



Law of the United States.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States

At the Third Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the third of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

AN ACT,

Further to suspend the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the third day of March next, no ship or vessel owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any person resident within the United States, and which shall depart therefrom, shall be allowed to proceed directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or to any place in the West Indies, or elsewhere, under the acknowledged government of France, or shall be employed in any traffic or commerce with or for any person resident within the jurisdiction, or under the authority of the French Republic. And if any ship or vessel, in any voyage thereafter commencing, and before her return within the United States, shall be voluntarily carried, or suffered to proceed to any French port or place, as aforesaid, or shall be employed, as aforesaid, contrary to the intent hereof, every such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be forfeited; and shall accrue, the one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to the use of any person or persons, citizens of the United States, who will inform and prosecute for the same; and shall be liable to be seized, and may be prosecuted and condemned, in any circuit or district court of the United States, which shall be holden within or for the district where the seizure shall be made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passing of this act, no clearance for a foreign voyage shall be granted to any ship or vessel, owned, hired or employed, wholly or in part, by any person resident within the United States, until a bond shall be given, to the use of the United States, wherein the owner or employer, if usually resident or present where the clearance shall be required, and otherwise his agent or factor, and the master or captain of such ship or vessel, for the intended voyage, shall be parties, in a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and to one third of the value of her cargo, and shall find sufficient surety or sureties to the amount of one half of the principal sum, with condition that the same shall not, during her intended voyage, or before her return within the United States, proceed or be carried, directly or indirectly to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or any place in the West Indies, or elsewhere, under the acknowledged government of France; unless by actual force and violence, to be fully proved and manifested before the acquittance of such bond, and that such vessel is not, and shall not be employed, during her intended voyage or before her return, as aforesaid, in any traffic or commerce, with or for any person resident within the territory of that Republic, or in any of the dependencies thereof:— Provided, that in no case, the surety or sureties shall be answerable for more than ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said third day of March, no French ship or vessel, armed or unarmed, commissioned by or for, or under the authority of the French Republic, or owned, fitted, hired or employed by any person resident within the territory of that Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or sailing or coming therefrom, (excepting as is hereinafter excepted) shall be allowed an entry, or to remain within the territory of the United States, unless driven thither by distress of weather, or in want of provisions. And if, contrary to the intent hereof, any such ship or vessel shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, not being liable to seizure for any other cause, the company having charge thereof, shall be required to depart and carry away the same, avoiding all unnecessary delay; and if they shall, notwithstanding, remain, it shall be the duty of the collector of the district within, or nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be, to seize and detain the same, at the expense of the United States: Provided, that in the case of vessels hereby prohibited, which shall be driven by distress of weather, or want of provisions, into any port or place of the United States, they may be suffered to remain under the custody of the collector there, or nearest thereto, until suitable repairs or supplies can be obtained; and as soon as may be thereafter, shall be required and suffered to depart; but no part of the lading of such vessel shall be taken out, or disposed of, unless by the special permit of such collector, to defray the unavoidable expense of such repairs or supplies.

