

L A W S  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

An ACT to alter and amend the act, intitled "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar."

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duty of eight cents per pound on snuff laid by the act of the last session, intitled "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar," shall cease on the last day of March, in the present year, and shall not thereafter be collected: but in lieu thereof, there shall be levied and collected upon all mills employed in the manufacture of snuff within the United States, the following yearly rates and duties, to wit:—for and upon each and every mortar contained in any mill worked by water, and for every pair of millstones employed in the manufacture of snuff, five hundred and sixty dollars, upon every pebble in any mill, other than mills worked by hand one hundred and forty dollars: upon every pebble in any mill worked by hand, one hundred and twelve dollars: and upon every mill in which snuff is manufactured by stampers and grinders, two thousand two hundred and forty dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the duties aforesaid, shall be levied, and accounted for, by the same officers, as are provided by the act, intitled, "An act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," subject to the superintendance and controul of the department of the treasury according to the respective authorities and duties of the officers thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall be a manufacturer of snuff, on the 1st day of April in the present year shall within thirty days thereafter, and in each succeeding year, at least thirty days before the 1st day of April, make a true and exact entry, or entries, in writing at the office of inspection which shall be nearest to the house or building where he shall carry on the business or trade of manufacturing snuff, therein specifying, truly and particularly, every house or building in which the said manufacture shall be carried on, with the number of mortars in every mill by him owned, occupied or used, and worked by water, and every pair of millstones used or employed in the manufacture of snuff, and every pebble in every mill aforesaid, distinctly specifying such pebbles as are worked by other means than by hand, and also every mill in which snuff is manufactured by stampers and grinders: And every person who shall commence the business or trade of manufacturing snuff, after the said first day of April, shall, at least thirty days before commencing such manufacture, make like entry or entries yearly, in manner as is before directed; and in failure thereof, every such manufacturer shall forfeit and lose every mill, in respect to which such entry shall not be made, with the utensils thereto belonging, and shall also forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall be, on the first day of April, in the present year or at any time thereafter, a manufacturer of snuff within the United States, and who shall have made the entry or entries herein before directed, shall be entitled, on application therefor, in writing by himself, or his agent or attorney, to the officer of inspection with whom entry shall have been made, to receive a licence for each and every mill by him owned, occupied, or used in carrying on the said manufacture of snuff, for the term of one year, which licence shall be granted without fee or charge, upon the condition of giving a bond or bonds, with one or more sufficient sureties, for the amount of the duty or duties for one year, which according to this act ought to be paid for and upon the mill, in respect to which the said licence is requested, with condition to pay the same in three equal parts: one third part at the expiration of nine months, another third part at the expiration of twelve months, and the remaining third part, at the expiration of fifteen months from the date of such licence: Provided, That in lieu of the said bond or bonds, it shall be at the option of the manufacturer to pay the said amount of the said duty immediately, with a deduction or abatement of six per cent.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the licences herein directed to be granted, shall be prepared by the supervisors of the revenue, respectively, pursuant to such forms as shall be prescribed by the treasury department, and when issued, such licences shall, in respect to all persons who shall be the manufacturers of snuff, on the first

