



By Authority

Fifth Congress of the United States. AT THE SECOND SESSION, Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be and hereby is granted and declared to the operation of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts made and passed the second day of February one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, intitled "an act to incorporate Tobias Lord, Oliver Keating, Thatcher Godard and others for the purpose of keeping in repair a pier, at the mouth of Kennebeck river and to grant them a duty for reimbursing the expence of erecting the same."

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. TH: JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES, Approved, March 27, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

AN ACT

Declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the State of Maryland, passed the twenty eighth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, for the appointment of a health officer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress be, and is hereby granted and declared, to the operation of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, passed the twenty eighth of December one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, intitled "an act to appoint a health officer for the port of Baltimore, in Baltimore county," so far as to enable the State aforesaid, to collect a duty of one cent per ton, on all vessels coming into the district of Baltimore, from a foreign voyage, for the purposes in said act intended.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for one year from the passing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. TH: JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES, Approved, March 27, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

AN ACT

To continue in force the fifth section of an act intitled "an act in addition to the act, intitled "an act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the fifth section of the act, intitled "an act in addition to the act, intitled "an act to establish the post-office and post-roads within the United States," which section will expire on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, shall be, and the same is hereby continued in force to the third day of March next.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. TH: JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES, Approved, March 28, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

AN ACT

For an additional appropriation to provide and support a Naval Armament.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be, and there hereby are appropriated a further sum, not exceeding one hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars, to complete and equip for sea with all convenient speed, the frigates, the United States, the Constitution and the Constellation; and a further sum, not exceeding two hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars for the pay and subsistence, for the term of one year of the officers and crews which are, or shall be engaged in the service of the United States on board the said frigates, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for those purposes, respectively, remaining unexpended; also, a sum, not exceeding sixty thousand dollars, to defray the wear, losses, expenditures of ammunition, and other current and contingent expences of the naval armament; also a sum, not exceeding two thousand two hundred dollars, to defray the salaries of persons having charge of the navy yards at Norfolk, New-York, and Portsmouth; and for the rents of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid and discharged out of the surplus revenue and income of the current year, not before appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. TH: JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

UNITED STATES, Approved March 27, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

House of Representatives of the United States.

This morning Mr. Allen moved in the House of Representatives, that the President should be requested to communicate to the House the Dispatches he has received from our Envoys at Paris, or so much thereof as is, in his opinion, consistent with the interest and safety of the country.

Mr. S. Smith moved to amend, by striking out the latter words, which give a discretion to the President as to what part of the dispatches shall be communicated.

Mr. Giles moved another amendment, to wit, to include in the request a call for the instructions to the envoy.—On motion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday.

HARRISBURGH, March 21.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the county of Dauphin, held in this town last week, Sarah Taylor, was convicted under the act of assembly, of secreting the death of a ballad child, and sentenced to one years imprisonment.

Elizabeth Bomberger, convicted of the like crime, received the same sentence.

Sophannah Keaton, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of 6 dollars and undergo one year's imprisonment.

Cornelius Stegor, convicted of passing counterfeit bank notes of the branch bank of New-York, was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 dollars.

The trial of John Hauser, and the others charged with the murder of Francis Shitz, was unavoidably postponed. Hauser could not be put on trial until the Friday of the court, and after that day had been nearly consumed in the business, he proposed making ample confession, which, it is said, put matters in a new train, and rendered it necessary to defer the prosecution of their trials until the next term.

CARLISLE, Mar 21.

Yesterday's mail brought us Kentucky papers from the 15th Novembe to the 13th Jan.—No material news is contained in them. The best harmony seems to prevail between the officers of the Spanish government, and Mr. Elliott, capt. Pope and the men under their command. Great complaints as to the irregularity of the mails, between Pittsburgh and Kentucky, in every paper.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman dated Chickasaw Bluffs, Oct. 23, 1797, to his correspondent in this town.

"We shall in a few days embark for Natchez as the fort at this place, the erection of which detained us, was completed yesterday, and at twelve o'clock the American flag was displayed, accompanied with 15 discharges of cannon, at which time it received its name from capt. Guion—FORT ADAMS—There will be an officer and a detachment of men left.

"I dare say you have heard many various reports respecting us and the Donns, but mutual peace and harmony has subsisted ever since our arrival at this place, and the same good disposition obtains at the Natchez. Baron de Carondelet, the commandant there, wrote to capt. Guion expressing great friendship, and offering troops for the accommodation of the American troops when they shall arrive at that place, but no allowance of a relinquishment of the fort.

"When col. Howard sailed with his galleon from the garrison on the opposite shore, reciprocal salutes were exchanged from the guns of our fort and their galley guns. The day preceding their departure, the colonel and officers gave us an elegant dinner, where nothing but the greatest hilarity and social harmony prevailed during our stay. The claret which was liberally diffused seemed to abolish all national animosities and to inspire sentiments totally repugnant to political bickerings and malignant aspersions."