Sec. 4. Provided, and be it further enacted, That at any time after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, if he shall deem it expedient and consistent with the interest of the United States, by his order to remit and discontinue for the time being the restraints and prohibitions aforesaid, either with respect to the French Republic, or to any island, port or place belonging to the said Republic, with which a commercial intercourse may safely be renewed; and also to revoke such order, whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the United States shall require; and he shall be, and hereby is authorized to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to give instructions to the commanders of the public armed ships of the United States, to stop and examine any ship or vessel of the United States, on the high sea, which there may be reason to suspect to be engaged in any traffic or commerce, contrary to the true tenor hereof; and if, upon examination, it shall appear that such ship or vessel is bound or failing to any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or her dependencies, contrary to the intent of this act, it shall be the duty of the commander of such public armed vessel, to seize every ship or vessel engaged in such illicit commerce, and send the same to the nearest port in the United States; and every such ship or vessel, thus bound or failing to any such port or place, shall, upon due proof thereof, be liable to the like penalties and forfeitures, as are provided in and by the first section of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever any ship or vessel, owned wholly or in part, or employed by any citizen or citizens of the United States, and coming from any port or place within the territory of the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, which has arrived within any port or place of the United States since the first day of December last past, or which shall hereafter arrive, hath been or hereafter shall be seized and detained by virtue of this act, or of an act, entitled "an act to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," it shall be lawful for any person claiming such ship or vessel, to prefer his petition to the judge of the district in which such seizure shall be made, setting forth the circumstances of his case, and to pray that the same ship or vessel, and her cargo, may be restored; and the said judge shall thereupon enquire, in a summary manner, into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the attorney of the United States for such district, and to the collector of the district by whom such seizure or detention hath been or shall be made, that each may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the prayer of such petition; and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such enquiry, to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury; and if it shall appear to his satisfaction, that such ship or vessel was captured or driven into such port or place by distress of weather, or want of provisions, or was unavoidably detained and delayed by some embargo, arrest, capture, contrary winds, or other unavoidable casualty, without any fault, wilful negligence, or intention to evade the provisions of the act before mentioned, or of this act, in any such claimant, the Secretary of the Treasury shall order the restoration of said vessel and cargo, to such claimant, upon such terms and conditions as he may deem reasonable and just; otherwise, and in all cases wherein such petition shall not be presented, every ship or vessel that has arrived since the said first day of December, from any port or place in the French Republic, or the dependencies thereof, or which shall hereafter arrive within any port or place of the United States, unless driven by distress of weather or want of provisions, shall be liable to be prosecuted and condemned in the same manner and to the same uses as are provided in and by the first section of this act; and like proceedings shall also be had, and like forfeitures incurred, as are herein provided with respect to vessels coming from France, and the dependencies thereof, in all cases when any ship or vessel shall arrive in any port or place of the United States, from any port or place, with which all commercial intercourse shall be prohibited by proclamation, according to the intent of this act.

Sec. 7. Provided, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall extend to any ship or vessel to which the President of the United States shall grant a permission to enter or to clear; which permission he is hereby authorized to grant to vessels which shall be solely employed in any purpose of political or national intercourse, or to aid the departure of any French persons, with their goods and effects, who shall have been resident within the United States, when he may think requisite.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. TH: JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, February 9th, 1799. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States. Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

Volunteer Grenadiers. February 11, 1799. THIS Corps are ordered to assemble on Wednesday morning, next, 11 o'clock, in front of the Captain's Quarters, No. 44, South Fifth Street, in full uniform, with side arms. By command, G. K. HARRISON, 1st serj't.

To be Let, A Store and Loft, NEAR Market-Street Wharf.—Enquire of the Subscriber, GEO. DAVIS, 319 High Street. feb 11 24wtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

The report of the city was yesterday (Sunday) disturbed by a more daring and flagitious riot, than we remember to have outraged the civil law and the decorum of society for more than forty years. The extent of the views entertained by the instigators of this shocking transaction has not been, we believe, as yet sufficiently ascertained. The selection of the Lord's Day, for exciting a general scene of confusion and disorder, which it sufficiently characterizes the principles of the actors, is also a very strong collateral evidence, that their intentions were of the most atrocious nature.

Four men, (two of whom are United Irishmen, and the other two of a similar description of character) had the unparalled effrontery and prophanity to assault the members of the Catholic Church, during divine service, with a most seditious and inflammatory petition against the Alien and Sedition Laws.

In this insolent paper, to procure signatures to which they were prophaning the temple of the Most High, it is asserted, that a greater proportion of Irishmen fought the battles of the Revolution and guided the councils of the country, than of Americans. This assertion is selected from amidst a continual train of calumny and scurrilous abuse against the people of America, because if such a slander will not rouse the indignation of every man of honor, whether he be American or Irishman, nothing can. Further to second the objects of the rioters, they had affixed a placard to the door of the Church, in the following terms—

"The natives of Ireland who worship at this Church, are requested to remain in the yard after Divine service until they have affixed their names to a memorial for the repeal of the Alien Bill."

