feited, and if, upon the trial in confequence of such seizure, the owner or claimant of the spirits seized, shall not prove that the same were imported in the this act, and the duties thereupon paid, or were dis- bounty.
tilled at one of the stills mentioned in the twentieth And be section of this act, they shall be adjudged to be for-[To be continued.] feited.

An ACT for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making further provision for the protection of the frontiers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be raised an additional regiment of infantry, which, exclusive of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and twelve non-commissoned officers, privates and musicians.

And be it further enacted, That the said regiment shall be organized in the same manner as the regiment of infantry described in the act, entitled, An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the troops aforesaid by this act to be raised, including the officers, shall receive the same pay and allowances, be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be engaged for the like term, and upon the same conditions, in all respects, excepting the bounty herein after mentioned, as are stipulated for the troops of the United States in the before-mentioned act.

And be it further enacted, That each non-commissioned officer, private and musician, who has inlisted, or shall inlist, pursuant to the act aforesaid, or who shall inlist pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to receive fix dollars as a bounty.

And be it further enasted, That in case the president of the United States mould deem the employment of a major-general, brigadier-general, a quarter-master and chaplain, or either of them, essential to the public interest, that he be, and he hereby is empowered, by and with the advice and confent of the senate, to appoint the same accordingly; and a major-general so appointed may choose his aid-de-camp, and a brigadier-general his brigade-major, from the captains or subalterns of the line; provided always, that the major-general and brigadier-general so to be appointed, shall respectively continue in pay during such term only as the president of the United States, in his discretion, shall deem it requisite for the public service.

And be it furtber enacted, That in case a major-general, brigadier-general, quarter-master, aid-de-camp, brigade-major and chaplain, should be appointed, their pay and allowances shall be respectively as herein mentioned: The major-general shall be entitled to 125 dollars monthly pay, 20 dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence 15 rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract price. The brigadiergeneral shall be entitled to 94 dollars monthly pay, with 16 dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence 12 rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract price. That the quarter-master shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and forage, as the lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment. That the aid-de-camp be entitled, including all allowances, to the same pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the brigade-major be entitled, including all allowances, to the same pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the chaplain be entitled to 50 dollars per month, including pay, rations and

And be it further enacted, That if, in the opinion of the president, it will be conducive to the good of the service to engage a body of militia to serve as cavalry, they furnishing their own horses, arms and provisions, it shall be lawful for him to offer such allowances to encourage their engaging in the service for such time, and on fuch terms, as he shall deem it expedient to preferibe.

And be it further enacted, That if the president should be of opinion that it will be conducive to the public service to employ troops inlifted under the denomination of levies, in addition to, or in place of the militia, which, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, he is authorised to call into the service of the United States, it shall be lawful for him to raise, for a term not exceeding fix months (to be discharged sooner if the public service will permit) a corps not exceeding two thousand non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, with a suitable number of commissioned officers: And in case it shall appear probable to the president that the regiment directed to be raised by the aforesaid act, and by this act, will not be completed in time to profecute fuch military operations as exigencies may require, it shall be lawful for the president to make a substitute for the deficiency by raising such farther number of levies, or by calling into the service of the United States such a body of militia as shall be equal thereto.

And be it furtber enasted, That the president be, and he hereby is empowered to organize the said levies, and alone to appoint the commissioned officers thereof, in the manner he may judge proper.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the militia or faid corps of levies, shall during the time of their service, be subject to the rules and articles of war; and they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and forage, and, in case of wounds or disability in the line of their duty, to the same compensation as the troops of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said corps of

marks and certificate, it shall be presumptive evidence levies, shall be entitled to receive such proportional that the same are liable to forfeiture, and it shall be quantity of cloathing, as their time of service shall bear lawful for any officer of inspection to seize them as for- to the annual allowance of cloathing to the troops of the United States, subject, however, to a proportional de duction from their pay.

And be it further enacted, That each of the non-com-United States according to law, or were distilled as missioned officers, privates and musicians of the said mentioned in the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of levies, shall be entitled to receive three dollars as a

And be it further enacted, That in case the nature of the service, upon which the troops of the United States may be employed, should require a greater number of furgeon's mates than are provided for in the beforementioned act, the president of the United States may engage, from time to time, such additional number of furgeon's mates, as he shall judge necessary.

