

L A W S
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

AN ACT making further appropriations for the military and naval establishments, and for the support of government.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That including the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars, made for the military establishment for the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, by an act of the present session, there be appropriated for the said military establishment, a sum not exceeding one million four hundred and sixty nine thousand four hundred and thirty nine dollars, and twenty nine cents; that is to say—For the pay of the legion of the United States, three hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars:—For the pay of the corps of artillery, fifty six thousand eight hundred and sixty eight dollars: For subsistence of the legion and artillery, three hundred and sixty one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars and thirty cents: For forage and cavalry thirty three thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars: For clothing, one hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and forty dollars: For equipments for the cavalry, seven thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars: For horses for the cavalry, twenty four thousand dollars: For bounty, five thousand dollars: For the hospital department, twenty thousand dollars: For the ordnance department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty five dollars and ninety nine cents: For the Indian department, eighty thousand dollars: For the quarter-master's department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: For contingencies of the war department, thirty thousand dollars: For the defensive protection of the frontiers, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: For the completion of the fortifications, fifty thousand dollars: For additional pay and bounty to the legion and artillery, pursuant to an act of the present session, seventy seven thousand four hundred and sixty four dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense of six months pay and subsistence of a detachment of militia under the command of major general Morgan, pursuant to an act of the present session, there be appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand six hundred and eighty two dollars; that is to say:—For the general staff, four thousand one hundred and thirty four dollars: For major Brooke's battalion, nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty eight dollars:—For major Lynn's battalion, twenty one thousand three hundred dollars: For cavalry, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars: For subsistence, twenty four thousand dollars: For forage for officers and cavalry, eight thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the surplus which may remain unexpended of the sum of six hundred and eighty thousand, eight hundred and eighty eight dollars and eighty two cents, which was appropriated for the use of the naval department, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, by an act passed the ninth day of June last, shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the use of the said naval department, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated the several sums following, to wit: For the payment of military pensions, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, eighty five thousand three hundred and fifty seven dollars and four cents; and a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the contingent purposes of government, subject to the disposition of the President of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the funds following, to wit: First the surplus of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and which will accrue during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five: Secondly, the surplus of revenue and income beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five: and thirdly, the surplus which shall remain unexpended of the monies appropriated to the use of the war department for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be empowered to borrow on behalf of the United States, of the bank of the United States, which is hereby authorized to lend the same, or of any other body or bodies politic, person or persons, any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole, the sum herein appropriated, and to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, and to be reimbursed as well interest as principal out of the funds aforesaid.

Approved, March the third, 1795.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents	19/3
3 per Cents	10/9
Deferred	13/
Bank of the United States	27
Pennsylvania	25
North-America	45

FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

From a Virginia Paper.

Campbell county 11th March 1795.
To the High Sheriffs of this District,
GENTLEMEN,

YOU will please to pardon the presumption of a stranger to you, who takes the liberty of notifying you, to open a Poll in his name, on Monday the 16th instant. Who offers his services as a Candidate, to Congress for this District; 'Tis Sir, the first of my soliciting any place under Government, nor once attempted to influence the opinion of the people in my favor, but as I am solicited to offer my services, if the district will see cause, to honor me with that Sacred Place, I flatter myself with the hopes of discharging the deligated trust with Honor and Integrity, for the business of Legislation is at present a serious one, and calls for the strictest care and attention in the choice. In our late Congress I see men ready to raise tattered beggary, which comes by luxury and dissipation, and one of the most sacred departments of Government debased only to serve private purposes.