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To be sold at Public Vendue, On SATURDAY, the 31st of March inst. at 11 o'clock, at Chinut Street wharf, for the benefit of the concerned.

Sundries saved from the wreck of the ship John, UNDER—

- 5 coils of Cordage
16 boxes Window Glass
2 ditto hollow ditto
43 frays of Tumblers
2 pipes of Holland Gin
162 lbs of Copper
1 barrel of new Copper Nails, No. 169
Half a keg of old ditto
6 pair of lower Shrouds
1 old Sail
5 Cabin Windows, with Glass
5 ditto with Blinds
7 iron hoops Water Casks
2 Hens eggs
2 new Pumps with copper or brass chambers Pump Gear for ditto
1 inch, weight about 2700 lb.
1 ditto, about 1600
28 sheets of Copper
About two tons and half of Swedish bar Iron
2 Iron Knives

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, (Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE, As published in the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, Under the signature of SCIPIO, In which the Commercial Warfare of France is traced to the French Faction in this Country, as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c. march 30.

The Gazette. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, March 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The acknowledgment of a Deity and a superintending providence is so contrary to the practice of the rulers of France, Tom Paine and his fellow-laborers in the cause of atheism, anarchy, and despotism, Bache and Callender, that blasphemy and slander, respecting the President's proclamation from these foreign agents, was a thing of course.

The following is a specimen from the Aurora of the 20th instant, which ought to be more extensively known than the circulation of that paper will allow—it follows:

"For fearlest Omnipotence should want intelligence, respecting Federal purity, and Jacobin guilt, our president has issued a proclamation for a fast and thanksgiving both in one day; he says that we are 'placed in a hazardous and afflictive situation by the unfriendly disposition' &c. of a foreign power. In short, Mr. Adams wants to have the first hearing; and to make every pulpit resound with declamations against France."

The town of Roxbury in Massachusetts, is from 6 to 8 miles square, the number of voters in the most settled parts, and where the late meeting was held, is probably from 6 to 900.

Bache, instructed by the principal mover of the puppets, tells Callender to dub the friends of the constitution and government of the United States—Tories—but, I would ask this great man and these undertrappers in disorganization, if they are to be fettered so to suppose the people of the United States will ever believe that the present, or late President of the United States, and a long list of Statesmen and heroes, are Tories? This is one of the most pitiful expedients the faction have ever had recourse to—with respect to the friends of their country it is harmless—but as it affects many of the champions of the Jacobin party, it is cruel, indeed it is—for they were Tories, and gloried in the appellation.

Extra of a letter from Massachusetts, dated March 21, 1798.

"The situation of our commissioners in France must be disagreeable, for I can hardly think of any one more so, than to lie in a conspicuous station without the respect and consequence which are commonly attached to it. A man in such a case must be every moment subject to mortification and it would be better for him to be undistinguished; but the indignities they may suffer will probably have a good effect on their countrymen. When we have taken every honorable course to satisfy the French government, and they have in every instance treated our overtures with contempt, it is hardly possible that honest men of any party can long continue to oppose the measures, which national honor and safety may demand. Perhaps there will be no disagreeable effect immediately upon the members of congress, for after they have been together three or four months, and have become heated by party disputes, they forget the sentiments of the people that sent them, and entertain views and projects to which their constituents are entire strangers; besides, they have taken sides, and it would be unreasonable to expect that political conversions should be instantaneous.

"I find that some of my friends have apprehensions of a change in the government of this country, or the relations of its several parts; but I hope there is no danger of this at present; and I flatter myself that the conduct of the French, which heretofore has produced our most dangerous dissensions, will now serve to unite us. At the commencement of their revolution, perhaps no part of the United States was more enthusiastically attached to their cause than the people of New-England; they considered them as oppressed, and rejoiced in the prospect of their deliverance; this attachment continued so long as the measures of the French were defensive, and for some time afterwards; and the many proofs that were given of this attachment, probably occasioned the British spoliations. But when the French assumed the style of a conquering republic, the people in this part of the Union began to suspect the propriety of their motives; and when they proceeded to violate all the principles of society at home, and over run or insulted every State in Europe which had the name of a republic, or the semblance of liberty, and especially when they wantonly attacked us, and have treated our endeavors to appease them, with insult; almost every one here is convinced that the government of France is the most unprincipled and the most dangerous on earth; and it would now be difficult to find a man who will justify their measures. But the change has been gradual here, and the same will happen I presume in the southern States, when the people have had opportunities for information, and leisure to reflect. Our opinions of the views of France have only altered a little sooner than theirs; but they must be allowed time for the change, and we must exercise a great deal of patience until that change takes place. After all, if we should be obliged to contend with France, or with any other power, after proper attempts for accommodation have failed, I hope and trust that the people of this country will be found as national and as well united as those of any other. Perhaps there will be a few that will prefer the interests of the enemy, for there are some traitors in all countries, but I am inclined to think that among the native Americans we shall not find an unusual proportion of them."

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