After having disturbed and broken up the ceremonies of the Church, several of them were detected by the wardens, on going out to examine into the cause of the disturbance, reading this inflammatory paper from the eminence of a tomb stone to a considerable crowd surrounding them. On being asked their motive for disturbing the divine service in so unprecedented a manner, one of them (a well known seker of repose) replied that he was an Irishman, who had come there for the purpose of promoting the good of his countrymen. "You lie, you rascal," was the spirited reply of a young man, "you are no Irishman; you are a traitor." This fellow immediately drew a pistol and presented it at the young man, but had not courage to discharge it. The other instantly knocked him down, and trampled on him. The indignation of the much-abused assembly would probably have sacrificed the wretches on the spot, the just victims of outraged decorum, had they not precipitate flight, escaped from the immediate scene, and thus given time for the incensed passions to cool. The rioters were pursued, overtaken, and carried before the Mayor for examination. One of them was committed to prison—the other three found bail. A fifth, who was apprehended in committing an assault on the house of one of the evidences, is also in jail.

We forbear to enter into the minute particulars of a transaction, too well calculated to rouse the keenest resentments of every sober, decent Christian, and to stimulate their minds to a dangerous excess of madness. For the same reason we shall suspend, until time has calmed the perturbed passions of our fellow-citizens, those reflections which naturally present themselves: one thing, however, must be noticed. Old Minos, on hearing of the affair, promptly betook himself to the scene of enquiry. His conduct here far outdid all his former outdoings. In brief, he openly said—the prisoners ought to take their hats and walk off.

Respect for that Age, which this rash, unthinking Man dishonors, it is probable, alone prevented his being committed immediately to prison.

Mr. Fenno, THAT all Irishmen are not alike unloyal and rebellious—that they are not all United—was clearly manifested at the Mayor's office, yesterday morning. The good old Irish names of Gallagher, O'Connor, Ryan, &c. were most prompt witnesses against the conduct of their alienated countrymen. Arrah, then, why should dear Ireland be disgraced for the perfidy and ingratitude of a few rotten branches, while the stock teems with the genuine juice of patriotism? PAT.

MR. FENNO, IF the daring outrages which have lately been committed by a banditti who infest this city, do not rouse its inhabitants to a sense of their danger, they almost deserve all the direful consequences with which they are threatened.

That there is such a banditti, organized for the subversion of government, and the establishment of a system of terror and anarchy, cannot longer be doubted by the most incredulous. "The United Irishmen" have at length broken out into acts, which render them no longer the objects of uncertain suspicion. Encouraged by our passiveness, they have proceeded from insult to open outrage; they bid defiance to our laws, they threaten our fellow citizens with assassination, and even the temples of the most High God, whom we worship, are made the theatres of their violence, and foul abominations.

Fellow Citizens, guard yourselves ere it is too late, against their cut throats, whose every watch word chills the soul with horror. Your persons, your religion, your government, are threatened, and let it not be said that they were lost without a struggle. Sunday Evening. M.

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, February 9.

The bill to regulate the collection of duties on Imports and Tonnage, was read the third time and passed.

COUNTER RESOLUTIONS of Pennsylvania.

A communication from the Governor of Kentucky, inclosing certain Resolutions of the Legislature of that State, being on Saturday last under the consideration of the House of Representatives of this State, the following Counter Resolutions were agreed to by a considerable majority.

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this House the people of the United States have vested in their President and Congress, the right and power of determining on the intent and construction of the constitution, as on the ordinary subjects of legislation, and the defence of the Union; and have committed to the Supreme Judiciary of the nation the high authority, of ultimately and conclusively deciding upon the constitutionality of all legislative acts. The constitution does not contemplate, as vested or residing in the Legislatures of the several States, any right or power of declaring, that any act of the General Government, "is not law, but is altogether void, and of no effect," and this House considers such declaration as a revolutionary measure, destructive of the purest principles of our State and national compacts.