And as I am enveloped in what accompanies events, and upon this Theatre recommending myself to a large choir of republican people, give me leave to say, that our nation has a demand on Congress. Public characters ought to be branded with infamy, if they fail in administering public justice according to the voice of the people. No man surely should be exalted to that office, who would have reason to hang his head in supporting high pensions, to swallow up our revenue. The expense of last Insurgent Rage, which has its mortification in the indulgence of its own revenge, ought to call fourth the popular voice. Let not the drofs of human nature be admitted to baiter away the rights of man; Let the whole voice of a free people proclaim amendments to some of the rotten materials that are compiled together in our political system. Those who are appointed ought to fit the people, as well as their places, and established pensions to fit them; those pensions of Congress blended with those of the revenue will blast where they smite, and I am afraid wither the nerves of republicanism, for self-interest in every monarchial Court, has been the oppressor, theme of stretched out taxation. Therefore we may taste and alloy some great blessings from amendments which appears to be the popular wish and voice of the people. I will stop here for fear of offending or expressing myself over warmly, for it is from a fixed immovable hatred I have against haughty men, and corrupted measures, to show that I'd wish the people to discriminate between those who experience has not made wise, and those to whom inexperience has added native stupidity, and between those two whose knowledge in public affairs has given power to serve their country, and those services to have distinguished a zeal for Republican interest, and a steady adherence to the Cause of Liberty.

In haste I am
Your most obedient
Servant,
Dr. C. MAHON.

MORE OF IT.

A Fraternal Feast.

The CLARKE, LYNCH, and BOLLING families, and all their FRIENDS, are INVITED to join in a FRATERNAL FEAST, at Mr. John Miller's tavern in Lynchburg, on the 28th day of next month; being the last Saturday preceding the approaching Election for the county of Campbell.

A FRIEND TO ALL.

Lynchburg, Feb. 21st, 1795.
The Price to Subscribers, will be 7/6 each, who will give in their names to Mr. John Miller, on or before the 21st day of next month.

LIBERTY AND EQUALITY!

From the American Minerva.

IN the paragraph we have published from the Aurora, the Editor of that paper mentions it as a remarkable thing that those who call themselves the moderates in the National Convention, are the only persons who now call out for blood.

This however is not half so remarkable, as that any American of ordinary erudition should be surprised at the fact. The history of Europe from the foundation of the first Greek republic to this day, contains one tissue of similar facts. Mr. Adams's defence is little more than a history of similar facts, and an exposition of the causes and principles that gave rise to them.

Young men in America, who have

not read history to advantage, and who have been taught to despise the writings of our profound statesmen, to whom they are indebted for the independence of America and an excellent constitution; young men who have come into life since the principles of government which gave rise to our constitution, were discussed, and who have been listening to rhapsodies on French democracy; these men wonder at the rapid changes in the French government, and the rapid changes in the men who are at the head of it. They seem to think it strange, that the men who are adored as patriots to-day, should be guillotined as traitors to-morrow; and that men who preach moderation one week, should call for blood the next.

But all this is not only natural, but it is the necessary effect of the French government, and any man whose heart is not corrupted nor his head incorrigibly obtuse, may read the causes in detail in Mr. Adams's defence of our constitutions, or any political history of Europe.

The fault is not in the men; it is in the government. The French have placed all authority in one center; as many French Americans wish to do in this country. In such a form of government, laws do not govern, but men; and when men govern, they are not led by reason, but driven by passion.

Robespierre began a real patriot; he ended a monster of tyranny. So did Carrier. Now, Barrere, Collet d'Herbois, and Billaud Varennes, are suspected. Why? The reason is plain. Under Robespierre, Barrere was second in command; he, perhaps, expected to be first. He was then in his glory. Now, Lecointre, Legendre, and the Lord knows who, are at the head, and Barrere in the back ground. This is a mortification of his ambition; and he must be sacrificed for fear he will be revenged. It is a mere war of private interests and passions. Patriots, democrats, all men love power and pre-eminence. No matter by what name the men are called. They are all struggling for power and fame. It is just so in this country; the men who bellow patriotism, do so to obtain power, fame, consequence, or whatever else they desire to gratify their passions.

The French, so far as they are struggling for the right of governing themselves, and securing national independence, are engaged in a just and honorable cause, and they have the sincere wishes of all good men. But it is to be regretted, that they have fallen upon their present plan of government: or should it be admitted, that the plan of a revolutionary government is necessary as a temporary expedient; it is to be regretted that they have such prejudices against two independent branches, and an independent executive and judiciary. They have yet to learn, that men, whether democrats or aristocrats, are all to be controlled; that one branch of government is to be controlled by another, and all controlled by the supreme power of laws, deposited in the hands of one responsible person.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, December 25.

