

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Thursday, June 5th, 1794.

(Continued.)

On motion the blank in the second section reported by the committee was filled with "seventy" and the section adopted as follows:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said regiment shall receive as a bounty after their enlistment the sum of twenty dollars, and that they together with the commissioned officers shall receive the same pay and allowances in all respects and be governed by the same rules and articles of war as the other troops of the United States.

On motion to agree to the report of the committee of a 3d section as follows:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to establish such military posts without the jurisdiction of any individual State or the territory aforesaid, as he may deem necessary for the permanent security of the fourth western frontiers, and that the said posts shall be guarded by troops on the establishment or by the militia.

It passed in the negative. On motion, the Senate agreed to adopt the report of the committee of a 4th and 5th section of the bill—as follows:

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever the United States shall be invaded, or in eminent danger of invasion, from any nation or tribe of Indians, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth such number of the militia of the State or States most convenient to the place of danger or scene of action, as he may judge necessary to repel such invasion, and to issue his orders for that purpose, to such officer or officers of the militia as he shall think proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the militia to be employed by virtue of this act, shall, while in service, be entitled, to receive the same rations, pay and clothing, or money in lieu thereof, as the troops now in the service of the United States are entitled to.

On motion to expunge the 6th section reported by the committee as follows:

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all persons who shall be assembled or embodied in arms upon any land belonging to the United States, or the jurisdiction of any State or the territory aforesaid, for the purpose, or with the intent, of war against the Indians, or of committing depredations on any Indian town, or person, or property, shall thereby become subject to the rules and articles of war, which are, or shall be established for the government of the troops of the United States.

It passed in the negative.—Yeas 7—Nays 10.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Burr, Frelinghuysen, Gunn, Henry, Jackson, Martin, and Roß.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Ellsworth, Foster, Hawkins, King, Livermore, Morris, Potts, and Vining.

On motion to agree to the 7th section as reported by the committee as follows:

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if the President of the United States shall deem the same conducive to the good of the public service he be and hereby is, authorized to appoint a Major-General to command the troops authorized by this act, who shall receive the same pay and allowances as are granted to a Major-General by an act entitled, "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States."

It passed in the negative. Ordered, that this bill pass to the third reading.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their Clerk: "Mr. President—The House of Representatives concur in the resolution presented from the Senate rescinding the resolution for adjourning the two Houses on this day, and that instead thereof they adjourn on the 9th instant.

They have passed a bill, entitled, "An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act supplementary to the act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers," and a bill entitled, "An act to continue in force for a limited time the act, intitled, "An act to ascertain the fees in Admiralty proceedings, in the District Courts of the United States and

for other purposes," in which several bills they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

"They insist on one and recede from other amendments disagreed to on the bill, entitled, "An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels." And he withdrew.

A message from the President of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

"Mr. President—The President of the United States this day approved and signed, "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 galleys or otherwise in the service of the United States;" and "An act authorizing a settlement of certain expenses of the Commissioners of Loans." And he withdrew.

Ordered, that the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives therewith.

Mr. Gunn reported from the Managers at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, entitled, "An act laying additional duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels."

Whereupon, Resolved, that the Senate so far recede from their amendment to the first section, as that the duty on coal stand at one half cent per bushel.

They also recede from their last amendment to the first section to strike out "except window glass."

Ordered, that the Secretary communicate this resolution to the House of Representatives.

After the consideration of the executive business,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday June 6th, 1794.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined, the bill, entitled, "An act in addition to the act for making further and more effectual provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States;" the bill entitled, "An act for the remission of the duties on certain distilled spirits destroyed by fire;" the bill, entitled, "An act allowing an additional compensation to the principal clerks in the department of State, and the Treasury and War

seven hundred and ninety four;" and the bill, entitled, "An act laying additional duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels," and that they were duly enrolled.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act for the more effectual protection of the South Western Frontier settlers," was read the third time.

On motion, It was agreed to strike out these words from the second section reported by the committee, to wit, "after their enlistment."

On motion it was agreed further to amend the second section reported by the committee, by inserting these words after "dollars," "one half to be paid immediately after enlistment, the other half at the end of three months thereafter."

On motion, it was agreed further to amend the bill by striking out the 4th section reported by the committee.

Resolved, That this bill pass with the amendments.

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

(To be Continued.)

