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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1793.

[Whole No. 416.]



LAW OF THE UNION.

SECOND
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON MONDAY
THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND
SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the Support of Government for the Year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, there be appropriated a sum of money, not exceeding one million five hundred and eighty-nine thousand, and forty-four dollars, and seventy-two cents; that is to say:

For the compensations granted by law to the President and Vice-President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars: For the like compensations to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of six months continuance, one hundred and forty-three thousand, five hundred and ninety-one dollars: For the salaries of the door-keepers and assistant door keepers, of the Senate and House of Representatives, under the act for their compensation, passed the 12th of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars, and sixty-eight cents: For the expenses of firewood, stationary, printing work, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, nine thousand five hundred and fifty-two dollars: For making good a deficiency in the appropriation, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for contingent expenses in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, five hundred and seventy-eight dollars: For the compensations granted by law, to the chief justice, associate judges, district judges, and the attorney-general, forty three thousand two hundred dollars: For the additional salary of the attorney-general, by the act of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and sixty dollars, and eighty-two cents: For defraying the expense of clerks of courts, jurors and witnesses, in aid of the fund arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties, twelve thousand dollars: For defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, four thousand dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eight thousand three hundred and fifty dollars: For salary of the two principal clerks to the Secretary of the Treasury, from the eighth of May to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand and forty three dollars and twenty-eight cents: For expense of stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, five hundred dollars: For compensation to the comptroller of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars: For the increased salary of the Comptroller from the eighth of May to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, two hundred and sixty dollars, and eighty-two cents: For expense of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses, in the auditor's office, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the register of the Treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eighteen thousand six hundred dollars: For the increased salary of the register of the Treasury, from the eighth of May, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, three hundred and twenty-six dollars and three cents, and for making good the deficiency in the appropriation of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one hundred dollars; making, in the whole, four hundred and twenty-six dol-

lars and three cents: For expenses of stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses, in the register's office, two thousand dollars: For compensation to the Treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, four thousand one hundred dollars: For the increased salary of the Treasurer, from the eighth of May, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and for making good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for clerks in that office, five hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-eight cents: For expense of firewood, stationary, printing and other contingencies in the treasurer's office, four hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in that office, four thousand one hundred dollars: For the salary of the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in that office, from the establishment thereof, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, including also contingent expenses to the same time, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars and sixty-six cents: For the expense of stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the commissioner, three hundred dollars: To make good the deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two for the contingent expenses of the treasury-department, two thousand four hundred dollars: For the payment of rent for the several houses employed in the treasury department, one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents: For wood and candles in the several offices in the treasury department (except the treasurer's office) one thousand two hundred dollars: For compensations to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the expenses of stationary, and for hire of clerks in the offices of the several commissioners of loans, to the first of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, authorized by the act of the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty nine dollars, and ninety-five cents: To make good deficiencies in former appropriations, for similar expenses, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of State, clerks and other persons employed in his office, six thousand three hundred dollars: For defraying the expense of collecting the laws of the several States, publishing and distributing the laws of Congress, and all other expenses in the office of the secretary of State, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents: To make good a deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for the contingent expenses in this office, ninety-three dollars and thirty four cents: For compensation to the commissioners for settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual States, clerks and persons employed in their office, six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars: For defraying the contingent expenses of the board of commissioners, four hundred and seven dollars: For compensations to the Governors, Secretaries and Judges of the territory north-west, and the territory south of the river Ohio, ten thousand three hundred dollars: For expenses of stationary, office-rent, printing patents for lands, and other contingent expenses in both the said territories, seven hundred dollars: For the payment of the pensions granted to invalids, eighty-two thousand, two hundred and forty-five dollars, and thirty-two cents: For payment of the annual allowance granted by Congress to Baron Steuben, two thousand five hundred dollars: For payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and seventy-three cents: For the maintenance and repair of light-houses, beacons, piers, flakes and buoys, twenty thousand dollars: For the farther expense of building and equipping ten cutters, three thousand dollars: For the purchase of hydrometers, for the use of the officers of the customs and inspectors of the revenue, one thousand five hundred dollars: To make good the deficiency in the appropriation of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, for the purchase of hydrometers six hundred and ten dollars, and ten cents: For the payment of such demands, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been duly allowed by the officers of the treasury, five thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars: For compensation to the Secretary of War, clerks and persons employed in his office, seven thousand and fifty dollars: For the increased salary of the chief clerk in the war department, from the eighth of May, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one hundred and thirty dollars and forty-one cents: For expenses of firewood, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the Secretary of War, six hundred dollars: For compensation to the accountant to the war-department and clerks in his office, four thousand two

