

An act to carry into effect an act of Congress entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the National Defence by establishing an uniform Militia throughout the United States." Also to amend an act passed at Fayetteville in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, entitled "An act for establishing a Militia in this State."

BE it enacted, By the general assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that in order to carry into effect the above recited act of Congress, the militia of this state be arranged into brigades and divisions in the following manner, that is to say, the district of Edenton, the first brigade. The district of Newbern, the second brigade. The district of Wilmington, the third brigade. The district of Fayetteville the fourth brigade. The district of Halifax, the fifth brigade. The district of Hillsborough, the sixth brigade. The counties of Rowan, Montgomery, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg and Iredell shall compose the seventh brigade, and the counties of Rockingham, Stokes, Sarry, and Guilford, shall compose the eighth brigade, and the district of Morgan the ninth brigade, and that the first and second brigades shall compose the first division; that the third and fourth brigades, compose the second division, that the fifth and sixth brigades, compose the seventh, and the eight and ninth brigades, shall compose the fourth division.

And be it further enacted, That one Major General be appointed by joint ballot of both Houses to command each division who shall have the power to appoint two aids de camp, and that one adjutant general be also appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect said act of Congress and militia laws of this state, so far as comes within the line of that department.

And be it further enacted, That the several regiments in each brigade shall be numbered according to the dates of the commission of the Colonels or officer commanding them respectively at the end of the present sessions.

And be it further enacted, That the officers of the militia in each county shall have full power to divide their regiments respectively, into regiments and battalions agreeable to the directions of Congress and to appoint their several places of holding their regimental and battalion musters and courts martial, except where they may be, or have been heretofore divided and appointed by law any thing to the contrary notwithstanding—*Provided* always that no regiment or battalion shall be formed of a less number than is by act of Congress directed.

And be it further enacted, That all persons who have entered in the cavalry and have failed to equip themselves agreeable to law, or shall fail to do the same within twelve months after the passing of this act shall be returned to the infantry, nor shall any person hereafter be excused from doing duty in the infantry notwithstanding his enrollment in the cavalry until such person equips himself completely for the same. *Provided* always that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to do away or abolish the present regiments of horse or of artillery or independent companies in this state.

And be it further enacted, That there shall be one general or battalion muster in each year in every county within this state, and one private muster once in every three months, under the same rules and regulations as directed by the before recited acts.

And be it further enacted, That in all cases where fines have been heretofore triable and recoverable before a justice of the peace, the same shall be tried by a proper court martial and to compel payment of such fines, the president of the court martial is hereby empowered and required without delay to issue execution which shall be served in case of a commissioned officer by the adjutant of the regiment to which he belongs; who

shall over and above such fine levy for his own use the usual fees allotted to sheriffs for such services. And all executions against a non commissioned officer or private shall be served by a sergeant of the company who shall over and above the fine, collect for his trouble the usual fees allowed to Constables for such services. *Provided* always that all fines empoed by the before recited act shall in every instance be reduced one half.

And be it further enacted, That the commanding officer of each brigade, shall annually make a just and true return of his brigade, to the major general of his division, under the same penalty he was liable to pay for not making return to the governor and the major general shall forward in due time a return of his division to the adjutant-general of this state.

And be it further enacted, That so much of an act of the general assembly entitled an act for establishing a militia in this state, as comes within the purview and meaning of the before recited act of Congress, be and the same is hereby repealed and made void.

Read three times and ratified in general assembly the day of
January, Anno Dom. 1794.

FRANCENATIONAL CONVENTION.

SATURDAY, September 21.

It was decreed that individuals of both sexes should wear the national cockade, as the partial wearing of them was found to have been the cause of some tumults, among not only *citoyens*, but *citoyennes*.

Barrere, in the name of the committee of public safety, after a lengthy report, in which he shewed the utility of a navigation-act, proposed the following important decree, which was unanimously agreed to:

NAVIGATION-ACT.

Article I. The treaties of navigation and commerce, existing between France and the powers with which she is at peace, shall be executed agreeably to their true form and tenor; any thing in this decree to the contrary notwithstanding.