We may at last hope that ere long tranquility will be restored in all the districts of the unhappy department of La Vendee, which for the last two years has been infected with the venomous breath of aristocracy, and ravaged by all the furies of fanaticism, let loose by priests, in order to induce a credulous and ignorant people to revenge the cause of a blood-thirsty idol in the hearts of their countrymen.

The general amnesty in favour of the rebels does honour to the policy and wisdom of the National Convention. The republicans are ready to receive with open arms those deluded Frenchmen who return to the standard of liberty: they will forget the cruelties, the horrors committed by the Catholic army against the faithful inhabitants of those cantons, against every patriot they met with: they will never mention that the Vendeeans were the most cruel, the most implacable, the most dangerous enemy of the republic; nor remember that those deluded Frenchmen had themselves begun the cruel war of extermination by proclaiming solemnly that they would not lay down their arms till royalty was restored, and all the republicans immolated on the altars of sacrilegious priestcraft. But, at the same time, the good citizens think it but just to treat those pure and zealous patriots who shed their blood in defending the republic against the rage of aristocracy and fanaticism, at least with as much indulgence as the deluded inhabitants of Vendee, whose avowed design was to deprive all their countrymen of the right they had so dearly

obtained. If some men, who are continually communicating new particulars concerning the horrid massacres of Nantes, did not design to brand the republicans in general with the crimes of individuals; if they did not wish to revile the cause of liberty, and defend that of royalty; why don't they also make mention of the enormous cruelties committed by the brigands at Macheoul, Cholet, Clisson, &c. or why do not they draw a veil over the cruelties committed on both sides? for the monsters who stained the republican name by the atrocities they were guilty of, the generals who burnt the villages in la Vendee, and the drowners of Nantes, are already condemned, or await their judgment in prison.

The members of the famous revolutionary committee of Nantes have been again incarcerated. An extraordinary courier was dispatched with this news to the Western departments, where the report of the acquittal of those monsters might have given rise to new disasters, and destroyed the beneficial effect of the amnesty allowed by the Convention.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, March, 28.

Communication.

On Friday last a Salmon, weighing 23 lbs. was sold in our market for 23 dollars. If the sweetness of this fish was adequate to the sum paid for it, it must have been extremely grateful to the taste—even to mention this delicious morsel, if accompanied with a bottle of Tokay, is enough to inundate the mouths of all the Epicurian Gents within whose hearing it may come. Upon such DEAR, luxurious fare, who would not wish to expand their corporations?

ON the 4th inst. there was a general meeting of the Tobaccoists of Philadelphia, at the White Swan Tavern, Race Street: where after an elegant supper, the following Toasts were drank with general applause.

1. The President of the United States—may he recommend a speedy repeal of the existing Excise Laws, and reject in future all which may partake of their nature.
2. All friends in Congress.
3. May the Patriotic Minority of the late Congress, who resisted excise be increased to a majority in the next, and may they repeal all Excise laws.
4. The Constitution of the United States, and the equal rights which it evidently contemplates, may they cease to be perverted, as is assuredly the case when a manufacturer of snuff is obliged to pay two thousand two hundred and forty dollars per annum for one mill.
5. The Congress of 1774, who declared that excises were the horror of all free states.

6. Mr. MADISON—may he find a majority who will adopt his ways and means for payment of the National debt without having recourse to partial taxation.

7. The Revolution of France, and confusion to the prompters of Excise.
8. The Assembly of Pennsylvania of 1791, who resolved so justly against excises of all kinds—May their virtuous sentiments be indelibly impressed on the minds of all freemen.

9. The trade and its customer—May the latter be speedily relieved from the impositions of excise, and the former from being gatherers of so odious a tax.