hundred dollars: For salary to the accountant, clerks and for contingent expenses in that office, from the establishment thereof, to the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, one thousand one hundred and sixty-five dollars and eighty-nine cents: For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant to the war department, three hundred dollars: For payment of four years rent for the building occupied for offices of the Secretary of War and accountant, one thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, and sixty-six cents: For salaries of the store-keepers at the several arsenals, rent for the buildings occupied as magazines, for payment of the laborers, coopers, armorers and other persons employed in taking care of the ordnance, arms and military stores, seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-two cents: For five hundred rifles, purchased in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, six thousand dollars: For expense of repairing arms, equipments of cannon cartridge-boxes, swords and every other article in the ordnance department, ten thousand dollars: For defraying the expenses of the Indian department, fifty thousand dollars: For the pay of the troops authorized by law, three hundred and four thousand, three hundred and eight dollars: For subsistence, three hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars, and seventy five cents: For forage, thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars: For clothing, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars: For equipments for cavalry, five thousand dollars: For horses for cavalry, five thousand dollars: For hospital department, twenty-five thousand dollars: For quarter-master's department one hundred thousand dollars: For maps, hiring expresses, allowance to officers for extra expenses, printing, loss of stores, advertising, apprehending deserters, and every other contingent expense in the war-department, thirty thousand dollars: For the defensive protection of the frontiers, fifty thousand dollars: For the payment of bounties, fifteen thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

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 sum of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States.—Secondly.—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-two.—And, thirdly.—The surplus of the existing revenues of the United States, to the end of the year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, except what may be otherwise appropriated, during the present session of Congress.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to borrow, on account of the said States, any sum or sums, not exceeding, in the whole eight hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, per annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied for the purposes aforesaid, and to be repaid out of the said surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, to the end of the present year, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three: And that it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States, to lend the said sum. And the President of the United States shall cause so much of the loan, made of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act, by which it is incorporated, to be paid off, in sums not less than fifty thousand dollars, as, in his opinion, the state of the treasury may, from time to time, admit, out of any monies, which may be in the treasury, having due regard to the exigencies of government, and the appropriations made and to be made by law.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
APPROVED FEBRUARY 28, 1793.
GEO. WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

WHILE we exult in the success of reason and justice—while we rejoice in the recent victory of energetic principles over chimerical and impracticable republican simplicity, it is duty so to consider the past, as to profit in what is to come. In this view, I shall make some observations, as what directly flow from late Congressional occurrences.

I hope the members of Congress will now be taught to be more cautious how they alarm their country, and blame the faithful and most useful servants of the public. We should all have an eye on the conduct of public men; and members of Congress, more than any others, are called to this duty: they are sentinels on the walls of the republic, and should immediately give notice of approaching danger. But let it be remembered, that if (tho' thro' mere mistake)

they call friends foes, and mark out the very pillars of the State as secret conspirators against it, they may soon involve us in anarchy and ruin.

