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LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Began 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 in addition to the "Act for making further and more effectual provision for the Protection of the Frontiers of the United States.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any commissioned officer in the troops of the United States, shall, while in the service of the United States, die, by reason of wounds received in actual service of the United States, and shall leave a widow, or if no widow, shall leave a child or children, under age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to, and receive half of the monthly pay, to which the deceased was entitled, at the time of his death, for and during the term of five years: And in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the said term of five years, the half pay, for the remainder of the term, shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer, while under the age of sixteen years, and, in like manner, the allowance to the child or children of such deceased, where there is no widow, shall be paid, no longer than while there is a child or children under the age aforesaid. *Provided*, That no greater sum shall be allowed in any case to the widow or to the child or children of any officer, than the half pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the army be in future paid in such manner that the arrears shall at no time exceed two months.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That to such of the troops as are or may be employed on the frontiers and under such special circumstances as in the opinion of the President of the United States, may require an augmentation of some parts of their rations, such augmentation as he may judge necessary, not exceeding four ounces of beef, two ounces of flour and half a gill of rum or whiskey in addition to each ration, and half a pint of salt to one hundred rations.

FREDERICK A. MUEHLBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RALPH IZARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved—June the 7th, 1794.

G. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

STATE PAPER,

CONVENTION,

For the common defence of the liberty and safety of the Danish and Swedish commerce and navigation, between his Majesty the King of Denmark, and Norway, and his Majesty, the King of Sweden, &c. concluded at Copenhagen, March 27, 1794.

HIS Majesty, the King of Denmark and Norway, and his Majesty the King of Sweden, having considered how much it imports the subjects of their realms to enjoy in safety and tranquillity, the advantages attached to a perfect neutrality, and founded on acknowledged treaties, impressed with a deep sense of their duties to their subjects, and unable to dissemble the inevitable embarrassment of their situation in a war which rages in the greatest part of Europe, have agreed and do agree to unite their measures and their interests in this respect, and to give to their nations, after the example of their predecessors, all the protection which they have a right to expect from their paternal care; desiring moreover, to draw closer the bonds of the amity which so happily subsists between them, have nominated to that effect—His Danish Majesty, his minister of state, and foreign affairs, the sieur Andre Pierre count de Bernstorff, knight of the order of the elephant, &c.—and his Majesty the king of Sweden, the sieur Eric Magnus, baron Staël de Hol-

stein chamberlain to her majesty the queen Dowager of Sweden, and knight of the order of the sword, who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

1. Their majesties declare solemnly, that they will maintain the most perfect neutrality in the course of the present war; avoid, as much as on them depends, whatever may embroil them with the powers their friends and allies; and continue to mark, as they have constantly done, in circumstances sometimes difficult, all the attention, and even all the amicable deference, consistent with their own dignity.

2. They declare moreover, that they claim no advantage which is not clearly and unexceptionably founded on their respective treaties with the powers at war.

3. They engage also reciprocally, and before all Europe, that they will not claim, in cases not specified in the treaties, any advantage which is not founded on the universal law of nations, hitherto acknowledged and respected by all the powers, and by all the sovereigns of Europe, and from which they can as little suppose that any of them will depart as they are incapable of departing from it themselves.

4. Founding on a basis of justice the claim & the maintenance of their indisputable rights, they will give to the innocent navigation of their subjects which is entirely within the rule of, and conformable to the subsisting treaties, without extending it to such as may depart from the rule, all the protection which it deserves against all those who, contrary to their expectation and their hopes, would disturb the legal exercise of sanctioned rights, the enjoyment of which cannot be denied to neutral and independent nations.

5. For attaining the proposed object, their majesties engage reciprocally to equip, as soon as the season will permit, each a squadron of eight ships of the line, with a proportionate number of frigates, and to provide them with all necessaries.

6. The squadrons shall unite or separate, as shall be judged best for the common interest, which shall be interpreted on both sides with the unity that so happily subsists between the two powers.

