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NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 7th, 1800.

Regulations for ascertaining and fixing the Pensioners, and payment of pensions on the Navy establishment of the United States.

TO obtain a pension the party must produce to the Secretary of the Navy a certificate from the commander of the ship or vessel on board of which he sustained the injury, which designatedes him; or in the case of a sailor, from the commanding officer of the marine corps, or commander of a detachment as the case may require; in the latter case however, if the injury happened on board a vessel of war, the certificate of the surgeon will also be required, if no there, that of some respectable medical character of the place, that the same was received while he was acting in the line of his duty, specifying the nature and amount of the disability, the capacity or station in which he acted, and the monthly pay to which he was entitled at the time of sustaining the injury On such certificate being produced and it being ascertained to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that the disability full exists and is likely to continue, he will it once direct the applicant to be placed on the books of the Loan Office of the State in which he resides, and the loan officer will make the payments half yearly, viz. On the 1st of January, and 1st of July, to the party in person or his legal attorney during his life or the continuance of his disability. But if the pension is to be paid to an agent of attorney, the loan officer must have it ascertained by the certificate of a Justice of the peace of the county where the party resides, that he was living, and that his disability continued, in the month next preceding that in which payment is to be made; and he must transmit the same to the Accountant of the Navy with the necessary receipts as vouchers for his payments.

Each person to be placed on the pension list, must receive at the Navy Office a certificate in the following form.

A. B. Seaman, &c. having been disabled in the service of the United States, on board of the ship of war called the while acting in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive dollars per month, from the loan officer of the State of payable half yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July in every year during his life or continuance of such disability, to commence from the day of

The same will be paid to him in person or on his legal power of attorney. But no money will be paid on a power of attorney, unless the said A. B. shall send to the loan officer of said state, the certificate of a Justice of the peace of the county wherein he resides, that he the said A. B. appeared before the said justice in the month preceding that in which month continued to be made and that his disability ft payment is

Signed

BENJ. STODDERT.

The foregoing regulations are still in force—By order,

AN. THOMAS, P. Cl.

Navy Department, } 3taw2m
June 17, 1802. }

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Spring and Fall goods, which they are now exposing adjoining Dr Thornton's house, at which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms either for cash or country produce, viz.

Printed and plain muslins, Dimities of various kinds, Counterpanes, Striped nankeens, Bandanas and plaited handkerchiefs, Brown camlet, Raritans, nannys and durants, Moreens and Jones, Chorlas and calimures, Swansdown, Lace and edging, Men's ladies and boy's stout thread undercloth, Shirt buttons, Button-moulds, Taffetas, Persians, Sarsnets, Shawls and fattins, Black moth, Ribbons well assorted, Shoe binding first quality, Mackavalo and leaf fa. Tacred of every kind, Corrain cord, Dutch lace, Silk and thread, French chintz,

Tumbouring silk, Ladies gloves, long and short, Stuff and Moroccoshoes, Balafore handkerchiefs, A handsome assortment of muslins, India chintz, White flossing, Brown Holland, Irish linens, Hamburgs and gingahams Plaid linens, cross &c. Jance, &c. &c.

Mullinets, fans, &c.

Hyslon tea, Coffee, old spirits, gin & pepper, Cordials, glasses, Carpetting, &c.

The best James River chewing tobacco, with a variety of other useful articles too tedious to mention.

ROBERT CAMP & Co.

☞ Who offer their services to the public in the Auction and Commission business.

City of Washington, July 10, 1801. raw3w

CELEBRATION OF JULY 4TH.

A number of Republicans of Bladensburgh and its vicinity, assembled at a springs short distance from town, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of American Independence. A plentiful dinner was prepared for the occasion, and the day spent in harmony and convivialty. In the evening the company retired to their respective homes, in that sober and orderly manner which ought always to characterize Republicans. The following toasts were drank:

1st. The day we celebrate—May it continue to be dear to the heart of every American.

2d. The memory of the illustrious Washington, and all those departed heroes who were engaged in the establishment of our independence.

3d. The People of the United States—Sovereign, free, and independent.

4th. The President of the United States—Firm to the principles of Republicanism, long may he continue in ornament and blessing of his country.