And be it furtber enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed to recruit men for the faid regiments, shall be entitled to receive for every recruit who shall be duly inlisted and mustered, the fum of two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expence, for one year, of the additional regiment to be raised by virtue of this act; for defraying the expence, for a like term, of the officers mentioned in the seventh section of this act; for defraying the expence of the faid militia-horse, militia-foot, and levies, which may be called into, or engaged for the service of the United States, pursuant to this act; for defraying the expence of fuch surgeon's mates, as may be appointed pursuant to the 15th fection of this act; for defraying the expence of recruiting the two said regiments; and for defraying the expence of any military posts which the president shall judge expedient and proper to establish, there be and hereby is appropriated a sum, not exceeding three hundred and twelve thousand fix hundred and eighty-fix dollars and twenty cents, to be paid by to prevent a mutiny on board lord Hood's fquadron, out of the monies, which, prior to the first day of January next, shall arise from the duties imposed upon spirits distilled within the United States, and from stills, by the act, entitled, An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretosore 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; together with the excess of duties which may arise from the duties imposed by the said act on imported spirits, beyond those which would have arisen by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of debts of the United States.

And, to the end that the public service may not be impeded for the want of necessary means; Beit further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president to take on loan the whole sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as he may judge requisite, at an interest not exceeding fix per centum per annum; and the fund established for the above-mentioned appropriation, is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of any loan to be obtained in manner aforesaid; and in case of any deficiency in the said fund, the faith of the United States is hereby also pledged to make good such deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice President of the United States, and president of the Senate. Approved, March the 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

December 4. LETTER has been sent to the committee of inquiry of the national affembly, from Montelimart, containing the following particulars of a scheme to effect a counter-revolution.

"It is well known that there are 180,000 men engaged to effect a counter-revolution, and that several of the clergy have been busily employed in collecting money from the reduced nobility, to defray the expences of this undertaking.

"M. d'Antichamp, who was accomplice to M. Buissy, have secured 12,000 Swiss. He has family connexions with the prince de Conde.-On the frontiers of Germany are 30,000 men ready to act, besides the Austrian troops which are now in the Netherlands." They speak much here of a letter from the king to

the pope, and the following are confidently faid to be the extraordinary terms in which the epistle is couch. I give you holy father, twenty-four hours for

deliberation. If with the expiration of that time, a positive reply be not made, attribute it not to either the national affembly or me, but to yourself alone, if France from the holy See be utterly disunited." Dec. 26. Much disturbance has been occasioned

here, by accounts which were studiously circulated about the metropolis, stating that his majesty, in compliance with the earnest entreaties of the queen, intended moving his court to Lyons; and notwithstanding his majetly, in a letter to the national affembly, declared them to be entirely unfounded, fo strongly have the populace taken up the idea, that nothing, for a length of time, would pacify them.

So general has an attack from the Germans become, that the battalion of Fal de Grace has adopted the resolution of proceeding to the frontiers, to repel any attack that may be made. The battalion of Henry IV. has adopted the same resolution, and several officers, and at least ten men from each company, are to proceed at their own expence to the frontiers of Flanders, on the first gun being fired.

WOLVERHAMPTON, December 22. A few days ago one of the furnaces at the ironworks Ketley, Shropshire, unfortunately burst just at the time the metal was at its heat for running into pigs; four of the men were coming to it for that purpole, and by this fudden difatter two of them were instantly scalded to death, another died the next day, and the life of the other) is dispaired of. The poor men have left wives and families to bemoan their loss.

LONDON. December 29.

A Singular Self. Tormentor. There lives in Leadenhall-street, a man of the same of P_____ B___n, who has made the complete tout of this kingdom upon his knees.

Whatever may have been the original cause of this voluntary penance, certain it is, that 20 years perfe. verance in the painful performance must have expiated it; for during that period has he continued the fir practice of moving from place to place, throughout the whole nation, as above described, to the affonio. ment of all who know him.

He is about 47 years old, apparently much injured by the very laborious toils of his eccentric mode of travelling, and very much de ected in spirits. P never was married; but his property, which chiefly confitts of ready money, and some houses in the city. devolves to his niece, who is a milliner in Cheapfide.

When he first commenced this extraordinary talk. which he fill continues practifing, he kept a respectable linen draper's shop; but on a sudden, disposed of his stock, and quitted his business; nor can all there. monstrances of his friends persuade him to relinquish this unparalelled custom.