day of April in the present year bear date on the said day; & in respect to all persons who shall thereafter commence the said manufacture, such licence shall bear date on the first day of the quarter of the year in which the said licences shall be issued, and the said quarters of the year shall be deemed, and are hereby declared to commence on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That every manufacturer of snuff, to whom a licence may have been granted, so long as he or she shall intend to carry on the business of manufacturing snuff, shall yearly, and every year, within the thirty days immediately preceding the expiration of each licence, apply for a new licence for the next succeeding year, in manner heretofore directed, and in like manner, shall pay or secure the payment of the duties for such year.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if after the first day of April next, any person who shall carry on the business of manufacturing snuff, without a licence for that purpose, according to this act, or shall carry on the same at or with any mill or other than that mentioned in such licence, such manufacturer, so offending shall forfeit and pay upon every conviction, of such offence, treble the yearly amount of the duty hereby charged upon the mill or mills wherein or whereby the said business shall be carried on. And all duties and penalties imposed by this act, shall attach to, and remain as a lien upon each and every mill in respect to which such duty or penalty shall have accrued, until the same be fully satisfied and paid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That upon all snuff, which, after the last day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, shall be manufactured in the United States, and shall be exported therefrom, under the limitations and provisions herein after prescribed, the exporter or exporters thereof shall be entitled to a drawback of six cents per pound: Provided, That the quantity exported at any one time by the same person shall amount to three hundred pounds.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters of any snuff, to a drawback thereon, every such person shall, previous to the removal thereof, from the mill or warehouse where the same may be, make out, in writing, an exact entry, in which shall be specified the outward packages in which the same is intended to be exported, the name of the manufacturer, and the marks and numbers of each, the quantity of snuff in each package, and the number of bottles, canisters, bladders, or other packages containing the same, the name of the vessel and commander, in which such snuff is intended to be exported; and shall make oath or affirmation to the truth of such entry, that the snuff therein specified was manufactured in the United States, after the last day of March, 1795, and the name or names of the person by whom, and the mill where it was manufactured, and that the same is truly and bona fide intended to be exported out of the United States, and that no part is intended to be re-landed therein. And upon such entry being made and certified, it shall be the duty of the collector to whom such entry is tendered, to cause the said packages to be examined, and to permit the same to be exported, under the inspection of an officer of the customs, in like manner as is provided for the exportation of other goods, wares, and merchandize entitled to drawback: Provided, That no drawback shall be allowed on any snuff, except the same shall be exported from any of the ports, at which ships or vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, are admitted to make entry.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That every exporter of snuff entitled to drawback, shall enter into bonds with one or more sureties, in an amount equal to double the amount of the drawback, conditioned that the same shall not be re-landed within the United States; and the master or commander of the ship or vessel in which such snuff is reported to be shipped, shall make oath or affirmation, that the packages specified in the outward entry, are actually laden on board his ship or vessel, and that the same, or any part thereof, shall not be re-landed in the United States; and upon such oath or affirmation being made, and the other provisions of the act being complied with, the collector with whom such entry is made, shall grant a debenture or debentures, for the amount of the drawback to which such snuff is entitled, payable in twelve months from the time of granting the same; and such debenture or debentures shall be discharged by the collector granting the same, at the expiration of the term, out of any public money in his hands.

Sec. 11. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That before the payment of any debenture, the person demanding such payment shall produce to the collector, the oath or affirmation of the master and mate of the vessel, (in which the snuff for which such debenture was granted) declaring that the same was actually landed in some foreign port or place, and was not or any part thereof, to the best of their knowledge and belief, re-landed or brought back to the United States; and the person demanding such payment shall likewise make oath or affirmation in like manner, that the snuff for which such debenture was granted, was not, according to his best knowledge and belief, re-landed in, or brought back to the United States: Provided also, That in cases of loss at sea, or other unavoidable accident, whereby the oath or affirmation of the captain or mate of the ship or vessel cannot be obtained, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Treasury to admit such other proof as to him shall appear satisfactory, under the special circumstances of the case.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any snuff entered for exportation with intention to obtain a drawback thereon, shall be re-landed or attempted to be re-landed within the United States, it shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, together with the ship or vessel from which it shall be unladen, and the vessel or boat in which it shall be put; and the master or commander of the ship or vessel from which the same is unladen, shall moreover forfeit and pay five hundred dollars: Provided, That every prosecution for any such offence, shall be commenced within twelve months from the time when the same was committed, and that the ship, vessel, or boat from which any such snuff shall be unladen or landed, shall continue subject to such seizure and forfeiture for twelve months from the time the offence was committed, and no longer.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors granting debentures for snuff exported, to keep a separate account thereof, and to specify the mill or mills in which each parcel exported, was manufactured. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause an account to be laid before the legislature annually, of the produce of the revenue arising from snuff, and of the amount of the drawbacks for which debentures have been granted in each year.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall be incurred pursuant to this act, shall be divided and distributed, one half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half thereof to the use of the person, who, if an officer of inspection, shall first discover, or if not an officer of inspection, shall first give information of the cause, matter or thing, whereby any of the said penalties and forfeitures shall have been incurred.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, who is hereby empowered to make such compensation to the officers of inspection employed in the collection of the duties aforesaid, and on refined sugar, and on the duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons, and for incidental expenses, as he shall judge reasonable, not exceeding in the whole five per centum of the total amount of the said duties collected.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That from and after the last day of March in the present year, the several clauses and provisions of the act, intitled "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar," so far as the same shall relate to the laying and collecting of duties on snuff manufactured in the United States, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed; except as to the recovery and receipt of such duties on snuff as shall then have accrued, and the payment of drawbacks on snuff exported, and as to the recovery of any penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred, before, and on the said day, but the revenue to arise from the duty on snuff manufactured within the United States shall remain charged with the same appropriations as if this act had not passed; and that this act shall continue in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one.

Approved, March the third, 1795.

