

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION, Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An ACT further extending the time for receiving on loan the Domestic Debt of the United States.

Sec. 1. 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 for extending the time for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which may not be subscribed prior to the first day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety three," be, and the same is hereby further extended from and after the last day of June ensuing, until the last day of December next 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.

Sec. 2. 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-four, a rate per centum on the amount of such of their demands, as have been registered or as shall be registered at the treasury conformable to the directions in the act intitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," equal to the interest which would be payable to them as subscribing creditors.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved—May the 30th, 1794. G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

An ACT making Provision for the Payment of the Interest on the Balances due to certain States, upon a final Settlement of the Accounts between the United States and the Individual States.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That interest upon the balances reported to be due to certain states, by the commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and individual states, be allowed, from the last day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, and to be computed to the last day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, at the rate of four per centum per annum: And that the amount of such interest be placed to the credit of the state, to which the same shall be found due upon the books of the treasury of the United States, and shall bear an interest of three per centum per annum, from and after the said last day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the interest on the said balances, reported by the said commissioners as aforesaid, which shall be funded, agreeable to the terms of the act, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts, between the United States, and individual states," together with the interest on the amount placed to the credit of any such state, for the arrearages of interest on such balances, agreeable to the terms of this act, be paid quarterly yearly, after the said last day of December 1794; ninety four; that is to say; one fourth part thereof, on the last day of March, June, September, and December, respectively, in each year, at the office of the commissioners of loans, within such states as shall be entitled to receive the same; the first payment to be made on the last day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety five: And for the payment of the said interest, so much of the duties arising, yearly, on imports and tonnage, from and after the last day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, as may be necessary, and not heretofore otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby pledged and appropriated; and that the faith

of the United States be and the same is hereby pledged to provide for any deficiency, that may happen, by such additional and permanent funds, as may be necessary therefor.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved—May the thirtieth 1794. G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Saturday, May 24, 1794. The bill, further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States, was read the second time.

On motion, It was agreed by unanimous consent that the rule be dispensed with and that this bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass, that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be, "An act further extending the time for receiving on loan, the domestic debt of the United States."

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

The bill, authorizing a settlement of certain expenses of the Commissioners of loans, was read the second time.

Ordered, that this bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill, to continue in force "The Act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," was read the second time.

On motion, It was agreed by unanimous consent that the rule be dispensed with, and that this bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass, that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be, "An act to continue in force "The act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt."

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed a bill, entitled, "An Act for determining the northern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States, by the state of North-Carolina," and a bill, entitled, "An Act making further provision for securing and collecting the duties on foreign and domestic distilled spirits, stills, wines and teas," in which several bills they desire the concurrence of the Senate."—And he withdrew.

The bills last mentioned were severally read.

Ordered, that these bills severally pass to the second reading.

On motion, that the engrossed bill, to authorize the President of the United States during the recess of the present Congress, if he shall think the same necessary, to cause to be built or purchased vessels to be equipped as Gallies in the service of the United States, be read the third time;

A motion was made to postpone the third reading of the bill at this time, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following motion:

That a committee of five be appointed to consider and report whatever measures are necessary to be adopted during the present session, for the defence of the United States, together with a bill or bills for carrying the same into effect; and

It passed in the negative. Whereupon, The bill was read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass, and that the title thereof be, "An act to authorize the President of the United States, during the recess of the present Congress, to cause to be purchased or built, a number of vessels to be equipped as gallies, in the service of the United States."

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

On motion, Ordered, that Mr. Potts, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Izard, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Cabot, be a committee, to consider and report what other measures are necessary to be adopted during the present session, for the defence of the United States, together with a bill or bills, for carrying the same into effect.

Mr. Cabot, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Geo. Taylor and others, principal clerks in the several departments, reported, a bill, allowing an additional compensation to the principal clerks in the department of State, and the treasury and war department, for the year one thou-

sand seven hundred and ninety four; which bill was read.

Ordered, that this bill pass to the second reading.

The third reading of the bill, for extending the benefit of a drawback and terms of credit in certain cases, and for other purposes, was refused.

Resolved, that this bill pass, and that the title thereof be, "An act for extending the benefit of a drawback and terms of credit in certain cases, and for other purposes."

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, May 26th, 1794.

