

tion, for entrance into the society. He declared he was a farmer.

Dufourny commended what More had done as an example to other farmers.

Collet D'Herbois rose, and said,— That being fellow commissioner with More, I lodged with him in a thatched house that was on his farm. The wife of More kindly received me, and I partook of the bed of this estimable wife."

(The jesters who every where misconstruct words, set up a laugh, and applauded Collet.) Collet resumed his discourse, and said, "You have put a meaning on my words, which I did not mean to convey. I meant to express, that her bed was composed of two mattresses, and she gave me one of them."

Simon announced that the two reports of Robespierre, one on the toleration of religions, the other on the preservation of the treaties with the allies of France, have excited a happy disposition, so that the Swiss are wholly disposed to adopt our government amongst themselves, with the necessary local modifications.

Simon also read a memorial of the English court to the Helvetic cantons, to engage them to break with France.— That court invites the Swiss to call to mind the former friendship and treaties which have always united France to the thirteen Cantons. In the memorial was also read—"Call to mind that France is covered with the blood of your brethren massacred the 10th of August, for defending Louis 16th, the friend of the Swiss. Will you still longer hold alliance with robbers and assassins. They except you from other nations—but this predilection is an injury.— The French at present wish to secure all property. Be doubtful of a nation who has no longer either a God or laws."

In spite of George 3d the Swiss remain unshaken in their neutrality.

The Committee of Public Safety said in the convention, "Will you baffle the manoeuvres of the counter-revolutionists employed to excite religious quarrels? Will you make respected the decree of the sixteenth of Frimaire, for permitting the quiet toleration of religion? Then forbid the opera theatre, and all others to represent the piece entitled the Fall of Imposters, and the Inauguration of the Temple of Truth, together with all other pieces which may have the same tendency, to ridicule religious worship."

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

The American people have formed their just and equal government, and have hitherto conducted their national interests, with such prudence, firmness and sense of the blessings which real liberty confers, as to be a fair example to the whole world. The principles which have been cherished, and the measures generally pursued by the mass of the people, and those whom they have entrusted with the management of their affairs, clearly evince that they are an enlightened people. They are not very fit subjects therefore, for designing and ambitious demagogues to practise upon with success: they understand their principles too well, and are too firmly persuaded of the advantages of a government by fair and full representation, to barter them away upon the suggestions of self-created centinels of liberty, who attempt to acquire an improper influence, by a pompous display of wordy patriotism. I trust it is in vain, that certain turbulent individuals organize themselves into Democratical societies as they are called, act in ambitious concert, and attempt to usurp an influence over the public mind, which they cannot hope to obtain if the people are left to their own reflections and unbiased decisions with regard to men and measures. An undiscerning multitude, just emancipated from a cruel despotism and aristocracy, may require perhaps such institutions before they are matured in the principles of rational liberty; but they suit not a people acquainted with those principles from their birth, and by long experience established in a predilection for a Republican government by representation. However, as the most unfair means and the most forward pretensions are exercised and displayed at present to mislead the public mind, it is the duty of those who feel an attachment to real liberty and genuine republicanism, to strip off the mask from pretended patriots, to avow their sentiments freely, and withstand the usurpations of a combination of men not delegated by the people, who pretend to speak in their name and assume their rights.

These Democrats whilst they retail principles as exclusively theirs, which are universally adopted by the free citizens of America, arrogantly claim a superiority which is by no means allowed, or even compatible with their pretensions to democracy, and insidiously call in question the republicanism of those who differ from them in certain political measures, and especially with those, who have acquired the public confidence, and are employed in those important trusts to which they themselves aspire. Hence those repeated charges of aristocracy, and repeated complaints of "the amazing want" of Republican principles and conduct of our official characters. Hence all those political associations that are forming under foreign auspices, in various parts of the United States, and those political machinations which are seriously moved to disturb that settled order of things in which the virtuous citizens generally find the repose and sweet enjoyment of liberty, after the toils and struggles endured in its establishment. It is not liberty, but faction which organizes and directs such democratic combinations; it is not virtue, but self-interest which prompts the ambitious directors of these supernumerary machines of freedom.

In the General Advertiser of yesterday morning, a writer who assumes the ridiculous and unmeaning title of an American Sans Culottes, pompously asserts what no freeman denies, that "the government of a republic, is the government of the people, and this government which is to represent their interests and feelings is to have no other rule of conduct than the general will."

In the resolutions of the Democratic Society of Charleston, published also yesterday morning in the same paper, we find the following sentiments stated with as much warmth as if they were actually controverted and threatened with annihilation: "the people of America know, that government was made only for them, they know that all power in the legislative and executive part of government proceeded from them; that they have not parted with their freedom, by entrusting a portion of power to a few individuals, and a right to investigate the conduct of those whom they have authorized, &c. This doctrine is all very true, and all the question is, who are the people? Are they a few self-created, self-interested members of certain political clubs, or the mass of citizens throughout the United States, who have chosen by a fair and free election, Representatives to appear in their behalf, and act in their name? If the latter statement be the truth, who are the former? And what must we think of the candor, the modesty, the truth of those who declaim against "a want of republicanism in characters composing the highest offices in the Federal Government; aristocratical pride and mistaken ambition;" or of those who assert, that "it is discordant to the sentiments of some of our politicians, that the people ought to regulate the proceedings of government;" and that measures in which the people of America are universally agreed, meet with opposition from some of their Representatives?

