

but, if persisted in, give to each of them the death-wound.

The neighboring states view you with a jealous eye. With your own state this town never was a favorite: You have been repeatedly charged with being without order, licentious, and opposed to legal authority. Why will you put it out of the power of your friends to rescue you from the opprobrium? Why will you justify all the charges of your enemies, and gratify their resentments and animosities against you?

Are these the methods to increase your population or your commerce? Are these the methods of being respected or esteemed? What man of property, what man of character, can you expect will change his residence to come to a place where the laws cannot govern? What man of property, what friend to order, would remain where lawless licentiousness assumes the place of legal government; where, property, liberty, or life, is not secure?

A deluded party may pull down the house of their judge, for executing the laws: They may take his life; but unless they could, at the same time, destroy our government, and introduce anarchy through the union, what benefit will they receive?

Violence may triumph for a day, but it must fall before the powers of governments; the more accumulated its atrocities, the more severe will be its punishment.

The citizens arrested may suffer themselves to be committed, that persons without property and unknown may tear down the goal and liberate them; but will they thereby be purged from the charges, or freed from prosecution? No, these men will be answerable themselves for a violation of the laws, which they have caused; and to cause which they refuse giving the recognizances: Government will compel them not only to answer the present charges, but also this in addition, unless they can destroy their government.

It is said the armed companies will not come forward in aid of the civil power. I hope the charge is not true! Reflect fellow-citizens! If you will not use your arms in defence of the laws, or turn them against your government, it will not permit you to enjoy their use; It will take from you those arms which they have given you, if used in an unworthy cause, or refused to be used in support of the civil magistrate. Reflect, my fellow-citizens—would you choose to be without a militia of your own? Would you choose to have the militia of some other part of the state, or of the union, to be quartered upon you, to preserve peace and order among you?

And if there is one individual in this town, one man of property or influence, who, actuated by any possible motive, can advise or encourage the present opposition to authority, let him be assured the day of delusion will soon pass away, and that then he will be not only the object of indignation and contempt to the friends of order, but the execration of his deluded victims.

A Friend to Baltimore-Town.  
May 5, 1794.

## 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 providing for raising and Organizing a Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.

SEC. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the number of seven hundred and sixty-four non commissioned officers, privates and artificers, to serve as privates and musicians, shall be engaged for the term of three years, by voluntary enlistments; and that the proper proportion of commissioned officers shall be appointed to command the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the aforesaid commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, artificers and musicians, shall be incorporated with the corps of artillery now in the service of the United States, and denominated the corps of artillerists and engineers, and that the entire number of the said corps, exclusive-

ly of the commissioned officers, shall be nine hundred and ninety-two.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the organization of the said corps be as herein mentioned, to wit:—One lieutenant-colonel commandant, one adjutant, one surgeon;—four battalions, each to consist of one major, one adjutant and paymaster, and one surgeon's mate;—and four companies, each to consist of one captain, two lieutenants, two cadets with the pay, clothing and rations of a sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, forty-two privates, fappers and miners, and ten artificers to serve as privates, and two musicians.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the additional commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, artificers and musicians, by this act directed to be raised, shall receive the same pay and allowances, in all respects, as the troops already in the service of the United States; and they shall also be governed by the same rules and articles of war, which have been, or may be by law established.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, to provide at the public expense, under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States, the necessary books, instruments and apparatus, for the use and benefit of the said corps.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall cause such proportions of the said corps to serve in the field, on the frontiers, or in the fortifications of the sea coast, as he shall deem consistent with the public service.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MÜHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved—May the ninth 1794.  
G<sup>O</sup>. WASHINGTON  
President of the United States.

#### From the General Advertiser.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Whitlock, Commander in Chief, to Mr. Lavaux Commandant at Port de Paix.

Jeremie, 9th February, 1794.

SIR,

If I am not misinformed, concerning your present situation, it is such that you will not be surprized at receiving this letter. You cannot but be fully acquainted with the intentions of his Britannic Majesty, to use the most vigorous efforts to take possession of the Island of St. Domingo, or of that part of it which is not yet subdued by the arms of Spain. I hourly expect considerable forces from England; the army under my command has lately been considerably reinforced.

I doubt not but you have also been informed, that all the members of that party of the National Convention of France, who had sanctioned the measure for sending to St. Domingo, civil Commissioners, who are looked upon as the cause of the total ruin of the island, have for that crime suffered an ignominious death.