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 laying duties on Licenses for selling Wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors by retail.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, who shall deal in the selling of wines,

to be carried or sent out of the house, building or place of his or her dwelling, in a less quantity, or in less quantities, at one time, than thirty gallons, except in the original cask, case, box or package, wherein the same shall have been imported, shall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be, a retail-dealer in wines within the remaining of this act; and that every person, who shall deal in selling of any foreign distilled spirituous liquors, to be carried or sent out of the house, building or place of his or her dwelling, in less quantities than twenty gallons, at one time, shall be deemed to be, and hereby is declared to be a retail-dealer in foreign distilled spirituous liquors: Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to persons, who, as keepers of taverns, inns or houses of entertainment, duly licensed or authorized under any law of a State, shall vend or sell really and truly for consumption, within the houses, buildings or premises, only, by them respectively occupied or kept; as taverns, inns, or other houses of entertainment, wines or distilled spirituous liquors, in whatever quantity, nor to physicians, apothecaries, surgeons or chemists, as to any wines or spirituous liquors, which they may use in the preparation or making up of medicines, for sick, lame or diseased persons only.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person, who, on the thirtieth day of September next; shall be a retail-dealer in wines, or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, as above described and defined, both or either of them, shall, before the said day, and every person, who, after the said day, shall become, or intend to become such retail-dealer in wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, both or either of them, shall, before he or she shall begin to vend, or sell by retail, any wine or wines, or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, apply for and obtain, in manner herein after directed, a license for carrying on the business of retailing wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, as the case may be, that is to say; one license for carrying on the business of retailing Wines, and another license for carrying on the business of retailing foreign distilled spirituous liquors; which licenses respectively, shall be granted for the term of one year up on the payment of five dollars for each license: and shall be renewed yearly, upon the payment of the like sum of five dollars, for each license. And if any person shall, after the said day, deal in the selling of wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, by retail, as above described and defined, without having a license therefor, as aforesaid, continuing in force, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit. And no such license shall be sufficient for the selling of wines, or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, by retail at more than one place; but any person, who by color of such license shall sell any wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, at more than one place, shall be deemed to be, in respect to such of the said articles, as he or she shall so sell, at more than one place, a retail-dealer therein without license, and shall forfeit and pay the like sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of the revenue, within their respective districts, to grant licenses for carrying on the said businesses, respectively, of retailing wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, which licenses shall be marked or stamped with a mark or stamp, denoting the sum of the duty thereupon; and shall be signed by the supervisor of the revenue, who shall issue the same, or cause the same to be issued, and shall be granted to any person, who shall desire the same, upon application made at any office of inspection, for that purpose, in writing, specifying the name of the person, for whom, a license is requested, and the place or premises, where the business, for which the same is requested is to be carried on, and also upon payment or tender to the officer thereof, of the sum or duty payable by this act, upon each license requested. And, to the end, that all persons carrying on, or intending to carry on, both or either of the said businesses, may obtain, with ease and dispatch, the licenses, whereof they shall respectively stand in need, it is hereby made the duty of the respective supervisors, to prepare and furnish to the several offices of inspection acting under them, licenses signed by them, with the proper marks and stamps, in competent number, and with blanks for the names of the persons for whom they shall be requested, and the places or premises respectively where the business or businesses, for which they are requested is or are to be carried on. And the officer of inspection,

to whom, such application and payment, or tender as aforesaid, shall be made, shall forthwith issue the license or licenses requested, having first filled the blanks therein, and countersigned the same. Provided always, That no license shall be granted to any person to sell wines or foreign distilled spirituous liquors, who is prohibited to sell the same, by the laws of any State.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the duties aforesaid shall be received, collected, accounted for, and paid under and subject to the superintendance, controul and direction of the department of the treasury according to the authorities and duties of the respective officers thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred, by force of this act shall and may be sued for, and recovered, in the name of the United States, or of the supervisor of the revenue, within whose district, any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person, who, if an officer of inspection, shall first discover, if other than an officer of inspection, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit and recovery may be had before any court of the State holden within the said district having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby empowered to make such allowances for compensation to the officers of inspection employed in the collection of the duties aforesaid, and for incidental expenses, as he shall judge reasonable, not exceeding in the whole, two and a half per centum of the total amount of the said duties collected.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Congress and no longer.

FREDERICK A. MUELENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. RALPH IZARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved June 5th, 1794. G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, March 26.

The Prince of Waldeck has at length accepted the command of the combined army of the Italian States, to be assembled in Austrian Lombardy: his letters patent were dispatched to him on the 23d. On the following day Duke Albert received his commission for the command of the army of the Empire; and M. O'Donnell that of Commissary General of the army of the Netherlands. The Jews of Galicia are to do the duty of army wagoners.

VALENCIENNES, April 8.

This place continues to be the head quarters of the whole army, the Prince of Cobourg himself residing in the town. The prince of Orange commands the left wing of the allied army at Bavay, as the Duke of York does the right at St. Amand.

