

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, Prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of Arms and Ammunition, and encouraging the Importation of the same.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful to export from the United States any cannon, muskets, pistols, bayonets, swords, cutlasses, musket balls, lead, bombs, grenades, gun powder, sulphur or salt-petre, but the exportation of all the aforesaid articles are hereby prohibited for and during the term of one year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any of the aforesaid articles, excepting such of them as may constitute a part of the equipment of any vessel, which during the continuance of this prohibition shall be found on board of any vessel in any river, port, bay or harbor within the territory of the United States, with an intent to be exported from the United States to any foreign country, shall be forfeited, and in case the value thereof shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture shall also be forfeited. Provided, nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation of any of the articles aforesaid from one port to another port within the United States in any vessel having a licence as a coasting vessel, the master, agent or owner of which shall have given bond with one or more sufficient sureties, the collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart in a sum double the value of such vessel and of such of the said articles as may be laden on board her, that the said articles shall be re-landed and delivered in some port of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any of the articles aforesaid shall be exported to any foreign country, the vessel in which the same shall have been exported together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be liable to forfeiture, and the captain or master of such vessel shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the custom-house officers, and of all persons employed in the collection of the revenue, to attend to the execution of this law, and all forfeitures, and penalties incurred under it, shall be sued for, prosecuted, adjudged and distributed in like manner as provided in 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 and vessels."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all brass cannon muskets and firelocks with bayonets suited to the same, pistols, swords, cutlasses, musket-ball, lead, and gunpowder, which shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country within the term of one year, and all sulphur and salt-petre which shall be so imported within the term of two years from and after the passing of this act, shall be free of duty, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

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 22d, 1794. G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

An ACT to alter the time for the next annual meeting of Congress. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the adjournment of the present session, the next annual meeting of Congress shall be on the first Monday in November next.

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 to continue in force the 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 the act, entitled, "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt," be continued, and that the same be in force for the term of two years from the passing of this act, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress and no longer.

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 for extending the benefit of a Drawback and terms of Credit, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where the term allowed by law for the exportation of goods, wares or merchandizes, with the benefit of a drawback of the duties thereupon, shall have expired after the last day of January last past, and previous to the last day of July next, there shall be allowed further time for the exportation, with the benefit aforesaid, until the said last day of July next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That on all bonds which may have been given for duties on coffee sugar and indigo imported into the United States and which shall be unpaid at the passing of this act all that time from the last day of January last past to the last day of May instant shall be considered as no part of the time allowed by law for the payment of the said duties, but the importer shall enjoy the same term of credit as if the said period had not intervened. Provided, That in every case where the extension of credit is claimed and granted under this act new bonds shall be given for the duties on which such credit is extended, with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of the district.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in cases where the certificates and evidence now required by law, for authorizing the payment of any drawback or allowance on any goods, wares or merchandize exported since the first day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two or which may be hereafter exported, are not and cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of such goods, wares or merchandize shall nevertheless be permitted to offer such other proof as to the delivery thereof without the limits of the United States as he or they may have, to the comptroller of the treasury, who shall if the same proof shall be satisfactory to him, direct the payment of the drawback or allowance. Provided always, That in no case shall a drawback be hereafter paid on any goods, wares or merchandize until the duties on the importation thereof shall have been first received.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. RALPH IZARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. Approved—June the 4th, 1794. G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

From the Transactions of the New-York Agricultural Society.

On the DECAY of APPLE TREES. From a letter of William Denning, Esq. to Dr. Mitchell, dated Dec-22, 1793.

SIR, IT is undoubtedly of consequence to the farmers of this country, as well as to others, that the cultivation and preservation of apple trees, be duly attended to. It is therefore with great concern, that I have marked the progress of a disorder, prevailing and increasing in this valuable and useful tree, for many years, without having it in my power to devise a remedy.

As no observations have as yet appeared on this interesting subject, I hope my giving you the trouble of my remarks thereon may be attributed to my wish for the preservation of those trees; which I hope may be effected by some ingenious invention or discovery adapted to the novelty and urgency of the disease. I first observed it in my orchards in the vicinity of Hudson's river, north of the Highlands, in the year

1780. I have since observed its baneful progress further South. And, if I am not mistaken, it is spreading rapidly. I have observed it also, attacking pear trees and quince trees, to the total destruction of them in a few years: and as these trees are of a slow growth, the loss, is of course irreparable to the present proprietors.

A long time this disorder baffled my most critical researches. As I observed the young, remote, and tender shoots first affected, I traced the malady to the spot where the sap ceased to flow, but could discover no external cause. On the second year I found the boughs wounded deeper, and progressing yearly, the tree continued to sicken, and in six or seven years died.—It is to be observed, that every Spring the trees appear in full vigour (except the limbs already perished from the former years attacks) and continue so until the latter end of June, or beginning of July, when suddenly the leaves wither, turn red, and soon fall off; the whole tree appears sick, and the fruit full of spots, and unpromising; hence the indifferent appearances of many of our apples brought to market for sale, few of them being fair and smooth as they formerly were.