Brissot, the leader of that party, was accused of three capital crimes, the first of which is, that he advised the measure of sending hither civil Commissioners.

The unhappy state of France, rendering it impracticable for that nation to send succours to this ill-fated country, several of the most respectable proprietors of St. Domingo, were forced to apply to England for protection; which was accordingly granted to them.

I now therefore, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, do hereby offer to you the same protection, on condition that you shall first deliver the town and forts of Port de Paix and its dependencies into the possession of the British government, which being complied with, the officers and soldiers serving under your command, shall enjoy the same favors as have been granted to those of the Mole, leaving it to the bounty of his Majesty to grant to yourself the rank he shall judge proper. I further add, that as a reward for the confidence which I demand of you in the name of the government which I serve, the sum of five thousand pounds sterling, making fifty thousand crowns (ecus) Tournois, shall be paid to you in person, or deposited in the Bank of England, payable to your order, on your delivering the town of Port de Paix, with the forts, artillery, ammunition, provisions, &c. &c. without any damage or devastation having been committed to them, into the hands of the officer whom I will appoint to receive them, as also the ships of war which may be in the said port. I shall be at Leogane next Wednesday, where any flag of truce you shall please to send me, shall be received and respected.

I have the honor to send you inclosed, the extract of an English Gazette, which has

been sent to all the English commanding officers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your very humble and  
very obedient servant,  
WHITLOCK, Commander in Chief.

Answer of Lavaux Governor General per interim.

Port de Paix, Feb. 13, 1794.  
2d year of the French Republic.

The probity, the delicacy which reign in the breast of a French Republican must ever have given you full assurance that we would respect your flag of truce. French generosity does not fluctuate with events. As amongst us no person is distinguished as a superior, we all doing the duty of a soldier; I looked upon your letter to me as addressed to the first soldier of the army, and as I conceal nothing from my comrades, it was opened and read publicly. We are animated by one and the same spirit of defence. You tell me that you will have at Jean Rabel a sufficient number of men for the execution of whatever plan I may do you the honor to propose. The whole army has no other plans but those necessary for a vigorous defence. You propose to send a ship of war into the canal, you may send her as soon as you please, we are ready to give her a manly reception.

You further inform me that all possible care shall be taken to secure to me every thing belonging to me. You need not give yourself that trouble. My booty is that of the soldiers; we wear the same uniform; in this I glory; our food is the same, and hence I enjoy good health.—You tell me the most honorable attention will be paid to my person: I take you for a man of honor and sentiment, as such how could you honor a commander who had betrayed his country and sold his brethren in arms? Wishing to preserve to me all that belongs to me you would take from me my honor, the only property of which I am covetous, which I will carry with me to my grave, and which will forever secure to me the esteem of the English. You assure me that all the officers and troops of the line will be received into the pay of Great Britain on the same footing as those of Dillon. To this, I answer in the name of the whole army, that were to barter our honor for a bit of bread. We are not yet famishing and we all swear to you that we will never betray our country, and if we cannot make you love us, at least we will force you to esteem us.

I greet you in the name of all the army.  
(Signed)

ET. LAVAUX.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The following letter is written by one of the profcribed inhabitants of Lyons, who was so fortunate as to effect his escape from that devoted town, and to reach Switzerland.

“Lausanne, December 24, 1793.

“The number of the persons imprisoned at Lyons amounts to about 6000.—I shall at present only name you the Constitution at Curate Charretté, from whom they took 9000 livres in specie, whose house they have pillaged, and from whom they endeavor to wrest the confession where his Vicar Philipon, condemned to be shot, rests concealed; La Saussie, an Episcopal Vicar, for having accompanied Challer to the place of execution; De Castillon, Canon of St. Just; Orfel, the worthy father of the poor and the persecuted priests; the widow Gagniers, so commendable for zeal and intrepid conduct; and Dutand, Curate of St. Thomas, and his Vicars, &c.