Mr. Vining from the committee on enrolled bills, reported, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "An act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress;" and that it was duly enrolled.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for determining the northern boundary of the territory ceded to the United States, by the State of North-Carolina," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Brown, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives have passed the two following bills, sent from the Senate for concurrence, the bill entitled, "An act to continue in force the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," and the bill, entitled, "An act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States."

"They have passed a bill, entitled, "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar," in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate;

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President." And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "An act to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress;" and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar," was read the first time.

Ordered, That this bill pass to the second reading.

The engrossed bill, authorizing a settlement of certain expenses of the Commissioners of Loans, was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass, and that the title thereof be, "An act authorizing a settlement of certain expenses of the Commissioners of Loans."

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

The bill, allowing an additional compensation to the principal clerks in the department of State, and the Treasury and war departments, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, was read the second time.

On motion, It was agreed, by unanimous consent that the rule be dispensed with, and that the bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass, that it be engrossed, and that the title thereof be, "An act allowing an additional compensation to the principal clerks in the department of State, and the Treasury and war departments for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four"

Ordered, that the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in this bill.

(To be Continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 16.

From a Correspondent.

The greatest losers by the late depredations of the British in the West Indies, were generally speaking the most moderate in their complaints. But in all our towns a number who had lost nothing and had nothing to lose were too full of resentment to be restrained by the laws. How is this riddle which has puzzled so many inquirers to be explained? A word explains it. Those who set the violent on, made use of them to serve the views of party. They expected to get into place themselves,

by making the citizens angry with the present officers. Accordingly the men have been too much delighted with the distresses of our navigation as these enraged complainers; as they can fish only in troubled waters, they were glad to see the waters troubled, that they might fish. Nay they did all they could to trouble them themselves, lest the British should not do enough; they seemed every where trying to provoke new injuries. It is easy to foresee that they will complain in the loudest tone, if the losers should be compensated;—it is recommended to them to look up for some other means of stirring up our passions. The British behaved shamefully in the late captures, perhaps they could be prevailed on to play some other prank that would give consequence to our catalines.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 14.

A Correspondent remarks on that part of the Address from the Democratic Society, to Dr. Priestly, wherein they speak of the government of the old world, as "a huge mass of intrigue and corruption," that if a paragraph in the late papers is true, mentioning that Mrs. Norton, executrix and legatee of the late John Leake, had sent letters to his tenants, to vote for General Williams as Senator; if also the Doctor is assured that the General was heretofore expelled from the Senate, for actions worse than "disgraceful and dishonorable;" and if the Doctor will then inform himself who are Mrs. Norton's co-executors, and the principal of her bosom friends, he will find it difficult not to believe that a government in the new world is at least "a little lump of intrigue and corruption;" and if the Doctor should discover that the committee who waited upon him are of the party, who wished well to the election of Mr. Williams, he will then know how much sympathy he ought to have for them, in their painful sensations at the exhibition of disgracing or dishonorable spectacles.

Indeed it is not improbable that the result of all this information would be a conviction in the Doctor's mind, that there was not a particle of sincerity or good intention in the whole Address.—Spectatum admittit. Risum teneatis Amici?

Yesterday morning arrived here from Cork, Captain Thomson, of the brig Enterprise, after a passage of 42 days.

CORK PAPERS up to the 28th of April, we received by the above arrival, which papers contain the following

European Intelligence.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, 22.

Capt. Clinton, aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, arrived this morning at the office of right hon. H. Dundas, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department, with a dispatch from his royal highness, of which the following is a copy.

Cateau, April 18.

Sir, It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for his Majesty's information, with the signal success which has attended the general attack made yesterday, by the armies of the combined powers.

According to the plan proposed, the Austrian, British and Dutch armies assembled on the 16th on the heights above Cateau, in order to be reviewed by his Imperial Majesty; after which the Austrian and British armies passed the Selles, and encamped in front of this town, while the Dutch formed their camp immediately in its rear.

At nine o'clock on yesterday morning, the three armies moved forward, in 8 columns.—The first column, composed of Austrian and Dutch troops, under the command of Prince Christian of Hesse Darmstadt, advanced upon the village of Carillon, which was forced after some resistance, in which the enemy lost four pieces of cannon, and from thence proceeded across the Sambre, and took a position at Favril, between the Sambre and the Petite Helpe, so as to invest Landrecies on that side.

