointed to enquire into the failure of the expedition under General St. Clair, four hundred dollars:—for paying the principal clerk to the Secretary of the Senate, for his services, from the first of July to the fourth of November, one thousand seven hundred and

ninety two, one hundred and twenty seven days, at three dollars per day, three hundred and eighty one dollars:—for paying the same clerk for his services, for six months, over and above his former allowance, five hundred and forty seven dollars and fifty cents:—for six months additional pay to the engrossing clerk, three hundred and sixty five dollars:—for extra-services of the door-keeper, during the present session, ninety one dollars and fifty cents:—for defraying the expense attending the stating and printing the public accounts, in pursuance of the order of the House of Representatives, of the thirtieth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, a sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars:—for paying the account of the trustees of Wilmington public grammar school and academy, two thousand five hundred and fifty three dollars, and sixty four cents:—to make good so much deficient in the appropriation of the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, for defraying the expenses of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and public piers, a sum not exceeding nine hundred and fifty five dollars and sixty six cents:—for building a lighthouse on Montok point, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars:—for completing the lighthouse on Bald-head, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, two thousand dollars:—for the salaries of clerks not exceeding three, to be employed in the office of the comptroller of the revenue, at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, fifteen hundred dollars:—for defraying the expense of books and printing, incident to the acts for recording the registering of ships or vessels, and enrolling and licensing vessels employed in the coasting trade, three hundred and fifty dollars.

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 to repeal part of a resolution of Congress of the twenty-ninth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, respecting the inhabitants of Post Saint Vincents.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the resolution of Congress of the twenty-ninth of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, as requires the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers at Post Saint Vincents to pay for the survey of the several tracts, which they rightfully claimed, and which had been allotted to them, according to the laws and usages of the government, under which they had settled, be, and hereby is repealed: And that such surveys thereof, as may have been made, be paid for by the United States, not exceeding the rates hitherto established by Congress for making surveys.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

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

APPROVED FEBRUARY 21, 1793.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE,
Esquire, Major General and Com-
mander in Chief of the Legion of the
United States of America.

WHEREAS the President of the United States of America did nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed three commissioners to hold a treaty with the hostile Indians at the Lower Sandusky on or about the first day of June next, enjoining, to endeavour to effect a permanent peace with those Indians: And whereas it would be highly improper, that any hostile attempts should be made against any of the Indian towns or settlements, whilst the aforesaid treaty is pending. I am therefore ordered by the President, and I do, hereby, in his name, most solemnly forbid and restrain any attempts being made against any of the Indian towns or settlements until the result of the treaty is known.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Headquarters, Legionville, this 22d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ANTHONY WAYNE.

By order of the Commander
in Chief,

H. DE BURRIS, A. D. C.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the latest Arrivals.

CALCUTTA, (East-Indies) Aug. 3.

ON Tuesday the Governor General had his first levee; as might be expected, it was both numerous and splendid, each person anxious to evince his respect and esteem for the noble Lord.

His Lordship appeared in high health and spirits, and every one shared the conciliating and polished manners, which he extends in his own good style of affability.

The future levees will be held at the Government House, on Tuesdays, as formerly.

MADRAS, September 8.

Tippoo is said to be imitating the policy of Joseph II. in blowing up and destroying all his fortifications throughout his still extensive territory, except those of Seringapatam.

A liberal subscription was opened at Calcutta, soon after the news of the peace, to present Lord Cornwallis with a diamond star, George, loop, &c. but no sooner was his Lordship acquainted with it, than he declined this honor, and put a stop to a scheme which had been a favorite object with the settlement.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.

The following trait of humanity does great honor to the merchants of this city; as there exists a Royal ordinance, published in 1788, authorising the tradesmen to take the children of Jews apprentices, several merchants have opened a subscription for raising a fund, the interest of which is to be applied to the purpose of paying their apprentice fees, and giving premiums to such young men as behave well during their apprenticeship. Five hundred rix dollars were subscribed in one day to this benevolent institution.

HELVOETSLSUYS, March 17.

Capt. A. Ball, of the Cleopatra frigate, has just landed with Commissary Brook Watson. Lord Charles Fitzroy, of the first Regiment of Guards, and Bentinck, of the Navy, came over passengers in her.

PARIS, March 11.

Our fleet in the Mediterranean has been so much shattered by the storms it encountered, that the ships which composed it are returned to Toulon without having in any degree accomplished the object of their voyage.

MARCH 18.

The last dispatches from general Dumourier are of the utmost importance. A very serious action took place on the 13th between Brussels and Louvain, the details of which will probably be laid before the convention to-morrow. Yesterday a bill was distributed and posted up in different parts of Paris, stating, that the deputies of the national convention and the whole municipality ought to be massacred, and that it is absolutely necessary that France should have a king. Intelligence from the interior parts of the country, prove that there is great commotion among the people throughout every part of the republic. The most serious disturbances have been at Montargis. The dearth of bread and the law for recruiting, were the pretences for this commotion. Manuel, who resigned his seat in the convention, when sentence was about to be passed on Louis XVI. has unfortunately fallen a victim to it. This was the place where he was born, and he had retired to it disgusted with the violent proceedings in the convention. The mob

wished to oblige him to enrol his name as a volunteer. He refused, and pleaded the law which exempts persons above the age of forty. The misguided rabble, incited at this refusal, stabbed him in a number of places, and he expired amidst the most cruel treatment. The prisoners of the temple, support, with the greatest constancy and perfect resignation, all the evils of their captivity. Notwithstanding the fog, and a humid atmosphere, they walked this morning upon the platform of the tower. They supported themselves upon the battlements, and fixed their eyes upon the amazing height of their situation, the afflicting image of their former grandeur. Maria Antoniette took the Dauphin in her arms, and made him view the precipice quite close to it. The son of Egalite has set out for the army of the Var; and both he and his father have quarrelled with Dumourier.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MARCH 9.

The first object that struck the Convention this day, with some degree of surprise, was to observe, that the tribunes were filled with men only.—There was not a single woman. On enquiry, it was found, that the men had prevented the women from entering the hall.

[One half of the auditors had generally been women.] The commissioners deputed the preceding day to the sections, gave an account of their mission, and the disposition in which they found the people.

The report of the public danger having every where gone before them, they found all the city inflamed with ardor and zeal to defend their country. A new army is going to issue out of Paris; new victories are about to signalize the infant republic.

Some sections have expressed their anxiety to the commissioners, respecting the public tranquillity during the absence of the troops on the frontiers; and fearing that some counter revolutionists might again conspire against the republic, required that a Revolutionary Tribunal should be formed.

On the report which the commissioners made of their demand, the convention decreed, that there shall be established an extraordinary tribunal, to judge without appeal, and without having recourse to the tribunal of Cassation, all conspirators and counter-revolutionists.

The mayor at the head of the council general of the commune of Paris, appeared at the bar, and confirmed the report made by the commissioners, of the general devotion of the sections to the public cause.

Chaumet added, that some sections were ready to set out, in a whole body; and he required that a war tax should be imposed upon the rich, in order that an immediate equipment might be effected, of the citizens who were going to set out for the armies.

Thuriot also proposed a war tax, that would fall only upon the rich, which was decreed accordingly.

Danton, after declaiming against the avarice of usurers, and inhumanity of creditors, moved that all prisoners confined for debt, should be set at liberty, in order that they might march to the assistance of their brethren.—Decreed.

EVENING SITTING.

A number of deputations were received from the sections; some of whom demanded a revolutionary tribunal, to be especially charged with the trial of the general officers who were absent from their posts at Aix-la-Chapelle.