7. No distinction whatsoever shall be made between the interests and the flags of the two nations, except such as different subsisting treaties with other nations may require. Moreover, in all out any exception, the Danish ships shall defend the Swedish ships and flag, as if they were their own nation, and the same on the other part.

8. For the order of command in all cases, it is agreed to adopt the tenor of article 6 and 7 in the Convention of 12th July, 1756.

9. The German states both of Denmark and Sweden, are reciprocally and entirely excepted from this Convention.

10. The Baltic being always to be considered as a sea shut and inaccessible to the armed ships of distant powers at war, is declared to anew by the contracting parties who are resolved to maintain in it the most perfect tranquillity.

11. Their majesties engage to make a joint communication of this Convention to all the powers at war, adding the most solemn assurances of their sincere desire to preserve with them the most perfect harmony, and to cement, rather than wound it by this measure, which tends only to secure rights maintained and asserted by those powers themselves, in all cases where they were neutral and at peace, without Denmark and Sweden having dreamt of interrupting them.

But if the unfortunate case should occur, that any power, in contempt of treaties and the universal law of nations will not respect the basis of society and the general happiness, and shall molest the innocent navigation of the subjects of their Danish and Swedish majesties, then will they after having exhausted all possible means of conciliation, and made the most pressing joint remonstrances to obtain the satisfaction and indemnity due to them, make use of reprisals, at the latest, four months after the refusal of their claim, wherever that may be thought fitting, the Baltic always excepted; and will answer entirely the one for the other, and support one another equally if either nation shall be attacked or injured on account of this Convention.

XII. The Convention shall subsist in its whole tenor during the present war, unless it should be agreed upon for the common interest to make any useful or necessary change or addition to it.

XIV. The ratification shall take place fifteen days after this Convention shall have been signed and exchanged.

In testimony of which we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the Convention, and affixed to it the seal of our arms.

Done at Copenhagen, March 27th, 1794.

(Signed)
A. P. V. BERNSTORFF.
E. M. STAEL, DE HOLSTEIN.

BRUSSELS, April 25.

They write from Valenciennes of yesterday's date, that since the 18th only, the Austrians have lost 3000 men killed, and as many wounded.—The wounded are disposed of in the private houses in Valenciennes and Le Quesnoy; for they arrive hourly in such numbers, as to make it impossible to dispose of them in hospitals and churches.

The capture of Oneglia (a port town in Italy, situated on the Mediterranean) is of the utmost importance to the French, for its situation on the sea shore will facilitate the introduction of provisions and other necessaries into France, and will also expose Piedmont to the irruptions of the enemy.

CAMP, NEAR TOURNAY,

May 6.

We have hurried hither with extraordinary expedition, and excessive fatigue and inconvenience;—but since our arrival at our present encampment, we have been perfectly inactive.

Pichegru is still stationed a short distance from Courtray, which is covered by his camp: his army is very numerous, and flushed with their late success, are likely to dispute with us the possession of the fertile country of which we are now masters.

The loss of the Austrians, in the late affairs, amount to 3500 killed and taken prisoners, with the loss of 22 pieces of cannon, &c.

The enemy, besides gaining very considerable plunder, have, by their incursions, completely deranged our plan of operations.

Pichegru, by his present position, obliges the Post, &c. from this to Ostend, to go round by Ghent; and so great has been the apprehension of the French advancing to Ghent, that the great part of our Military stores have been removed from thence, to Antwerp.

OSTEND, May 1.

"Menin was taken by storm yesterday."

It is said that all the Emigrants with La Chartre their Colonel, were put to death. The garrison consisted of about three thousand men.

The 8th regiment of the Irish Light Dragoons, who set out yesterday to join the Duke of York's army, returned this morning.

"All the transports are preparing to go out by this tide if possible, as it is strongly suspected that the French intend to pay us a visit."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

9th Floreal—28th April.

Naval and Military Operations.

Barrere from the Committee of Public safety, gave the following account of the operations of the Naval and Military forces of the Republic.