**THE CLERGY.**  
*Extract from a Connecticut paper.*  
Among the several aspersions publicly cast, in this country, upon the clerical character, I have seen in a few instances, insinuations, that those, who sustain it, are unfriendly, or not thoroughly friendly, to liberty. Of all the silly and groundless things, which the enemies of clergymen have said, this is the most groundless, and silly. I presume it must have arisen from these two facts; that is, so far as it has at all arisen from facts, and has not originated in mere malice and falsehood: viz. The opposition to liberty, made by the clergy of some countries in Europe, and the censures, passed by several, perhaps most of the clergymen in this country, on the jacobinical excesses in France. In the account, already given of the state of clergymen in most European countries, very sufficient reasons may be found to prove, that arguments, drawn from their conduct, or circumstances, will fail in their application to this country, and that conclusions may as well be inferred from any other source, for the like purpose. As to the censures, cast on the late excesses in France, no clergyman, no man, who is not destitute of every moral principle, who is not destitute of common humanity, who is not destitute of common sense, can attempt to justify them. The National Convention has, itself, cast as severe censures on them, as have been cast on them, by any man in this country. Such censures imply no unfriendliness to the general struggles of the French Nation for freedom, no wish that they may fail of success, and no willingness to see them again enslaved. The condemnation of such means, as may be used, involves no disapprobation of the end, for which they are used. The general extension of liberty and the particular establishment of liberty in France, has

been too often publicly prayed for by the clergymen of this country, to leave a doubt of their good will to liberty. But this, in no measure, implies their approbation of the patriotic baptisms, or of jacobin clubs. But we are not compelled to deduce the truth, for which I contend, or to evince the falsehood, which I oppose, from premises and principles. Facts most abundant, and most unequivocal, are at hand, to decide this point, and with the utmost latitude. All the liberty, existing in Great-Britain, Ireland, Holland, and Switzerland, is wholly owing to Religion, to Christianity, and, except in a few cantons of Switzerland, to protestantism. Mr. Hume, the most sagacious, and one of the most zealous enemies of Christianity, has declared, as, if he would speak the truth, he could not but declare, that all the liberty, now in Great-Britain is wholly owing to the Puritans, the ancestors of the people of New-England; among whom their clergymen held an almost unbounded sway. All the liberty, now in New-England, is derived from the same source; and from the people, regarding clergymen, and influenced by them, probably more, than any other people ever were, in any age or country. As, in all the public concerns, and particularly the institutions of this country, they had a powerful voice, if they had been enemies to liberty, should not we, among whom those institutions now remain, find some traces of that enmity. Let it be remembered, in opposition to this senseless calumny, that in this, the freest state in the world, the whole state of society was in a great measure contrived by clergymen.

In the late contest with Great-Britain, the clergy of New-England were, almost to a man, decided friends of the revolution. The support, which they rendered to the cause of liberty, was very great. No class of men, the army excepted, has a better title to boast, on this interesting subject; nor have the services of any other class, beside the army, been more generally, or more fully acknowledged by their fellow-citizens.

It has been observed, that their weight in the community has been too great. Their enemies are, probably, not aware of the consequence, necessarily flowing from this observation. Let me ask them, Is there now, or has there ever been, in the world, a happier community? If there neither is, nor has been a happier, it follows, as a consequence, that the too great weight, complained of, has been both wisely and effectually exerted, to do good; that, while the weight of clergymen was thus great, it had its own great share in forming the happiest of all communities.

The idea, that clergymen have, here, as in several countries of Europe, an interest distinct from that of the community, is without foundation. With as much truth, might it be said, that Shoemakers, or Smiths, and with more, that Lawyers, have such a separate interest. All the well-being of a clergyman, in the present world, must stand, or fall, with that of his people. This truth might be easily shown by an induction of particulars. Nor would the contrary sentiment ever have been thought of, in this country, but for the mere purposes of calumny and ill-will.

To the enemies of Christianity all these things will, I am sensible, appear in a different light. To them they are not addressed. Reason is not the proper mean of addressing hatred; nor truth a suitable weapon in combatting prejudice.—When they can shew as much public and private happiness, produced in any country by Infidels, as has been produced, and prolonged, both here and in Switzerland, by clergymen, we shall stand more on the same level.

**HISTORY OF JACOBIN CLUBS,**

Extracted from a French history of the French revolution.