As soon as the leaves fall off, as above described, it will then appear how far the tree is affected for this season. Finding all my efforts to discover the cause in vain, I hazarded several experiments; among others, two years since, I laid bare the roots of two favorite pear trees in the month of October, and left them so until May following: one of these trees was so injured, that I had no hopes of its recovery. Last year they shewed few or no additional symptoms of the disease, were very full of fruit, and had a great supply of new shoots; this year, both trees were very full of fruit, tho' again they discovered symptoms of the disorder, but not in so great a degree as in former years.

Still pursuing my enquiries, I have had some apple trees cut down, that were very far decayed. In the first I discovered two worm holes, running perpendicular from the tap-root up thro' the heart; these holes were large enough to admit a common pipe stem, and reached about fourteen inches above the surface of the ground, and from each hole I crewed out a worm. All the other trees I found perforated with worm-holes, such as have been already described, and in some to the number of eight or ten. Having extracted some of these worms entire, I find them nearly of the same size and species of those so common and so well known to be the constant attendants on peach trees; indeed so similar are they to those worms, that I am of opinion, they are of the same kind.

I have lost several valuable trees by this most pernicious worm, and my whole orchard is in a state of decay. This disorder appears to me to be of a more serious nature than any thing that has ever infested orchards. The canker worm, only destroys the leaves and the fruit for the season, and perhaps every fourth year, if not attended to when a fly; but this worm radically destroys the tree itself. I have enquired of many farmers in my travels, whose orchards I have observed in this state, what they supposed the cause of it? they generally answered, the trees were blighted by lightning, and this I found to be the prevailing opinion; none of them, of course thought of searching for the true physical cause.

As I am confident I have discovered it, the next step is to find a remedy; as I have not yet succeeded, I submit it to the consideration of the Agricultural Society, whether a publication of the real cause of the disorder may not lead to a discovery that may tend to stop the ravages of this worm; and perhaps induce many, whose interest it is to preserve their trees, to attempt to secure them from its fatal attacks. To lay bare the roots of a large orchard, every autumn, would undoubtedly be attended with great trouble and expence, yet even that would be easier than to raise another orchard. And I have besides, observed very young trees, even in nurseries sicken from the same cause. Wishing this communication may be attended with the salutary effects contemplated.

I am, with Respect and esteem, Sir your most Humble servant. WILLIAM DENNING. Sam. L. Mitchell, Secretary to the New-York Agricultural Society.

From the General Advertiser. As the present ruling powers in France have always been accused in the English prints, of overturning all sys-

tems of religion, and morality, it may not be improper to lay before the public the following extracts to enable them to form a right judgment of the French government.

Extract of a report made by Barrere on Hebert's conspiracy:

The more we examine, the more we discover how dangerous and extensive was this conspiracy. It was connected with the dissolution of all principles of morality, and with religious disturbances intended to be excited by violence and by the preaching of atheism. Already hath aristocracy endeavored to avail itself of this pretext to light up new firebrands of civil war. These circumstances evince the wisdom and utility of the decree, too little respected, which you passed to prevent the evils we had predicted, at the time when the Clouties, the Chaumettes, the Heberts and others, by their private authority, commenced their frantic enterprises. We will apply to these evils a remedy still more efficacious. The committee is now employed in digesting a vast plan of regeneration which must eventually banish from the Republic immorality and prejudice, superstition and atheism. The Republic must be founded on principles and morals. With your support the committee will devote itself to the accomplishment of this grand purpose.

"I am charged by the committee to propose to you the approbation of the reform it has made in the Commune of Paris, and in the Revolutionary Committee of the section of Marat.

Extract of a report made by Saint-Just.

There was at that time a party employed by foreigners to embroil the Republic, to kindle civil war by hafty opinions maintained by violence. A friend of Chaumette's said in a popular society of la Nièvre that the time was at hand when the attachment of a father to his children, and filial respect would be punished as an offence against the natural liberty of mortals. A popular society devoted to Chaumette, presumed to censure your decree on religious worship, and to commend in an address the opinion of Hebert and Chaumette. Fabre supported here those insidious opinions. They attacked the immortality of the soul which consoled Socrates at his death. They endeavored to erect atheism into a worship more intolerant than superstition.

They attacked the idea of a Divine Providence which doubtless has watched over us. One would have thought that they wished to banish from the world the generous affections of a free people, nature, humanity, the Supreme Being, to leave nothing behind but nonentity, tyranny and crime. What numerous enemies did they not hope to create to liberty, by imputing to her these outrages! The authors of those subtle devices are now found to be traitors to their country and royalists. Chaumette in that time of insatiation sent thirty thousand livres to his father, and cautioned him not to purchase the national domains nor the property of the emigrants. May the patriots throughout France love one another sufficiently to do nothing that may draw new disasters on the country! Let Frenchmen honor reason, but let not reason forget the Deity.

