

permanent funds as may be necessary therefor.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman to the Southward, to his friend living near Petersburg, dated Fort-Independence, St. Mary's, April 2, 1794.

"While I was in the upper parts of Georgia, I wrote you several times, but the great revolution that has taken place in Florida, and this country, caused me to come here from the town of Washington, where I have resided these six months past, but am not allowed to land on the other side of the river, without being sent immediately to St. Augustine, and confined: I make no doubt but you have, before this, heard of the confinement of Abner Hammond, Colonel John McIntosh, J. P. Wagnon, my father, Captain Lang, and William Plowden, in St. Augustine, on suspicion of carrying on a clandestine correspondence, with a party of Georgians, who are about to join the French against Florida. Hammond and McIntosh are in the Moro-Castle, in the Havana, are allowed eight bits per day, for their support, as well as the privilege of the fort; the whole of the others are in St. Augustine, and are allowed a room in the barracks; and my father has been allowed to write out to the family. A few days ago, the Florida scout came opposite Temple, and played us Molbrook on the French horn: my brother Billy was along with them, who informed me, that Mr. McQueen was about to write to me to invoke me not to join the French; and also, desired me to inform you of the same circumstance, viz. if either of us did so, my father's property would be forfeited; however, the business is now carried too far to retract. The Spaniards have burnt all their houses between St. John's and St. Mary's, without distinction, and there are upwards of twenty families moved on this side of the river, who are settled on Merit's bluff, a mile below Temple. Billy informed me, that Colonel Howard had 49 cannon at the Cowford, and was building a Block-House at Trout-Creek: they have sent several vessels from Cuba, with men for St. Augustine, the most of which have been taken by the French. We have about fifty men at this station, with a large store of provisions, and expect Colonel S. Hammond on in ten days, when we expect something capital may terminate."

Copy of a bill now under consideration in the Senate of the United States.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, during the recess of the present Congress, if the same shall appear to him necessary for the protection of the sea coast of the United States, to cause such a number of vessels, not exceeding _____, to be built or purchased, and to be fitted out, armed, and equipped, as galleys in the service of the United States, each galley to be manned with one Lieutenant commanding, one second Lieutenant, one Boatswain, one carpenter, and _____ men, the officers and men to be on the same pay, and to receive the same subsistence, as officers of the same rank and men are entitled to, in the navy of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the said officers shall be appointed, and commissioned by the President of the United States, and the said galleys be stationed in such ports of the United States, as he may direct.

Appointments—by authority.

James Monroe of Virginia, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic.

William Short, Minister resident to his Catholic Majesty.

John Quincy Adams, Minister resident to their high mightinesses the States general of the United Netherlands.

James Simpson, Consul at Gibraltar, and for such other places as shall be nearer to the said port than to the residence of any other consul or vice-consul of the United States, within the same allegiance.

Philip Marck, Consul in Franconia in Germany.

Peter Feliechy, Consul at the port of Leghorn.

Arnold Delins, Consul at Bremen.

William M'Carty, Consul at the Isle of France.

John Culnan, Consul at the port of Oranava in Teneriffe, &c. &c.

Sylvanus Bourne, Vice-Consul at the port of Amsterdam.

P. T. Debrée, Vice-Consul at the port of Nantes, and such other places as shall be nearer to the said port than to the residence of any other Consul or Vice-Consul of the United States, within the same allegiance.

Joseph Wilson, Consul at the port of Dublin, and for such others, &c. &c.

Robert Weare Fox, Consul for the port of Falmouth in Great Britain, and such other, &c.

An Act to erect a lighthouse on the head-land of Cape Hatteras; and a lighted beacon on Shell Castle Island, in the harbor of Occoock, in the state of North-Carolina.