Jan. 4. Orders have been sent off to commodore Goodall, at Spithead, to pay off all the ships there, including the whole of lord Hood's squadron, accord. ing to the dates of their being commissioned. This sudden order is by no means a fign of peace, but mere. His fleet will be recommissioned, and manned entirely by volunteers.

The following is given as the latest progress that had been made in the war in India, when the dispade by the Houghton East-Indiaman came away.

On the 12th June, the southern army was at Com. lium, where the halt had been made for the purpose of securing a sufficient supply of grain, before the adual invasion of Tippoo's territories.

This end had been then partly accomplished by the detachment of the 4th brigade under major Cuppage, to Kisnaveran, about ten miles in front and within a short day's march of Tippoo's frontier, by whom a very large supply had been collected.

The army had received orders to march from Cortalium on the 12th, and it was the general opinion in the camp, that Tippoo would make a stand at Combitore, where he was then faid to be in considerable force of infantry, horse and heavy artillery.

Colonel Cockerell's detachment from Bengal, after a halt at Maiulitam, were upon the march to join the centre army in the Carnatic.

A courier arrived at Madras, from Pootah, on the 23d of June, with intelligence, that in pursuance of the treaty between the company and the Mahrattas, the latter had assembled an army of 25,000 men, at the head of whom Peleram Bhou was ordered to march to the north bank of Kistna, which he was to cross upon the first intimation that hostilities had been commenced by the fourthern army.

On the 26th of June letters had arrived at Madras from major Montgomery's detachment, which mention that he had reached the grand army of the Nizam, then in motion. Their marches were, however, very flow, seldom exceeding two or three coss a day. And the army was encumbered by a great number of Elephants, most of them covered with houdahs, in which the ladies of his highness were placed.

Morgan Williams, Esquire, late chief of Ganjam, arrived at Madras on the 15th of June last, and according to his late appointment by the court of directors, took the chair in council, as senior, in the absence of his excellency general Meadows.

Jan. 12. According to letters from Lisbon, a lecret convention is now on foot between her most faithful majesty and the catholic king, which is faid to have for its object the settlement of the succession to the crown of Portugal, in case of the failure of the male heir to the present queen Isabella.

Letters from Constantinople say " The success which heretofore has crowned the arms of the Russian troops, although it has alarmed the populace, hitherto has had but little effect on the councils of the Divan. The coffers of the grand fignior, it is true, are empty; but the internal resources of this immense empire are beyond conception. A body of 60,000 Afiatic troops, for the major part well disciplined, are within two day march of this city, and it is thought will be dispatched towards Jaffy, where the greater part of the Ruffian army lies encamped, to make a diversion on the enemy's forces, and thereby extricate the grand vizier, who at present is in an unpleasant predicament. A peace will the court of Petersburg is said to be on the tapis, but it is generally thought the haughty Catherine will not forego the advantages she has obtained unless compelled by the interpolition of some foreign power."

" What great events from trivial causes spring." Among the letters and memorandums of a gentleman, who was president of the royal society in the reign of George the second, his executors found a bit of linea cloth, the fize of a card, with the impression of a flower stamped on it, and on the paper to which it was patted, the following memorandum:

This little scrap of linen happening to lie in reach of an engraver, who was proving a copper-plate for a drawing book, at a time when he had no paper at hand, he took this in its stead, and finding the impression to clear, it occurred to him that he could stamp upon a white gown of his wife's fimilar ornaments." To this

by th Mian after could fertle nition from 1000 300, the 2 body and fr who v

the A

hourly

triß

plate

ber,

dian Mia W

the k

of w

Such vourin they fa to atta By very fe -Had would part of gageme The officers fistance will no lines, a

Ext

" La

the tow

fight the

about 3

the time them of the feamany m They ha tle which winter. for relie my pow gave the people h plain tha that gov lands, w This I fe ment wo fideration redress in proper.

We ha

fince the

that city,

the owne ingly thre During th two or th hole was arm to un mediately parties co ing ignor out. At murder le heard for hand, wh opened th the robber which, it effect thei

Extr " A ve in harvest ion, Efqu Hill, he v him repeat fended hin carrying i Brokes. had got h off feemin his bald h to return h March 1 ters and co ports of the to an act manders to

foreign po subjects. In the to free a fla