

From the Virginia Centinel, &c.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

AT a time when the public tranquility seems to be threatened with the awful calamities of an approaching war, a certain constancy and firmness of sentiment, supported by exertions, unanimously continued, appear in a remarkable degree to be required. The imperious arm of England, contrary to the rights of neutrality, has been for some time employed in pillaging our property by sea, and the late encroachments on our territory by land, leave us faint gleams of hope for a successful negotiation, through the medium of our Envoy Extraordinary.—Hence little else can be expected than sudden hostility. With such an eventful period in our view, much is required, both individually and collectively. Our government has, on her part, judiciously pursued every measure that could secure pacific operations, and consequently preserve the happy blessings of a more lasting peace. This will be a cherishing reflection, when we have to seek an atonement for our injuries, in the field. The only grateful return we can well manifest, to those who have the charge of our national interests, for conduct so highly laudable, is to adopt every method, in a likelihood, to facilitate discipline, or that can aid in forwarding a prompt conformity to all instructions, whether by law of Congress, or proclamation. Not a moment is to be lost. There are abundant intervals of leisure, from our private avocations, for privately practicing the use of arms, besides bestowing the most constant attendance at the musters required by our laws; for it must be obvious, that time should be embraced with patriotic ardor to hasten military improvements. Hence the general wishes will be more prosperously carried into effect.—Every circumstance having a tendency to spread dissensions in our militia regulations should be discarded, as unworthy to dwell in the bosoms of men engaged in a common cause for the defence of their Rights and their Liberties. Willing obedience to those who are delegated with authority, as officers, should be strictly regarded, for obedience will eventually be found the most ready road to victory.

If non-attendance to orders, under duty, is practiced, it will grow into habit; and when the day of trial arrives, this pernicious habit will be carried along with us, and we shall appear melancholy examples of our own indiscretions. Voluntary obedience, and a love of order, are among the most distinguished honors in the character of a soldier, as well as a citizen. It is but too notorious to be forgotten, that a contrary conduct, during our struggles for freedom, often produced the most unhappy consequences to some of our best men, under militia establishments.

The national afflictions which are likely to result, from the unlawful association of armed men to the west, who are about making a descent on the Spanish settlements, cannot be too harshly condemned, by those who love their country. The separate departments of our government, were in pursuit of means the most likely to secure a free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Mississippi, without shedding the blood of a human being; but the fond votaries of the factious Genet, to the westward, have acted with such a share of immoderate folly, that we may expect to hear of them staining the marginal courses of the Mississippi with the blood of our brave soldiers, who are now engaged in defence of their country against a savage enemy:—For it became necessary, for the preservation of political and national order, to direct the national troops to march against these fugitives of their country. This is one of those rare, but lamentable truths, of men deserting the cause of a happy land, where their property, their lives and their liberties were protected; and proves demonstrably the important necessity of concord and unanimity. Let us impress on our memories, and on the memories of our children, the venerable maxim of old,—“United we stand, divided we fall.”

A Friend to the People.
Winchester, June 19, 1794.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

Friday June 6th, 1794.

(Continued.)

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

Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, “An act supplementary to the act, intitled,

“An act to promote the progress of useful arts.” And he withdrew.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act laying duties on property sold at auction, was read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass with amendments.

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

The Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Saturday, June 7.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had examined the following bills, to wit: the bill, entitled, “An act laying duties on property sold at auction,” the bill, entitled, “An act to continue in force for a limited time, the act supplementary to the act for the establishment of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers,” the bill, entitled, “An act concerning Invalids,” the bill, entitled, “An act for the relief of Nicholas Reib,” and the bill, entitled, “An act supplementary to the act, intitled, “An act to promote the progress of useful arts,” and that they were duly enrolled.

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 making appropriations for certain purposes therein expressed,” in which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

“The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed several enrolled bills, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the signature of the President.” And he withdrew.

The President of the Senate signed the bills last reported to have been examined, and they were delivered to the committee to be laid before the President of the United States, for his approbation.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee for enrolled bills, that they had this day, laid the bills last reported to have been duly enrolled, before the President of the United States.

Mr. Potts from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, “An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Maryland, passed the twenty-eighth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, for the appointment of a health-officer,” reported amendments, which were read and adopted.

It was agreed to dispense with the rule and that this bill be now read the third time.

Resolved, that this bill pass with amendments.

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

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

“Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to “The resolution directing the Secretary at War to make out and return to the District Judges, certain lists, in the cases of invalid pensions;” They also agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, “An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line an continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-west of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota.