Art. II. After the 1st of January, 1794, no vessel shall be considered as French, nor enjoy the rights and privileges of French vessels, unless she has been built in France, or in the colonies, or other French possessions, unless she be legally condemned, as a good prize taken from an enemy, or confiscated for breach of the laws of the republic; unless she entirely belongs to Frenchmen, and unless the officers and three-fourths of the crew are French.

Art. III. No foreign produce, goods, or merchandise, shall be imported into France, or the colonies and possessions of France, except directly in French vessels, or in vessels belonging to the inhabitants of the country where those articles are produced, or from the common ports of sale and first exportation, the officers and three-fourths of the foreign crew belonging to the nation of which the vessel bears the colours; all under the penalty of confiscation of both vessel and cargo, of forfeiting 3000 livres, recoverable of the proprietor, consignee, or agent of the vessel and cargo, Captain, or Mate.

Art. IV. Foreign vessels can transport, from one French port to another French port, no produce, goods, or merchandise, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of France, the colonies or possessions of France, under the penalties appointed by article III.

Art. V. The impost system shall be new-modeled, agreeably to the provisions of the navigation-act, and the decree which abolishes the impost between France and her colonies.

Art. VI. This decree shall, without delay, be solemnly proclaimed in all the ports and maritime towns of the republic, and communicated, by the Minister of foreign affairs, to the powers with which France is at peace.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.

A cheap method for carrying on the war with Algiers.

A correspondent recommends that a committee of Congress be appointed to receive proposals for a contract, for a given number of merchant-frigates, that may, hereafter, answer for the India-trade—to be fitted out immediately by individuals, within a given time.

These proposals must state the lowest rates per gun, &c. at which the parties can afford to equip frigates of a certain given force and dimensions—say, from 24 six-pounders, to 40 nine to eighteen-pounders, to be prime sailors, coppered if possible, and equipped in all respects to answer the purpose. The bounty, per gun, &c. may continue, say for five years, provided the ships make one or more voyages annually, during that period; but if, by the exertion of these frigates, the war, should be ended in less than five years, the bounty shall, nevertheless, continue during the term, and the ships shall then be allowed to pursue the India or any other trade, whenever there may be a peace with the States of Barbary.

As the principal object of these propositions is to enable the United States to carry on the war at low rate of expense, the following additional encouragements might dispose the merchants to reduce the amount of their demand, for the proposed bounty, by way of annuity:

A premium might be given to these ships, by law, for their protection of merchantmen, by way, of convoy; provided this premium may not exceed the difference in the rates of insurance between with and without convoy. Also, a large bounty at a rate per gun, &c. for the first Algerine frigate or corsair taken, and a less sum for all that may be taken after the first. And also, half of every re-taken ship, unless she may have paid for a convoy; in which case a less proportion of the prize should be made the property of the recaptors.

Time will not permit a lengthy display of the minutiae of this business at present; perhaps it is sufficient to say, this mode will cost less than one-third of any other, and perhaps be more effectual in the issue.

The following is translated from a French Gazette of the year 1791:

Mr. Genet, our Minister in Russia, has shewn himself as firm and intrepid in his post, as the other French Envoys have proved themselves cowards and traitors in theirs.

As soon as news was received at Petersburg of the flight of Louis the 16th, and of his being arrested, the Prime Minister, Count d'Ostermann, was directed to inform Mr. Genet confidentially, that the Empress desired him not to appear again at Court in those circumstances, as that Princess considered the French Sovereign as a captive. But Mr. Genet, instead of conforming himself to this hint, resolutely declared to Count d'Ostermann, that he did not represent an individual but a nation; that his true Sovereign was the people, and that he protested in their name against a step which committed their dignity. In reality Mr. Genet immediately sent to the Empress a protest, conceived in the strongest and most republican language. The courage and boldness of the French Ambassador irritated Catherine the Second, who wrote to Count d'Artois at Coblenz, that she hoped his most Christian Majesty would send her another Minister as soon as the counter-revolution should take place.

N. B. To this extract may be added the following particulars:

Mr. Genet, though in disgrace with Catherine the 2d, remained at Petersburg, where he had the best opportunities of tracing the intrigues of courts and of the Emigrants, so that he was enabled to assure the National Assembly that Russia, whatever hostile intentions she might manifest, would never