When these men can shew that a part is greater than the whole, or that a few individuals combined in party circles thro' the continent, are better entitled to regard, as the organs of the people, than the men elected by that very people, we may admire their dexterity, but we ought to suspect their integrity. I think they must have imbibed the spirit of the Sans Culottes at Paris, mentioned in Moore's Journal, who said, "The National Assembly ought to obey our dictates;" (meaning the mob of Paris) "since they are only the Representatives of the people, whereas we are the people ourselves." On the contrary I, and many thousands of my fellow-citizens fully agree with the following declaration, recorded by Dr. Moore, which the President of the National Assembly made to a democrat, who took upon himself to act in behalf of the people; "Undoubtedly the people is sovereign, but this sovereignty is in the whole people, and not in any separate part, and cannot be exercised, but by the Representatives of the whole nation."

A FRIEND TO A REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

* See the No-breeches-writer in the General Advertiser of April 3.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

A Hint to the Demo. Societies.

Those Gentlemen will please to recollect that the good people of this country (whom they wish to awe into measures which would

bring on the destruction of all property, and a dissolution of every moral obligation) have got the example of France before their eyes; they know that France owes all her distractions to the too lenient measures pursued by that class of citizens who, whilst they yet retained sufficient influence and authority to stem the torrent of wickedness, spared the men who had plotted the destruction of themselves and property, in hopes time might throw up some change which would open the eyes of that hardened set—the event proved the fallacy of their hopes; the unrelenting villains thirsted for their blood, and under the pretence of reason, every man of worth and property has fallen there; witness Lyons, witness Bourdeaux and Marseilles. Ye know that if ye had timely disposed of your internal enemies, you had existed yet; none but the wicked are now found in your places. They may be suffered for a season for the wise ends of Providence, but he will in a moment speak them into eternity—all nature demands a riddance of them, and the period is not far distant, when France shall be tranquil. You who have fallen the unhappy victims of their infernal rage, shall give a profitable example to mankind. America is upon her guard, she will beware in time, she will not neglect the critical moment.

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 making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four; for repairs and articles directed to be made and purchased by the President of the United States; for invalid pensioners; for fortifying certain ports and harbours; and for the purchase of cannon, implements and shot, there be appropriated a sum of money not exceeding one million, six hundred and twenty nine thousand, nine hundred and thirty six dollars, and one cent; that is to say; For the pay of the legion of the United States, three hundred and three thousand, six hundred and eighty four dollars: For subsistence, three hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and sixty seven dollars and seventy five cents: For forage, thirty one thousand, six hundred and thirty two dollars: For clothing, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars: For equipments for the cavalry, seven thousand, three hundred and fourteen dollars, and five cents: For horses for the cavalry, sixteen thousand dollars: For bounty to the soldiers, five thousand dollars: For the hospital department, twenty thousand dollars: For the ordnance department, six thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars, and thirty two cents: For defensive protection of the frontiers, one hundred and thirty thousand dollars: For the Indian department, fifty thousand dollars: For the quarter master's department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars: For contingencies of the war department, thirty thousand dollars: For repairs and articles directed to be made and purchased by the President of the United States, two hundred and two thousand, seven hundred and eighty three dollars, and thirty four cents: For invalid pensioners, eighty thousand, two hundred, and thirty nine dollars, and fifty five cents: For fortifying certain ports and harbours of the United States, and purchasing the lands necessary for the erection of the same, seventy six thousand dollars: For the purchase of cannon, implements and shot, ninety six thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. **A**nd 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 four: Secondly, the surplus of revenue and income, beyond the appropriations heretofore charged thereupon, to the end of the year one thousand and seven hundred and ninety four: And thirdly, the surplus which may remain unexpended, of the monies appropriated for the use of the war department, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—March the }
twenty first, 1794 }

GO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

An ACT to prohibit the carrying on the Slaves trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress

assembled, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner, or any other person coming into, or residing within the same, for himself or any other Person whatsoever, either as master, factor or owner, build, fit, equip, load or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, within any port or place of the said United States, nor shall cause any ship or vessel to sail from any port or place within the same, for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic in slaves, to any foreign country; or for the purpose of procuring, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, the inhabitants of such kingdom, place or country, to be transported to any foreign country, port or place whatever, to be sold or disposed of, as slaves: And if any ship or vessel shall be so fitted out, as aforesaid, for the said purposes, or shall be caused to sail, so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture, apparel and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States; and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in any of the circuit courts or district court for the district, where the said ship or vessel may be found and seized.

Sec. 2. **A**nd be it further enacted, That all and every person, so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing, or sending away, any ship or vessel, knowing, or intending, that the same shall be employed in such trade or business, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars, one moiety thereof, to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof, to the use of him or her, who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

Sec. 3. **A**nd be it further enacted, That the owner, master or factor of each and every foreign ship or vessel, clearing out for any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or suspected to be intended for the slave-trade, and the suspicion being declared to the officer of the customs, by any citizen, on oath or affirmation, and such information being to the satisfaction of the said officer, shall first give bond with sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or any other foreign country or place, shall be taken on board the said ship or vessel, to be transported, or sold as slaves, in any other foreign port or place whatever, within nine months thereafter.

Sec. 4. **A**nd be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board, receive or transport any such persons, as above described, in this act, for the purpose of selling them as slaves, as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay, for each and every person, so received on board, transported, or sold as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered in any court of the United States proper to try the same: the one moiety thereof, to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to the use of such person or persons, who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—March the }
twenty-second, 1794 }

GO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

The observations of Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, on the passing of the bill for the naval armament.

Mr. Smith remarked that though it was not probable any profelytes were to be expected at this late period of the business and after so ample a discussion as the question had received in its different stages, yet he considered it necessary to make a reply to some of the various objections which had been just made to the passing of the bill. Many of those objections appeared to him totally inapplicable to the subject; those he should pass over in silence. If it were the design of the house to incur a vast expence in the establishment of a navy, merely for the idle purposes of vain parade, there would be