Extract from Chambon's report on Finances.

These researches may perhaps lead us to discover that the scandalous apostles of atheism have exerted so much zeal in breaking the idols only to appropriate to themselves their costly ruins. Perhaps under their whiskers, under the pantaloons and red cap, we shall discover more than one of those crafty knaves who declaimed so loudly against the rich only through love of their riches which they coveted; who as cringing in presence of the sovereign people as the courtiers were formerly in presence of their master, employed the confidence which they had usurped, only in gratifying criminal passions with impunity; and if we cannot during our present session complete our undertaking, we will at least bequeath to our successors documents to guide them in their researches, which will enable them, in bringing perverts to justice, to strengthen the reign of probity and virtue.

UNITED STATES.

ALEXANDRIA, June 17. The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable Manufacturer at Birmingham:—"It is a grievous misfortune to this country, that the first characters, who take with them every branch of scientific knowledge, as well as practical mechanics, are leaving it; it is well known, that this town alone has saved, by Doctor Priestley's directions, many thousands of pounds in the art of gilding, and numbers of lives have been preserved by his direc-

tion, in the alteration of the flues; it was extraordinary before he came here, if a person who evaporated quicksilver survived 3 years, but now every one is as safe in that as in any other employment, and the greatest part of it is saved, tho' before it was all lost. I believe I am within compass, if I say 200,000l. has been saved in gold, and the work better done. Part of the merit of this last circumstance is to be ascribed to another truly scientific gentleman who deserves well of the town and country. There are gone to America from Manchester, this town, Leicestershire, and various counties in this part of the kingdom, the best farmers, mechanics, merchants, and men of the truest science; all which weight will be thrown into the scale against the progress of commerce and manufactures here, which in time at least, will ruin this country.—There is not a trade in this town but what is gone over, and in some degree begun in America; others there are who are gone in the pursuit of minerals; others to cultivate the growth of cotton, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 23.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

We say incessantly our government rests on the good sense of the citizens. But if that good sense is misled by lies and calumny, if the truth is waylaid and dressed in disguise on her journey, the more good sense the citizens have, the less they will support the constituted powers. For if they are made to believe that their affairs are managed by men both weak and wicked in the extreme, the sooner they get them overthrown the better. One security however arises from the good sense of our people, which is that the calumniators have stretched their charges to much beyond their strength, they have so outraged probability and common sense, that the extravagance of their malice is in a considerable degree an antidote against its poison.

Extract of a letter from Fort Dauphin, dated May 22.

"The Spaniards have been driven from all the out posts of Cape Francois—those particularly mentioned are, Carracol, Lacul, Au Trou, with the acknowledged loss of 12 Grenadiers killed and 20 wounded.—Their loss of infantry, cavalry and negroes they keep concealed. The mulattoes and negroes of the Cape took large quantities of provision and ammunition, and the Spaniards have given up the expedition, having 15 or 1600 men sick, occasioned by excessive fatigue.

"The actions were on the 9th and 10th of May."

The news of the capture of Cape Francois at the period of the 13th of May is so far from being true, that Capt. Thompson, of the brig Harriot, who sailed from thence abut the first of June, assures us that the Spanish army which had blockaded the town during several days was cut to pieces by Gen. Vellate.

Gen. Lavaux was about to march against Fort Dauphin in full confidence of being able to retake it, the news of the decree for the emancipation of slaves having transformed all the negroes into so many heroes.

The Spanish squadron which blocked up the Cape had sent a flag of truce to summon the town; the Spanish commander received orders to send no more, as they were resolved not to surrender. The batteries were well served. The Americans who were in the road defended a battery of 36 guns on which the tri-colour and American flags were flying together.

Gen. Ad.

To JOSEPH PRIESLEY, L. L. D. &c.

The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge, offer you their sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this country. Associated for the purposes of extending and disseminating those improvements in the sciences and the arts, which most conduce to the substantial happiness of man, the Society felicitate themselves and their country, that your talents and virtues have been transferred to this Republic. Considering you as an illustrious Member of this institution, your colleagues anticipate your aid, in zealously promoting the objects which unite them; as a virtuous man, possessing eminent and useful acquirements, they contemplate with pleasure, the accession of such worth to the American commonwealth; and looking forward to your future character of a citizen of this your adopted country, they rejoice in greeting, as such, an enlightened Republican.

In this free and happy country, those unalienable rights, which the Author of Nature committed to man as a sacred deposit, have been secured: Here, we have been enabled, under the favor of Divine Providence, to establish a government of laws and not of men; a government, which secures to its citizens equal rights and equal liberty; and which offers an asylum to the good, to the persecuted, and the oppressed of other climates. May you long enjoy every blessing, which an elevated and highly cultivated