5th. The Vice-President of the United States—May the late meretricious carefes of the Federalists be no cause of jealousy to the Republicans.

6th. The Heads of Departments—wisely selected for patriotism, talents and fidelity.

7th. The Navy of the United States—May its growth be commensurate to our resources, until sufficient to protect our full rights.

8th. The State Government—May the line of partition between them and the general government never be crossed by either.

9th. Agriculture, Commerce, and the Mechanic Arts.

10th. The Northern Confederacy—May it result in securing to neutral powers their full rights.

11th. Gabriel Duvall, the people's friend.

12th. Richard Spriggs, our representative—*whose private character is praised, even by his political enemies.*

13th. Our Republican friends throughout the world.

14th. Religion—May she be cherished and respected as the mother of morality, but never again prostituted to electioneering purposes.

15th. Our approaching Election—May attachment to Republican principles be the touchstone by which to try the pretensions of every candidate.

16th. The City of Washington—May its growth and prosperity equal the most sanguine expectations.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

ON BRITISH INFLUENCE.

MANY publications have of late appeared in our papers, to prove that "*British Influence*" does not prevail in this country. It is rather singular, that such writings are precisely appropriated to those papers which deprecate the destructive tendency of foreign influence. If foreign influence is to be avoided by the United States, the question is, which of the powers of Europe have by their connections, the most immediate tendency to produce this evil—which of them possess the most means to acquire this ascendancy.

Taking this position, I would enquire of every *candid reader* (to such only I appeal) whether it is not apparent, that BRITAIN hitherto has had a greater controul in our political concerns, than any other nation—and whether, from habits, language, and predilection for her manufactures, the danger does not arise from this quarter? When the *British Treaty* was in contemplation, was not this influence predominant during the investigation of this important subject? Did not every man who was inimical to our revolution, urge its adoption? Was there one *Tory* throughout the United States, who did not exert himself to carry this pernicious instrument into effect? Was not every effort made to *intimidate* those who were opposed to it and was accomplished by men who had a *partial attachment to Britain*, in opposition to those nations which were in alliance against her? Taking the town of Boston as a datum, even after a determination in full town meeting, that the treaty was "defductive to the commercial and neutral rights of the citizens," was not a petition set on foot, *in a clandestine manner*, to counteract the legal proceedings of the town? Was not this petition urged with a peculiar vehemence, by every British partizan, Tory, and non resident? Was it not presented to individuals, under all the rigour of threats and menaces? It is a fact, and can be proved, that some of the committee threatened not only to dismiss their workmen, but enforced their mandate, that they would do all in their power to get others to do the same. Thus, under a *system of terror*, this instrument was supported in the town of Boston. The evil did not end here. Circular letters were forwarded to the respective towns, to imitate the country into a compliance with the measure. Even the day set apart by the SUPREME BEING, was considered as the proper time to act on this subject; under all the pious impressions of the Sabbath, this pernicious petition was submitted to the consideration of the yeomanry—trade and commerce was the "order of the day," to be debated after the solemn forenoon of the Sabbath. Thus the *sacred day* was converted into a *political sporting club*—from a minister of the gospel, the clergyman was metamorphosed into a master of a mercenary faction. A hue and cry pervaded the whole community, and nothing was heard but the *blessings* to be enjoyed under the British treaty. However, it would not escape the individuals who composed this committee, as being British *partizans*; but it is evident they were *deceived* by those who took an advantage of their integrity and credulity. But, alas! how have we been disappointed. Have we the British reason to ridicule our folly? We have surrendered our *neutral rights*, without obtaining the least equivalent. Have the neutrals received those demands they anticipated? Has our trade been protected? Have the British courts been more lenient in their decisions? Has not President Adams been obliged to urge the decision on British claims? Has Mr. Stoegraves received any satisfaction in his embassy? Has he not returned, and is not a bill in Congress introduced, that he is fruitlessly on account of a change of ministry? What has Mr. Gore (with all the expence attending his appointment) accomplished? As it relates to our commercial claims, he has been baffled in all the essential qualities of his mission. Is he not about to return, after expending thousands on his deceptive errand? How many thousands and tens of thousands have been appropriated by Congress to carry this degrading treaty into operation? After all our exertions and expenditures, do we not remain in the same situation (if not worse) than when we adopted this imposing and injurious instrument?