He informed the Convention that eight prizes had been brought into Brest, L'Orient, and Rochfort; but that on the other hand, two French frigates, on their way from Concale to Brest, had fallen in with some English men of war. One had been captured, the fate of the other was not yet known. A third which was present, had returned to port.

Letter from Richard and Choudieu, Representatives of the Army of the North.

Head-Quarters, of Flamertin, 9 Floreal, 28th April.

We expect the result of the General Attack. On the left we have had the most brilliant success. We are in Furnes and Courtray. We continue our victorious march into Belgium.—We learn in the mean time that the army of the Ardennes has triumphed at Beaumont, and that the junction of the division of the Ardennes and Maubeuge has been effected, which puts that place out of danger. Our attacks of the center in the grand army have not been attended with brilliant success. Thrice we have attacked, but victory is dubious, owing to the disaffection and cowardice of several Officers.—Richard repairs thither. The ardour and confidence of the soldiers are at their height. There are only in Menin 5000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. We wish there were more.

May 7.

In the district of Luxembourg, Gen. Jourdan still keeps possession of Arlon,

by which means he has cut off the communication between the army of Gen. Beaulieu and that of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

WATERFORD, (Ireland) April 19.

Six men charged with most cruel murders, were last week committed to Kilkenny gaol, and will be brought to trial before the present Judges of the Leinster Circuit.

The savage deed is thus related—A farmer having gone to a fair, these desperadoes attacked his house in his absence, in order to plunder it, in which was the wife of the farmer, with a very young child, and a man and woman servant.

Having got entrance at the street door, they fell upon the servants and murdered them. The poor woman of the house being above stairs while the murders were committing, upon the first alarm, covered her child in with the bed clothes, and forced herself for concealment up a chimney.

The ruffians after dispatching the unfortunate servants, searched every part of the house for their mistress, but happily could not discover her.—Finding the child in the bed they murdered it in a manner too shocking to relate, by whose cries the merciless monsters hoped to draw the wretched mother from her retreat; but she had the mortifying resolution to resist the unparalleled barbarous stratagem, to preserve her own life.

After committing these murders, the barbarians, plundered the house of a sum of money, feasted themselves upon some provisions they found there, and locked it up, retiring with their booty—but left behind them in the house a large dog by chance, which belonged to one of this cruel banditti, and which was the cause of their apprehension.

In a short time after, the farmer returned to his house—but was astonished at not being able to gain admittance into it. Upon which he alarmed his neighbors,—with whose assistance, he broke open the door and entered it, and saw the shocking scene we have described.—His wretched wife, when she heard her husband's voice, came forth from the chimney.

The dog that the murderers left behind was secured, and a magistrate being sent for, a consultation was held for the purpose of devising the best means for discovering the desperadoes.

The dog's ears were secured upon a post, and set him loose, and to pursue him as he ran, as he probably would fly to where he came from.

This was accordingly done, and the plan succeeded; for the dog flew to a house at a great distance howling with pain from the operation, into which he was followed by a person, who found the woman of the place uttering curses against those who maltreated so cruelly her dog.

That was enough—he signal was given to the party that stood at a distance, who all entered the place, in a private room in which, they found the whole gang dividing the booty they had taken who were all instantly seized and dragged to gaol.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, June 21.

From Hamburg we learn, that sugar and coffee were a dull sale—owing to the great quantities recently imported therein, amounting to 50,000,000 pounds of the former, and 80,000,000 of the latter.

BLESSINGS OF PEACE.

It can be demonstrated that the quantity of shipping owned in this town, has increased more than double, within the last eighteen months.—Another indication that our Federal rulers have not "impoverished" the country.

The exports of the United States, form the grand source of wealth. In the year 1791, they amounted to 17,571,551 dollars. In the year 1793 to 26,011,788. An astonishing increase in two years, of 8,440,237 dollars. A fact demonstrative of the increasing prosperity of agriculture and commerce!