Again, the people ought to take up no reports or accusations as established truths. They ought to immediately examine every suggestion of delinquency in their servants; but till they arrive at the issue of that examination, they ought not to condemn—not even to suspect. One would suppose the flaming patriots of Congress knew from whence they have drawn their knowledge of governmental corruptions—one would suppose that before they rose to accuse public functionaries, they knew of a certainty that their accusations were true. Yet we have seen the contrary. While therefore we are careful to give full credit and applause to those who, through youthful ardor, are bold in attacking every appearance of a plot against our liberties—let us not precipitately join in every hue and cry against government, its measures and its officers; but let us examine for ourselves, and when we are convinced, then let us condemn. Too many think there is no need of caution here; they think the only danger is, that the people will be too supine, will be too indifferent, to the dangerous measures of their servants. Hence a great talk of jealousy, as a most essential republican virtue—Hence some tell me, they take a certain Gazette; not because they relish the abuse; it seems with, but because it serves as a good purgative to the corrupt humours necessarily gathering, from time to time, in the body politic. For my part, I explode these notions, not only as infamously silly, but as actually pernicious to the public good. Why should we make it a virtue to do that to a public character, which if done to a private, would make us worthy to be cropped? This jealousy, with too many, is but another name for injustice and abuse. I think I would help to hunt out of the land every aristocrat, every convicted enemy to the happiness of others. But, for all this, I would not call a man one, and persecute him as such, because he is in office and I am out, because he is rich and I am poor, because his political principles and mode of promoting the general welfare are different from mine—because I am nobody, and he is Secretary of the Treasury.

This conduct, this extravagant jealousy, I pronounce pernicious; and, using a fashionable democratic phrase, I denounce it to a discerning public. Men of genius, cultivated talents and integrity, are men of generous and exquisite feelings. By that abuse, which too many deem a virtuous republican jealousy, these characters will be thrust out of office, that men may take their places, who at gaming tables and brothels have lost the fear of their Creator, the love of others, and that delicious sensibility which ever accompanies an upright and a polished mind. Hardened by vice, the latter can bear without emotion, that abuse they once so freely belabored on better men.

Who can estimate the loss of men, such as Mr. Hamilton appears to be? It is immense. Great capacity, much cultivation, not a mere chaotic map of cumbersome erudition, but wholesome systematic knowledge, almost unequalled diligence and labour, sound integrity and distinguished patriotism, are united in him. Drive, by rash accusations and groundless abuse, such as he is, from the helm, and we shall soon founder or be wrecked, amidst those storms, to which every government is more or less exposed.

The lots of men uncommonly qualified in head and heart, to promote the public weal, is not the only ill effect of an uncorrected jealousy in the people. It will dispose them ever to give their confidence to those that oppose government, whatever be their principles or their morals. Thus the vilest men will at times be exalted. The people will foster vipers in their bosom, who, in return, will sting them to death. A variety of contradictory measures will be pursued. The government will want system and stability—it will lose the public confidence, it will totter—it may fall. Nay more, such extreme jealousy, pushing us, on the one hand, to unjust treatment of men in office—and on the other, to the heaping of applause upon men out of office, is the frequent forerunner, and with ourselves may one day be the cause of that monarchic or aristocratic tyranny we now so heartily execrate. Tho' I accustom myself to hope for the best, tho' I admire Dr. Franklin's maxim, and daily find life sweeter by looking at the handsome leg, yet reason and history compel me to dread, lest treacherous and tyrannic Cromwells be secretly hidden under our and our

Not that I suppose there is any prospect of their having their hearts with, in all its extent. I fear not, that we shall see them, or any others, kings of nobles; but I fear, I fear their principles and measures will one day impair that harmony which now pervades the Union, and that energy in the united government, which, under a gracious providence, has rescued us from ruin, fills us with felicity, and covers us with honour.

My past observations are general. I now close with one more particular. It is, that the late proceedings in Congress should endear the Secretary of the Treasury to every virtuous American. He is one of the brightest jewels in Columbia's crown. As a pillar in the federal building, he seems to unite the solidity of the Doric order, the delicacy and elegance of the Ionic, and the touching beauty of the Corinthian. Here you see I indulge myself. Not that we are known to each other—I never was of his acquaintance, and never expect to be—nor do I