How then fellow citizens, can these things be accounted for? Why were those precautionary measures taken to ratify this treaty? Why did an *Essex Junto* undermine the legal proceedings of Boston? Why were a committee closetted in a room in a certain influencer office, and from thence issue their circular letters? Why were congress threatened in some states to be surrounded by an armed force, to compel adopt the appropriations? Why was every enemy to our Revolution and every British partizan, so insolent and overbearing, to drive the people into a compliance with this measure? Can we hesitate at this point, or need further investigation to declare, that it was a preponderance of *British influence* which led to the fatal decision? This preponderancy we have reason to suppose *decreased* the patriot WASHINGTON, as in the first stages of it, he was decidedly opposed to the adoption. The *British* advocates were busy in propagating alarms, and every *base* intrigue was practised to injure the reputation of those who were aware of the artifices of our enemies. The venerable SAMUEL ADAMS, early prophesied the consequences of the Treaty—he told us that it was "*pregnant with evil*"—he viewed it as the sword which flabbed the vital energies of our commercial privileges. This respected patriot anticipated its poison, and attempted to guard his countrymen against the malignity of its operation; but, fellow citizens, how was he abused for his *honesty* and *disinterestedness*. Let the papers of that day witness the calumny which his integrity brought upon him. Was there any *real American* who could impute a character to the patriot of his country?—No—his abuse arose from the partizans of *Britain*. *Under this preponderancy*, they even affailed this distinguished and aged patriot—while tottering over the grave, with all his virtues thick upon him, they had the impudence to impeach him as an "enemy to his country!" Who could be susceptible of such ingratitude, but the enemies of our revolution?—We, who saw him immoveable in those days of terror, when the armies of Britain and Hessians, were interlacing in hostile array, the territory of the United States—We, who knew his firmnes during those conflicting periods, could not be guilty of thus wounding his sensibility. It is impossible that the friends of America could be guilty of the same, in whom all hearts united, when union was necessary for our preservation. It is impossible that the real republicans should load with opprobrious reproaches the patriot of HANCOCK—No—*British influence* affumed an arrogant deportment, and even ventured to agonize the feelings of his grateful countrymen, by insinuations the most base and infamous. They vaunted in their *preponderancy of influence*, and, (after deceiving the immortal WASHINGTON) whatever this weight, they thought themselves adequate to bear down the honorary reputation of the *FATHER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*.

Taking the British treaty as the ground work, we are justified in faying that "*British influence*" has prevailed in this country. This baneful instrument is the cornerstone of the superstructure—it has sacrificed our neutral rights—it has involved us in an immense debt—it has deceived our merchants, and in no instance has compensated for those privileges which have been forfeited to the majesty, dominering disposition of the English nation. The British treaty is considered by some as a worn out subject, but in my mind it is a topic which weeds the honor and welfare of the United States. It is a surrender injurious to our commercial rights. We have been treated with every disrespect by its adoption, by the nation for whose interest we sacrificed our own. It is so connected with *British influence*, that whenever the subject is considered, it takes the foremost rank in the discussion. It is the most prominent and fonorous from whence springs this pernicious and destructive evil.

Further evidences of *British influence* will be considered in the next number.

OLD SOUTH.

FRENCH MONUMENTS.

Three monuments are now erecting by order of General Kellermann, in the name of the Army of the Rhine.

The first, which is consecrated to Gen. Desaix, is built in an isle, situated between Kehl and Strasbourg, at the place where a part of the troops defined for the defence of Kehl had encamped.

This monument, constructed on the ruins of the fortifications of Kehl, is nearly finished. The bas reliefs will form the next object of attention; the first will represent the bust of General Desaix; the second a passage of the Rhine; the third, the conquest of Upper Egypt; the fourth, the battle of Marengo, at the instant when the General was killed.

Inscriptions, illustrative of the different objects, will be placed under the bas-reliefs.

The second monument is that of General Beaupuy; it is to be raised at about a league from Neuf Brisach, near the bridge of commerce, established on a branch of the Rhine, below the Fort Mortier.

The badness of the season has retarded the progress of these structures; the