10. The mechanics and Manufacturers of America—May they never feel the shackles of an excise system.
11. The Tobacco planters—May their rights never be infringed.
12. May the other citizens of America inform their representatives in the next Congress, as the tobaccoists of Philadelphia informed their representatives in the last one, that they were ready to pay their proportion of the national debt, and have done with it.
13. May the chairman of the committee of ways and means who brought forward the excise upon snuff never have a future opportunity to exert his talents in that capacity.
14. GENERAL JACKSON, who declared that were he to sit forty years in Congress he would never vote for an excise.

From the Pennsylvania Herald.

Mr. EDIE,

ENCLOSED you receive the toasts of the tobaccoists of Philadelphia.—I tried to set them to music in a variety of ways: first to the tune of the anthem called "The tobacco leaf spiritualized," with the chorus of "Thus think and smoke tobacco," but that would not do. I then tried "Sawney lend me the loan of your mull," but I could not make them jingle. Next I

endeavored to set them to "Smoke that M'Affee," here again all was discord—last of all I assayed to put them in unison with the old excise song of

"Boge here and feratchum there,
"My dad was in the rebellion;
Not a verse would chime. I threw away my pen, and was about to accuse myself of stupidity, when I recollected my friend Pindar's observation,

"Verse must be dull on subjects so damn'd dry."

So I determined to see what could be done in prose.

The first thing that strikes me is that the poor worn out word Excise is used eight times in fourteen Toasts, for the ninth toast is wanting. It is insignificant to use the same word so often in so short a piece, but there is a magic in some words, for instance in the words *Proffo begone* in Legerdemain tricks; although in truth this same Excise, means nothing more, according to its derivation, than a part cut off for the use of government.

In their 7th Toast, why in the name of consistency, do these *White Swan* people couple the revolution of France with this harmless word? Pope has something like it in the line

"Now sees a Bubble burst and now a World."

But Young has it better, in speaking of the head of Kouli Khan, kept by Pin Makes as a sign:

"Illustrious mark where Pins are to be sold."

So in their 7th Toast the French revolution utters in the Excise.

It seems *The President* is a Toast only on condition that he recommends a repeal of all past laws, and rejects all future ones which are disagreeable to the Tobaccoists: that is model.

They give us Mr. Madison without condition—with his ways and means—for my part I don't know what he means by some of his ways; but of one thing I am sure, that even if "his ways are ways of pleasantness," they have not lately been by any means "paths of peace."

As to General Jackson retaining his opinion for forty years, the same reply may be made to this which was once given to a person who boasted he was a man of fortune—yes, cried a wag, but "that's neither here nor there."

In the 4th toast they complain of the hardship of paying—in the 10th of gathering the tax.

But positively this pinch and quid hubbub is too bad—It's too dry, even for prose. What, shall we be deserv'd with all this noise, merely because our Tobacco and Snuff are a little better cented. Tho' volumes in place of leaves of such Toasts should be printed. I think a Toast given by the Tobaccoists of this place some time ago, will apply to them all.

"May the leaves of Antifederalism be twisted together, and end in a puff."

RAPPEE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

Extra of a letter from Barbados, dated the 28th of February.

"We hourly expect the arrival of eleven thousand troops, and have received advice of their embarkation at Portsmouth. We are here in the midst of war—the Commandant at Gaudaloupe has threatened us—but I have heard the threatened live long."

Mr. EDITOR,

COMPLAINTS have long been made by the Inhabitants of Kentucky and the Interior country of the bad Gun-Powder procured from the magazine of this State for want of its being subjected to Inspection—it has been found scarce potent enough to send the ball out of a rifle sixty yards, while the battle powder furnished the hostile Indians is sufficient in strength to kill at twice the distance.

It is a melancholy reflection, that Americans fall devoted-victims for want of good Powder—a matter which calls for immediate relief from the Legislature—some of the members of that body declare this to be a fact.

On Friday morning last, departed this life, after a short illness, NATHAN PAWLING Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Montgomery.

Of this much lamented branch of a very old and respectable Family, it may be justly said, that he invariably pursued the path of moral rectitude, and never deviated from the strict line of truth and honor.

Manly and independent in his principles, his judgment felt not the influence of fear, or the bias of interest.

In private life, he delighted in healing the differences of neighbours—in comforting