The fortifications of Valenciennes have been completely repaired, and are now in a better condition than they were before the siege; but the town, towards the side attacked, still remains a heap of ruins.—At Tournay they are at work upon a new citadel.

The day before yesterday happened near Le Cateau an accident, which is to be numbered among those, which reflect disgrace upon humanity, without tending materially to the advantage either of the one side or the other, in the general purpose of the war. The French and Austrian picquets, wearied of perpetual skirmishes and mutual useless attacks, had agreed to a truce or suspension of firing for 24 hours. By some accident, one of the Carmagnole sentinels either unaware of the agreement, or disregarding it, killed an Austrian on his post. The Imperial commandant, on being informed of the circumstance, drew out his men, fell upon the French who were off their guard, and put them all to the bayonet, to the number of between 2 or 300. The barbarity of this action may be proved from their own relation and the non-resistance of the French; for on the side of the Austrians, according to their statement (and there is none left to give another) one man only was lost, and he happened to be drowned.

LONDON April 19.

Sir John Jervis's Squadron, which carried out the order for capturing neutral vessels, lading with commodities for the use of the French West India-islands, had taken seven American vessels so laden

before the counter-order reached them. These vessels have now been restored.

By letters from Ireland we learn, that the White Boys, in the County of Cork, assembled a few nights ago, and captured seventeen pieces of small brass ordnance, at Rostillon, the seat of Lord Inchiquin. This artillery belonged to a sort of fortification, which had been erected to guard his Lordship's oyster bank from the depredation of the Sans Culottes fishermen. For these few weeks, however, there has been no other disturbance of consequence in the county.

April 22.

A party recruiting for the French regiments, and wearing white cockades, were stopped yesterday by the people on Westminister bridge; their white cockades torn from their hats and trampled under foot amidst loud and general acclamations.

FRANCE. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

20 Germinal, April 22.—Concluded.

The following decrees were read and adopted.

The National Convention, after having heard the report of its committee of legislation on the letter of the minister of justice, and various petitions, &c. &c. relative to the punishment to be inflicted on those who should harbor or conceal ecclesiastics, subject to banishment, or who had incurred the punishment of death.—Decrees:

Art. 1. From the time of the publication of the law of 30 Vendimare concerning ecclesiastics subject to banishment; and in execution of the 17th article of that law; such persons as shall be found guilty of concealing any ecclesiastic, subject to banishment or reclusion, &c. shall be punished by banishment.

2d. From the publication of the law, persons found guilty of concealing ecclesiastics, subject to the punishment mentioned in the former article, shall be deemed their accomplices.

3d. This Decree shall be published in the Bulletin of Correspondence.

A decree also passed, relative to the new paper on which the laws are in future to be printed.

The National Agent, in the district Cahors, informed the Convention by letter, that the fabrication of saltpetre continued with the utmost activity, and that, by the end of the month, he should be enabled to send 2000 pounds weight to the general depot: He adds, that he has sent off a great number of fusils, with fifty quintals of brags and copper; and that the effects of the Emigrants are selling with the utmost rapidity.

Several letters, or a similar kind, were received from the National Agents in different districts.

The Republican Society of Bois Commun, and the Revolutionary Committee of La Ferte Bernard, and La Commune d'Heraclee ci devant Saint Gilles, congratulated the Convention on its having punished the new conspirators against liberty, and intreated the members to remain at their post.

Two glass manufacturers, who made use of balls of various sizes in manufacturing glass, made an offering to the Republic of 272 cannon balls of different sizes, which they deposited in the arsenal of Paris.

On the report of the committee of Successors, the Convention passed various decrees.

The first fixes, at 400 livres, the indemnities to be given to the ci-devant sisters who presided at the Hospice de Tours.

The second, grants relief to the wounded soldiers.

And the third, gives a recompence to such citizens as have been acquitted by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The committee of legislation made a report relative to a doubt which had arisen as to the punishment to be inflicted on persons convicted of emigration, under circumstances unprovided for by the law.

A member observed, that it was absolutely necessary that the penal code should be uniform. Persons in one department are led to the scaffold for the commission of a crime, who, in another, would have been punished only by banishment, or imprisonment. It certainly is the intention of the Convention that these distinctions should not exist.—They are the source of monstrous abuses. I move, therefore, that the commission of emigrants make a report on the subject in three days. It certainly is cruel to shed the blood of a man whose crime merits only banishment. The Assembly after these observations directed the report to be made in three days.

Letter from the Popular Society of Arcy-Sur-Aube.

Danton, born in our Commune, is no more.—The Republic is avenged. His accomplices have also fallen under