"Another serious misfortune to France was the influence acquired by popular societies.—The JACOBIN CLUB, originated from a small and secret association of about forty Gentlemen and men of letters, who united themselves long previous to the meeting of the States General, for the purpose of disseminating political knowledge, among the mass of the people. It was at last melted into the Breton Club, at Versailles, during the first sessions of the national assembly; and the society becoming numerous, on the removal of the King and Assembly to Paris it obtained possession of the Chapel of the Jacobins, on the dissolution of the monastic orders.—The popularity which it acquired soon rendered it extremely numerous, and this circumstance pointed it out as a proper engine to work upon the passions of the multitude. From a very early period of its institution, one principal object was to discuss such political questions as were likely to be agitated in the National Assembly in order that the members might act in concert according to the decisions of the majority. This plan was reduced to a system when the Club became numerous, and a regular President, and Secretaries were chosen, and became a national assembly in miniature. Besides the members, an immense multitude of auditors were admitted into the Galleries who applauded or condemned the Speakers, as passion or caprice dictated.—Here the most inflammatory declamations were heard with the most clamorous testimonies of approbation, and every proposition in the least inclining to moderation in sentiment, or wisdom in political conduct, was reprobated and condemned.—In few words, it became ultimately the mere vehicle of faction, where, as is usually the case in such instances, the worst men, and the worst measures were commonly triumphant."

Again, "a most forcible means of promoting bad dispositions among the people has been the popular societies for debating on political subjects—and the Jacobins in particular. In the first dawn of French liberty such institutions might have had their use; but they should even then have been restrained within moderate bounds, and as soon as possible, dissolved.—These have afforded a constant asylum to the profligate; and in these every absurdity, every measure of sedition, and of enmity in the National Councils, have originated."

Jealousy might lead us to suspect the truth or impartiality of this history, if it was not confirmed by the information of Mr. Monroe, our Minister at Paris.—He is said to be enthusiastically devoted to the cause of the French—his authority the more must be to our democrats the more unexceptionable, if not the most palatable.—The extracts from his letters have been published in our papers, but being too lengthy for insertion here, they are recommended to the examination of every American.

**From the Aurora.**  
**NORMAL SCHOOLS.**

**ACCOUNT OF A NEW INSTITUTION IN FRANCE.**  
The word *normal* which has been applied to the newly established schools in France is drawn from the dictionary of Geometry. It expresses properly a level, but in the figurative sense, it announces, that in those schools all knowledge relative to arts, sciences, belles lettres, &c. will be taught to every citizen, whatever branch he may choose to apply to.

In order to attain this grand object the Convention wished that teachers and professors should be formed, and those schools are thus established to qualify teachers for the whole Republic.

The following are the statutes resolved on by the representatives of the people with the Normal schools at Paris, on the 15th of January.

Art. 1. The fittings shall daily begin at eleven o'clock in the morning, and be broke up at a quarter past one, in the following order:

- The first and sixth day of the decade.
1. Mathematics, La Grange, and La Place
  2. Natural philosophy, Hau.
  3. Descriptive Geometry, Monge.
- Second and seventh day.
1. Natural History, Daubenton,
  2. Chemistry, Bertholet.
  3. Agriculture, Thouin.
- Third and eighth day.
1. Geography, Bauche and Mentles.
  2. History, Vokey.
  3. Morality, Bernardin de St. Pierre.
- Fourth and ninth day.
1. Grammar, Sicard.
  2. Analysis of understanding, Garat.
  3. Literature, La Harpe.

Art. II. Each fifth day, the professors of the normal schools shall hold in presence of the pupils, a conference, at which philosophers, men of letters, and the most distinguished artists are invited to attend.

Art. III. The principal object of these conferences shall be reading and examining of the elementary schools of the Republic.

Art. IV. There shall be no fitting on the tenth day. The pupils of the normal schools shall visit the National libraries, observatories, museums of arts and trades, in short all the deposits consecrated to public instruction: all these deposits shall be open for the pupils as they shew a card bearing the stamp of the committee of public instruction signed by the two representatives near normal schools.

Art. V. The fittings of the normal schools shall be employed alternately in teaching the principles of the art of unfolding, as explained by the professors, and in conferences on these principles among the professors and pupils.

Art. VI. The conferences shall never be opened on any subjects, but such as have been treated of in the preceding fitting.

Art. VII. None of the pupils shall have liberty to speak unless he has got his name inscribed, and be called upon by the professor.

Art. VIII. In the course of the debates the professor may adjourn his answer to the next fitting.

Art. IX. The lessons, debates and conferences, which take place in the normal schools, shall be collected in a stenographical journal. This journal shall be distributed among the members of the Convention, the professors and pupils of the Normal schools. It shall be also transmitted to all the administrations of the republic, and to the French ministers, consuls and agents in foreign countries.

(Signed)  
LACANAL DELURE,  
[One of the intimate friends of J. J. Rousseau, during his stay in France.]