They disagree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, “An act for the more effectual protection of the South Western frontier settlers.”—And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution of the House of Representatives on the amendments to the bill last mentioned—and

Resolved, that they insist on their amendments to said bill, and that a conference be desired on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and that Mr. King, Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Potts be managers at the same on the part of the Senate.

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

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

“Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the proposed conference, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the bill, entitled, “An act for the more effectual protection of the South Western Frontier Settlers,” and have appointed managers at the same on their part.” And he withdrew.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, “An act making appropriations

for certain purposes therein expressed,” was read.

On motion, It was agreed to dispense with the rule, and that this bill be now read the second time.

Ordered, that this bill be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Ross and Mr. Ellsworth, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

(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 additional Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into 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 from and after the last day of June instant, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the following articles, imported into the United States, in ships or vessels of the United States, the several duties herein after mentioned, over and above the duties now payable by law;—viz:

On coffee, clayed or lump sugar, per pound, one cent.

On cacao, per pound, two cents.

On cheese, per pound, three cents.

On boots, per pair, twenty five cents.

On shoes and slippers for men and women, and on clogs and goloshoes, per pair, five cents.

On shoes and slippers for children, per pair, three cents.

On coal, per bushel, one half a cent.

On millenary ready made, artificial flowers, feathers and other ornaments for womens' head dresses, and on dolls dressed and undressed.

On cast, slit, and rolled iron, and generally, on all manufactures of iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or of which either of those metals, is the article of chief value, not being otherwise particularly enumerated, (brass and iron wire, locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vices excepted.)

On carpets and carpeting,

On leather tanned or tawed, and generally, all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the article of chief value, not otherwise particularly enumerated,

On medicinal drugs, except those commonly used in dying,

On mats and floor cloths,

On hats, caps, and bonnets of every sort.

On gloves, mittens, stockings, fans, buttons and buckles of every kind,

On sheathing and cartridge paper,

On all powders, pastes, ball, balsams, ointments, oils, waters, washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations, or compositions, commonly called sweet scents or odours, perfumes or cosmetics, and on all dentifrice, powders or preparations for the teeth or gums,

On gold, silver, or plated wares, gold and silver lace, jewellery and paste work, clocks and watches, and the parts of either,

On groceries, to wit: cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs, ginger, anniseed, currants, dates, prunes, raisins, sugar candy, oranges, lemons, limes, and generally, all fruits and comfits, olives, capers, pickles of every sort, oil and mustard in flour,

On all marble, slate, or other stone, on bricks, tiles, tables, mortars, and other stone, and generally, on all stone, and earthen ware,

On cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the material of chief value,

On all manufactures of cotton or linen, or of mullins; of cotton and linen, or of which cotton or linen, is the material of chief value being printed stained or colored;

On carriages, and parts of carriages, four and a half per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 2. **A**nd be it further enacted, That after the said last day of June inst, there shall be laid, levied and collected, in addition to the present duty thereupon,

a duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem, upon all goods wares and merchandize, which, if imported in ships or vessels of the United States, are now chargeable, by law, with a duty of seven and a half per cent. ad valorem.

Sec. 3. **A**nd be it further enacted, That the fourth section of the act entitled “An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned,” whereby an additional duty of two and a half per cent. ad valorem, was laid upon certain goods, wares, and merchandize, be, and the same is hereby continued in force, until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

Sec. 4. **A**nd be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum, shall be made, to the several rates of duties, above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares and merchandize, which, after the said last day of June instant, shall be imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States,

Sec. 5. **A**nd be it further enacted, That all duties, which shall be paid, or secured to be paid, by virtue of this act, shall be returned or discharged, in respect to all such goods, wares or merchandize, whereupon they shall have been so paid, or secured to be paid as within twelve calendar months after payment made or security given, shall be exported to any foreign port or place, except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, which shall be retained, as an indemnification for whatever expense may have accrued concerning the same.

Sec. 6. **A**nd be it further enacted, That 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 or vessels,” shall extend to, and be in full force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by this act, and generally, for the execution thereof, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing, therein contained, had been herein inserted and re-enacted.

Sec. 7. **A**nd be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to, or affect the act intitled “An act prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the same.”

Sec. 8. **A**nd be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and no longer.

FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG,
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.

FRANKFORT, April 24.

The Prussian soldiers who had been sent to Cologne are returning to join the grand army under Marshal Mollendorff, who receives daily, very considerable reinforcements. It is certain that the Prussian forces will not be divided, but will commence the operations of the campaign by the siege of Saar Libre. His Prussian Majesty, accompanied by his two sons, will be at the head of his army by the middle of May.