The second column, commanded by Lieutenant General Alvincze, and consisting of the reserve of the Austrian army, moved forwards upon Mazinguet, and having forced the enemy's intrenchments at that place, as well as at Oisy, proceeded to Nouvion, and took possession of the whole wood called the forest of Nouvion.

The third column, which consisted of the main body of the Austrian army, and with which his Imperial Majesty, and the Prince of Cobourg went themselves, proceeded along the high road leading from Cateau to Guise, and after carrying the two villages of Ribou-

ville and of W. signy, where the enemy were strongly intrenched, detached the advanced guard forwards, which took possession of the heights called the Grand and Petit Blocus, and pushed forward this morning as far as Henappes.

The fourth and fifth columns were formed of the army under my command. Of the first of these I took the direction, having Lieutenant Gen. Otto under me. Lieutenant General Sir William Erskine commanded the other column.

My column was intended to attack the redoubts and village of Vaux, as well as to render itself master, if possible, of the wood called the Bois de Bokain, which the enemy had strongly intrenched.

In consequence of the defiles and ravines, which we found on our march, my column was not able to arrive at the point of attack till one o'clock in the afternoon.

As soon as the cavalry of the advanced guard appeared upon the heights, the enemy began a very severe cannonade, from the effects of which, although very near, they were however enabled, in a great measure, to cover themselves by the natural inequalities of the ground.

Having examined the enemy's position, and finding it very strong, I determined to endeavor to turn it by their right, and for this purpose ordered the whole of the column to move forward, under cover of the high ground, leaving only a sufficient quantity of cavalry upon the heights, to occupy the enemy's attention. Strong batteries likewise were formed, which kept up a severe fire, and protected the movements very considerably.

As soon as the troops had gained sufficiently the enemy's flank, the advanced guard under the command of Maj. Gen. Abercromby, was directed to begin the attack, and two companies of the light corps of O'Donnel, supported by the two grenadier companies of the first regiment of guards, under the command of Colonel Stanhope, stormed and took the Star redoubt, above the village of Vaux, while the three battalions of Austrian grenadiers, led on by Major General Parish, attacked the wood, and made themselves masters of the works which the enemy had constructed for its defence.

The enemy's fire, at first, was very severe, but when the troops approached, they began to retreat on all sides, and were soon put to flight. I immediately detached a party of the cavalry, consisting of hussars, and one squadron of the 16th regiment of light dragoons, commanded by Major Lippert of the former corps, round the wood to the right, who completely succeeded in cutting them off, took four pieces of cannon and a howitzer, with a considerable loss of men on the part of the enemy; whilst the cavalry of the advanced guard on our left, under the command of Colonel Devay of the regiment of Archduke Ferdinand's hussars, pursued them through the wood, and drove them into the village of Bokain, which they evacuated immediately.

Sir W. Erskine was equally successful with his column, which was intended by the villages of Marcs and Premont, to turn the wood of Bokain, in order to facilitate my attack. He met with no resistance till he arrived at the village of Premont, where he found the enemy strongly posted; he immediately formed his line, and having detached the brigade of British infantry and the Austrian regiment of cuirassiers of Zetchwit, with four squadrons of British light dragoons, under the command of lieutenant general Harcourt, in order to turn the position, he attacked it in front with 3 battalions of the regiment of Kauni, supported by a well-directed fire of the Austrian and British artillery of the reserve under the command of lieutenant colonel Congreve, and succeeded completely in driving the enemy from the redoubts, where he took two pieces of cannon and a pair of colours; he from thence proceeded to turn the wood with a part of the corps, leaving the rest upon the position at Premont.

The 6th, 7th, and 8th columns were intended to observe the enemy on the side of Cambray, the first of these composed of Austrians, and commanded by major gen. count Haddick, pushed forward as far as the village of Crevecoeur, and detached some light troops across the Scheldt, without meeting with any resistance.

The 7th column, consisting of Austrians and Dutch, under the hereditary prince of Orange, moved forward upon the high road leading from Cateau to Cambray, and advanced beyond Beauvois with the 8th column, commanded chiefly of Dutch troops, commanded by major gen. Geyssau, covered the hereditary prince of Orange's right flank, and moved forward in front of St. Hilaire. Neither of these last columns were in the least engaged; but this morning the