

M. Carlton

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MINERVA, AND FAYETTEVILLE ADVERTISER.

FAYETTEVILLE. PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY HODGE AND BOYLAN.

Vol. III.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1799.

NUMB. 151.

PLAN OF A LOAN FOR FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress passed on the 17th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorized to borrow on behalf of the United States, from the Bank of the United States, or from any other bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan.—And whereas it is declared by the said act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage beyond the permanent appropriation heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid. And whereas by the said act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said act. And whereas the President of the United States did by an act or commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, authorize and empower the secretary of the treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the act of Congress above recited.

Now Therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit.

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars, for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thursday the 28th day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed, there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of instalments by special agreements with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceding instalment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed, shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of Discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore or Charleston, or at either of the banks of Salem in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments the receipts of the Cashiers of the offices of discount and deposit, and of the Banks aforesaid, shall be received at the Bank of the United States, as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent instalment shall be received at any other place, than that where the first instalment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of discount or deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first instalment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates

shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indorsement, and delivery of the parties in whole favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceding, shall after the said payments have been completed, constitute a funded capital stock divided into shares of an hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective instalments payable quarterly yearly at the Treasury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices, where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of government of the U. States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the U. S. by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock, either at the Treasury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, or four hundred, one thousand or four thousand or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attorneys, at the Treasury and the Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th. A sufficient sum for the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in pursuance of and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.
L. S) OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
January 12.

UNIFORM

For the ARMY of the UNITED STATES.

THE uniform of the commander in chief, to be a blue coat, with yellow buttons, and gold epaulets, each having three silver stars, with lining, capes and cuffs, of buff—in winter buff vest and breeches—in summer, a white vest and breeches of nankeen.—The coat to be without lapels, and embroidered on the cape and cuffs and pockets. A white plume in the hat, to be a further distinction. The adjutant general, the aids, and secretaries, of the commander in chief, to be likewise distinguished by a white plume.

The uniform of the other general officers, to be a blue coat, with yellow buttons, gold epaulets, linings and facings of buff—the under-cloaths the same with those of the commander in chief.

The major generals to be distinguished by two silver stars in each epaulet, and except the inspector general, by a black and white plume, the black below. The brigadier to be distinguished by one silver star on each epaulet, and by a red and white plume, the red below.—The aids, of all general officers, who are taken from regiments, and officers of inspection, to wear the uniforms of the regiments from which they are taken. The aids to be severally distinguished by the like plumes, which are worn by the general officers, to whom they are respectively attached.

The uniform of the aids of the commander in chief, when not taken from regiments, to be a blue coat, with yellow buttons, and a gold epaulet, buff lining and facings—the same under-cloaths with the commander in chief.

The inspector general, his aids, and the officers of inspection generally, to be distinguished by a blue plume. The quarter master general, and other military officers in his department, to be distinguished by a green plume.

The uniform of the infantry and artillery to be a blue coat, with white buttons, and red facings, white under-cloaths and cocked hats—the length of the officers coats to reach to the knees, the coats of the infantry to be lined with white, of the artillery with red. The uniform of the cavalry, to be a green coat, with white buttons linings and facings; white vest and breeches, and helmet caps.

Each colonel, to be distinguished by two epaulets; each major, by one epaulet on the right shoulder, and a strap on the left. All the field officers (except as above) and the regimental staff, to wear red plumes—the officers of companies are to wear no plumes.

Captains to be distinguished by an epaulet on the right shoulder; lieutenants by one on the left shoulder; cadets by a strap on the right shoulder. The epaulets and straps of the regimental officers to be of silver.

Serjeant majors and quarter-master serjeants to be distinguished by two red worsted epaulets; serjeants by a like epaulet on the right shoulder; corporals by a like epaulet on the left shoulder; the flank companies to be distinguished by red wings on the shoulders.

The coats of the musicians to be of the colours of the facings of the corps to which they severally belong. The chief musicians to wear two white worsted epaulets.

All the civil staff of the army, to wear plain blue coats, with yellow buttons, and white under-cloaths. No gold or silver lace, except in the epaulets and straps, to be worn.

The commissioned officers, and cadets, to wear swords.

All persons belonging to the army, to wear a black cockade, with a small white eagle in the centre. The cockade of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be of leather, with Eagles of tin.

The regiments to be distinguished from each other, numerically. The number of each regiment to be expressed on the buttons.

By Command of the President.
Given at the War Office of the United States, in Philadelphia, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1799, and in the twenty third year of the Independence of the said States.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of war.

From the Gazette of the United States.

LOGAN.

IN Pennsylvania where the management of our elections and the politics of the different districts are well understood, the election of Dr. Logan to a seat in the State Legislature, gives neither surprise nor alarm. If in the United States there were to be selected the place that should be emphatically stiled the Seat of Jacobinism, the focus of French intrigue and influence, the district represented by Logan would find no competitor. When it is recollected that from hence has issued a *McClanahan* and a *Leib*, it is no cause of wonder that they are followed by a *Logan*. Matchless triumvirate! One principle combines them, one fate should attend them.—When I speak of Logan's district, I need scarcely say, I mean the majority or governing part of it. The upper part of it containing the Americans, farmers and men of property, is as decided in favour of the government, and in detestation of the principles and views of the opposition, as any part of the United States. But unfortunately those good men are chained down to the Northern and Southern Liberties of the city, and are not numerous enough to counteract their Jacobin force. It is well known what sort of inhabitants usually reside in the suburbs of a large city. Hither flock all the annual importations of discomfited traitors from Ireland and elsewhere, and from thence distribute themselves through the country. Here the most low the most needy and most abandoned wretches of society crowd together and hold their haunts. Enquire of the records of courts of justice, and it will be seen that thieves, and the harbourers of thieves—vagabonds and villains of all descriptions, usually throng the suburbs of great cities. But it should also be known and acknowledged, that in these Liberties, there reside a great number of worthy and respectable gentlemen who are daily exerting themselves, with much success in reforming the morals of those places, and in diffusing just political information among the deluded people. Societies have been formed, for the suppression of vice and immorality, who are indefatigable in the discharge of their duties; and it is worthy of remark that as the reformation of morals progresses, as these societies succeed in driving from their districts the wicked and abandoned the political reformation is also observable. The Election returns from these places, in the last year or more, shew the evident and rapid decline of jacobinic influence, and the restoration of good order and government. But my principle object is to impress the fact, that although Dr. Logan's insolent, ridiculous and treasonable interference in the public affairs of this country, has received a public approbation from a small district notorious for democratic principles, yet that he is held in de-