“Those who have not carried arms against the Anarchists are, it seems, to lose their fortunes only, not their lives; among these are some of the richest inhabitants, viz. Mr. Tolozon; Imbert Colonier;—De Dey, formerly Prevot des Marchands; De Savy, *ci devant* Advocate-General at the Cour des Monnoyes; Gabet, Director of the Mint; Flachon; Jourgeu de Mouson forte; De la Jamarriere; Auriel; Tabaraud, Post Director; De Montvert, formerly an officer in the army; Giraud de Saint Try; Pofuel de Verneux; Boulou de Parigny; Bettu de la Balmonaierie; Trollier de Catan; Charrier de Grigny, Captain in the French guards; the wealthy Vincent, who had sent all his money to England and Holland, and has been forced by the Commissioners to give up all his bonds, notes, &c. Vitet,

*ci devant* Mayor, and Deputy to the Convention; and Perisse, Ex Constituent of the left side of the Assembly, viz. the Jacobin party, &c. &c. &c.

“Several of the wretched prisoners have found means to escape through the subterraneous passages under the Townhouse, and to gain Switzerland. Besides a few others are just arrived, Messrs. Jentet, Beux, Commander of a battalion, and Tolozon, de Montforty, who has fled to the High Bailiff of Beaumont, after having stolen through the mountains in the disguise of a peasant.

“On the 16th instant, 70 persons were guillotined at Lyons, on the 17th 3, and on the next as many. From 10 to 30, more or less, were daily shot to death.

“Among the persons guillotined, deserving to be distinguished, are, Mr. Fleuret, Justice of the Peace; Saure de Montalant, formerly lieutenant Criminel; Loyer, *ci devant* counsellor a la Seneschausee; baron du Soleil, formerly attorney-general; Deschamps, ex-constituent of the right or aristocratic side; Du Tronly de Montbrison, &c. and among those who have been shot to death are, M. de Clermont Tonnerre, the gallant and honest Servan; De Collillon, an officer and native of Provence; Fay de Sathony, member of the parliament of Paris, &c.

“The young, charming, and tender wife of M. Loyer, accompanied her husband to the place of execution, and there haranged the soldiers: It was I,” she exclaimed, “who solicited, prompted my husband to take up arms.—Death is all I ask of you; I alone am guilty—Save him!” Saying that, she covered with her body that of her husband, and bathed him with her tears; but all in vain! They threw her down from the scaffold, and executed her husband. Arrived at her house, she destroyed herself in a fit of despair. The wife of M. Saure also destroyed herself in the Rhone, on the very same day her husband was executed.

“The conduct of M. Cudel de Montcoulon, a young man of 20 years of age, and nephew of M. de Pressie, deserves the highest praise, and forced even his enemies to admire his courage. Fired with enthusiasm, he mounted the scaffold, and addressed himself to the soldiers and the people.

“A few who acted a distinguished part with our first Revolutionists have shared a similar fate; among these are, Milanois, an Ex Constituent of the left side; the Curate Serrier, Ex President of the Central Club; Privat, &c. &c. who have been guillotined; and Abbe Rosier, Curate of St. Polycarpe, and author of several treatises on Agriculture, who during the siege was killed in his bed by the bursting of a bomb, &c. &c.

“All kinds of religious worship is abolished. The churches are changed into stables and barracks. Joly Clerc Curate of St. Nizier, in his last sermon informed his parishioners, that for the future no public worship could be permitted, and that knowing the catechism was sufficient.—This detestable Priest fled during the siege to Dubois Crance, re-entered the town with him, and has just placed the bust of the infamous Challer on the altar of the church.

“All the accounts which the newspapers have given of the festival celebrated in honor of this *ci devant* schoolmaster are erroneous: The following is an authentic description of this farce.

“On the 10th instant all the Constituted Authorities, the Revolutionary Tribunal, the troops of the line, &c. repaired with an ass to the Townhouse. There this animal was decked with the stole, and all the other superb sacerdotal ornaments which the Count de Maubourg had made a present of to the Cathedral. On his head was put the beautiful Mitre of the Bishop Lamourette; on his back were tied the holy vessels, and to his tail a mass book. He was decorated with the inscription, *Restes de Fanatisme, Remains of Fanaticism*. Thus equipped, the ass was led in procession through the whole town, preceded by the Department and a detachment of horse, and followed by a band of music and some infantry. By his side marched two Sans Culottes holding a calix, (sacred cup) out of which the animal drank now and then, and two other Sans Culottes perfumed with him frankincense. The Municipality, the Tribunals, the Clubists, and women clad in white, closed the procession. Having arrived at the Place de Bellecour, they piled up church pictures, books of devotion, bibles, mass books, and such church ornaments