Section 1. BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that as soon as the jurisdiction of so much of the head-land of Cape Hatteras in the state of North-Carolina, as the President of the United States shall deem sufficient and most proper for the convenience and accommodation of a lighthouse shall have been ceded to the United States, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States, for building a lighthouse thereon of the first rate, and furnishing the same with all necessary supplies; and also to agree for the salaries or wages of the person or persons who may be appointed by the President for the superintendance and care of building said lighthouse. And the President is hereby authorized to make said appointments. That the number and disposition of the lights in the said lighthouse shall be such, as may tend to distinguish it from others, and as far as practicable, to prevent mistakes in navigations.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to provide by contract, which shall be approved by the President of the United States for building on an island in the harbor of Occoock, called Shell Castle, a lighted beacon of a wooden frame, fifty-five feet high, to be twenty-two feet at the base, and to be reduced gradually to twelve feet at the top exclusively of the lantern, which shall be made to contain one large lamp with four wicks, and for furnishing the same with all necessary supplies. Provided, that no such lighted beacon shall be erected until a cession of a sufficient quantity of land on the said island shall be made to the United States by the consent of the legislature of the state of North-Carolina.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, that sufficient monies be appropriated for the erecting and completing the buildings aforesaid out of any monies heretofore appropriated which may remain unexpended, after satisfying the purposes for which they were appropriated; for out of any monies which may be in the treasury, not subject to any prior appropriation.

Approved and signed, May 13, 1794.

An ACT prohibiting for a limited time the exportation of arms and ammunition, and encouraging the importation of the same.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that it shall not be lawful to export from the United States any cannon, muskets, pistols, bayonets, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead, bombs, grenades, gunpowder, sulphur, or saltpetre; but the exportation of all the aforesaid articles is hereby prohibited for and during the term of one year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that any of the aforesaid articles, excepting such of them as may constitute a part of the equipment of any vessel, which during the continuance of this prohibition shall be found on board of any vessel, in any river, port, bay, or harbour, within the territory of the United States, with an intent to be exported from the United States to any foreign country, shall be forfeited; and in case the value thereof shall amount to four hundred dollars, the vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall also be forfeited: Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation of any of the articles aforesaid from one port to another port within the United States, in any vessel having a license as a coasting vessel, the master, agent, or owner of which shall have given bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the Collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart, in a sum double the value of such vessel, and of such of the said articles as may be laden on

board her, that the said articles shall be re-landed and delivered in some port of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that if any of the articles aforesaid shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be exported to any foreign country, the vessel in which the same shall have been exported, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be liable to forfeiture, and the captain or master of such vessel shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of the custom-house officers and of all persons employed in the collection of the revenue, to attend to the execution of this law, and all forfeitures and penalties incurred under it, shall be sued for, prosecuted, adjudged and distributed, in like manner as is provided in the act entitled, "An Act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on the goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that all brass cannon, muskets, and firelocks with bayonets suited to the same, pistols, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead, gunpowder, which shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, within the term of one year, and all sulphur and saltpetre which shall be so imported within the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act, shall be free of duty, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUELENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved—May the 22d, 1794.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

NEW BERN, June 21.

European Intelligence, by last Mail.

Paris, March 28. The 41 sections produced during the 3d decade of Ventose, 28,892 pounds of saltpetre.

The Bishops of Saone and Loire and Etienne Thiere have been convicted of supporting the conspiracy of the Hebertists, and have been condemned to death.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

7 Germinal, March 27.

The Convention was informed that the sale of the effects of the Emigrants, in 165 districts, during the last decade of Ventose, had amounted to 20,836,864 livres, being above 10 millions more than the estimate. Hence it resulted, that in the 394 districts, situated in 84 departments, the sales of the effects of Emigrants had produced a gross total of no less than 192,402,396 livres, exceeding the estimated produce above 98 millions.

The commune of Tours presented to the Convention 60,000 pounds of saltpetre.

In a letter from Amiens, Dumot stated, that every where, even in the forests, the patriotic inhabitants were employed in fabricating arms and saltpetre. Lapostolle, an excellent chymist, had extracted saltpetre of so pure a kind, that without any process to purify it, it was calculated for making gunpowder. Citizen Labaud was engaged in the discovery of sulphur, and the fabrication of white soap, which would require no foreign material. [Inserted in the bulletin.

London, April 5. The King of Naples has lately communicated to the Sicilian nobility, that the augmentation of his army, for the present campaign, will consist of 10,000 men, and that the expences of maintaining that corps will amount to 163,000 ducats; the barons, the nobility, and other rich land holders, therefore, were required to contribute monthly the sum of 120,000 ducats, the rest of which expences will be paid out of the King's treasury.

The banking-house of De la Rue and Co. at Genoa, has lately opened a loan for the King of Sweden, at 5 per cent. interest.

The old penal code, which had been abolished by the Emperor, Joseph II, has lately been re-instated in the Austrian territories by the present Emperor.