While on the one hand the Prussian army will be led on by so great a General as Marshal Mollendorff; on the other, the Combined, Imperial and Austrian forces will be in fact commanded and directed by Prince Hohenlohe; the Duke of Saxe Tefchen, having merely a nominal command. In a post or two, I shall probably be enabled to give you some account of the commencement of the Campaign on the Rhine.

BASLE, April 21.

On the 3d, 4th and 5th of this month, the French opened the Campaign in Italy, by a combined attack along the frontiers of Piedmont.

The French after taking post at Novelfa, Onde, and Sezanne, marched towards Exiles; it is supposed this place is taken.

On the 4th, the French marched in a column of 26,000, and took the town and territory of Oneglia. Six hundred Swiss, with some Piedmontese troops, were made prisoners.

With respect to the Swiss, their neutrality is decided. Nothing can make them swerve from this line of conduct, which has been approved by all the Cantons.

Dumourier, who is in some part of Switzerland, has just published at Lau-

fanne, two volumes of memoirs, by way of defence.

P A R I S.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL,

3 Floreal, 22d April.

The following persons were tried and found guilty of Treasonable Practices against the Republic.

J. Dupremefnil, 48 years of age, born at Pondicherry, formerly Counsellor of the Parliament of Paris, and member of the Constituent Assembly.

J. G. Thourret, 48 years of age, born at Pon l'Eveque, a Lawyer, and member of the Constituent Assembly.

G. Lamoignon de Maleherbes, 72 years of age, born at Paris, Minister of State till 1788, formerly first President of the Cour des Aides of Paris, and official defender of Louis Capet.

A. M. T. Lamoignon Maleherbes, daughter of the former, 38 years of age, and widow of Lepelletier Rozambeau.

J. R. Guy Chapellier, aged 59 born at Rennes, a Lawyer, and Deputy of the Ex-constituent Assembly.

G. B. A. Chateaubriant, 34 years of age, born at St. Maloes, Ex-Markis, and formerly a Captain in a regiment of royal cavalry.

B. Choiseul, 64 years old, Dowager of the late Duke of Grammont.

P. Parmentier, 29 years of age, for giving false evidence.

R. Chodkowitz, 23 years of age, born at Kofnobil, in the Ukraine, calling herself the wife of Prince Alexander Lubomirski, Palatine of Kiowa.

They were ordered to be executed on the 24d instant.

The GENOESE REPUBLIC.

April 5.

On an account being brought that the French were approaching our territory on the side of the river, and the Austrians on the land side, our Government immediately adopted measures of safety and defence. Troops have been sent to Albenga, Cavi, and Novi, and the new walls constructed round this city have been put in a better state of defence. Recruits in great numbers are enrolling, and those who seem disposed to molest the public tranquility are very diligently watched.

VIENNA, April 15.

On the 26th ult. the dreadful plot, tending to murder the Royal Family of Naples, and the principal part of the Nobility, and to change the Constitution of that Kingdom, was happily discovered. The plot was to have been executed in the night of the 29th ultimo.

A list has been found, in which the names of upwards of 1000 Conspirators are contained, besides a subscription of 700,000 ducats to defray all expenses. The Conspirators are persons of all descriptions. The government had no sooner discovered the plot, than orders were given to the military to occupy all the streets and squares, and some hundreds of the Conspirators were secured. Some had the good fortune to escape by flight.

CRACOW, April 6.

On the 30th ultimo, Gen. Kosciusko left this city, taking the route for Warsaw, his army of Regulars and Artillery having been reinforced by 4000 peasants, armed with pikes, scythes &c.

The day before yesterday, which was the 4th inst. at a village called Radawica, which is about seven German miles from Cracow, on the road to Warsaw, he met with a body of Russian troops, consisting of a bout six thousand men, with a park of heavy artillery, who were marching against Cracow, for the purpose of reducing it. They were headed by the Russian General Thurmanzow, and advanced in three columns to the attack of the Poles with great impetuosity.

Some squadrons of the Polish Cavalry were defeated at the first onset; but their Infantry, led on by Gen. Kosciusko in person, and supported by the whole body of the peasants, attacked the Russian centre with such a spirit of desperation that the line was immediately broken, and a dreadful carnage of the Russian troops ensued, the peasants refusing to give any quarter. The Russian Corps de Reserve, then attempted to take the Poles in flank; but this plan was rendered abortive by the vigilance and coolness of Gen. Kosciusko, and it was likewise completely defeated, and the whole Russian army dispersed.

Colonel Woronzow was taken prisoner. Upwards of a thousand Russians were killed upon the field, while the Poles lost only 60 men killed, and about 80 wounded. The Russians likewise lost eleven pieces of heavy cannon, and all their ammunition.