The exports to France, in 1793, amounted to 7,500,498 dollars. To Great Britain, to 8,431,239 dollars. Balance in favor of the latter, one million three hundred and eighty thousand, seven hundred and forty-one dollars.

COMMUNICATION.

Complaints against rulers areas old as the origin of representative governments; and those entered a gainst the servants of the public in every sphere, whether

town, district, state or nation, are different in nothing but the pitch, they are set at, the tune rising and falling in exact proportion to the importance of the station filled. It is the common lot of "the rulers of the free;" and so long as there shall remain any who wish to supplant their neighbors in stations of honor or emolument, just so long will the world be amused with the melodious chaunting of these chorus-fingers.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 19, 1794.

The Committee on the subject of the bounty on hemp, reported in favor of its continuance for two years, at 9l. per ton, instead of 12l. This report was advocated by Messrs. Martin, Read, Slocum, Barnes, Frye, Derby, Winthrop and Hubbard. The three first were of the Committee. They mentioned, particularly, that the agriculturists had not been made sufficiently acquainted with the bounty of government, as they had but few opportunities to read the resolve; and had not, perhaps, seen any instructions necessary for a new culture of this valuable branch of agriculture. Mr. Martin urged the measure as more essential at this time than at any prior period. Mr. Derby said, it was well worthy the consideration of the house, that from Salem, only two or three ships would go this year to Russia, whereas they have, of late years, sent ten ships annually—and it was supposed, that the case would be similar in Boston, and other ports. They argued from this circumstance, that the importation of Hemp would be considerably less than usual; even if the ships arrive safe; but should a war take place, their return was uncertain; and without hemp, cordage and duck, our navigation must be destitute indeed. Navigation, they said, depended on agriculture; and agriculture flourished by means of navigation. We might live, and provide necessaries, by agriculture; but without navigation our national consequence would be extinct. It was observed, that from the small quantity of hemp expected from a broad, if some spur was not given to the growth of it, at home, it might be raised in price to an hundred pounds, per ton. "Next to religion," said Mr. M. "no subject of more importance could come before the house."

It was urged, by Dr. Eustis, Dr. Jarvis, and Mr. Tudor, that notwithstanding the bounty had been granted for several years, yet the quantity of hemp raised in consequence, was so small, that it was almost a burlesque on bounties to continue it.

To this it was replied, that the produce of hemp was increasing, and that the papers on the table proved, that as much was raised the last two years, as had been in the four years preceding them.—That all our articles of export, such as indigo, tobacco, rice, pot-ash, &c. had gradually progressed towards perfection, and if in the article of hemp, we persevered, we should in a short time raise a sufficient quantity for our consumption. It was declared by Mr. Winthrop, that American hemp was 25 per cent. stronger than Russian, which was impaired by a long voyage, and being heated by confinement. The duty on hemp it was said, would soon operate as a bounty and supercede the necessity of a local gratuity—but it was essential, in the infant state of its growth to afford it the protection of government. The report was agreed to.

NEWHAVEN, (Conn.) June 25.

Northford, (Brandford) June 20, 1794.

On Thursday afternoon, 19th inst. passed over this place, a cloud out of the S. W. the head of which was very thick and heavy, like the common thunder cloud; but of a very light smoky colour and agitated beyond description. Its height and diametrical extent about 1-8 of a mile, of a circular figure—whirling in the most violent manner upon its center.—From its center issued a vortex of air (similar to what is often seen in water) which descended to the earth, and alternately increased and decreased from one to two rods apparently, but really from 5 to 20.—As I stood and viewed it, at times it appeared to divide into a number of whirls, yet all complete in one.—This vortex had constant communication with the cloud above, and when it contracted (the vortex) the wind lulled a little, but when it expanded, frightful to behold! the herbage of the field—the fowls of heaven—trees—leaves—boughs and trunks of trees filled the atmosphere, and whirled in every direction.—No rain or hail fell from it, zigzag in its course attended with an alarming rumbling something like that of an earthquake.—It's progress rapid and terrible as the mighty whirlwind!