2d. That it is with deep concern this House observes, in any section of our country, a disposition so hostile to her peace and dignity, as that which appears to have dictated the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky.—Questions of so much delicacy and magnitude might have been agitated in a manner more conformable to the character of an enlightened people, flourishing under a government adopted by themselves, and administered by the men of their choice.

3d. That this House view, as particularly inauspicious to the genuine principles of liberty and good government, the formal declaration by a Legislative body, that "confidence is every where the parent of despotism, and that free governments are founded in jealousy." The prevalence of such an opinion cuts asunder all the endearing relations in life, and renews, in the field of science and amity, the savage scenes of darker ages. Governments truly republican and free are eminently founded on opinion and confidence; their execution is committed to representatives, selected by voluntary preference, and exalted by a knowledge of their virtues and their talents. No portion of people can assume the province of the whole, nor resist the expression of its combined will. This House, therefore, protests against principles, calculated only to check the spirit of confidence, and overwhelm with dismay the lovers of peace, liberty and order.

4th. That this House consider the laws of the United States, which are the subjects of so much complaint, as just rules of civil conduct, and component parts of a system of defence against the aggressions of a nation, aiming at the dominion of the world, conducting her attacks more by the arts of intrigue, than by her skill in arms—never flinching, until she has deeply wounded or destroyed the confidence of a people in their government; and, in fact, subduing more by the infamous arts of seduction, than by the strength of her numerous legions. The seditious and alien acts this House conceive, contain nothing terrifying, but to the flagitious and designing. Under the former, no criminality can be inferred or punishment inflicted, but for writing, printing, uttering or publishing false, scandalous and malicious aspersions against the government, either House of Congress, or the President of the United States, with an intent to defame and bring them into contempt. Under the latter, the citizens of the United States, have not any thing more to fear, inasmuch as its operation will only remove foreigners, whose views and conduct are inimical to a government, instituted only for the protection and benefit of the citizens of the United States, and others, whose quiet and submission give them some claim to the blessing. Yet these laws are subjects of loud complaint. But this House forbears an examination into the cause, and only expresses its surprise that such an opposition to them exists! Our country's dearest interest demands every where unanimity and harmony in her councils, and this House is unable to discover any means more favourable to those important objects than confidence in the wife and honest labours of those, in whose hands is reposed the sacred charge of preserving her peace and independence. The voice of the greater number the constitution declares shall pronounce the national will; but in the opinion of this House, the provision is vain, unless it be followed by the unfeigned and practical acquiescence of the minor part. Loud and concerted appeals to the passions of the community are calculated to produce discussions more boisterous than wise, and effects more violent than useful. Our prayer therefore is, that our country may be saved from foreign war and domestic strife.

5th. That it is the opinion of this House, that it ought not to concur in the design of the resolutions of Kentucky. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Speaker, and that the Governor be requested to transmit the same to the Governor of Kentucky.

DIED, on Tuesday, 5th Feb. Mrs. S. S. SANNAH RABAL, of the Northern Liberties aged 97 years and 9 months. She had Children 12 Grand Children 60 Great Grand Children 27 Total 99

RIOT.

By the exertions of the peace-officers, and the spirited co-operation of several active citizens, the five following persons were yesterday apprehended and brought before Robert Wharton, Esq. Mayor of the city, for disturbing the public peace.

- James Reynolds, Moore, Rice, Wm. Duane, Cummings.

The first of these, is commonly called Doctor Reynolds. The second, as it appeared from his own evidence, had been in the country about six weeks from Londonderry. Rice is a clerk. Duane prints a Democratic newspaper in Philadelphia, and Cummings is a Journeyman printer. The whole five call themselves Irishmen.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 11,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

(Never performed on this Stage)

A new COMEDY, called,

KNAVE OR NOT.

[Written by Thomas Hieroci, esq. Author of Duplicity, Deserted Daughter, Road to Ruin, &c. and performed at Drury Lane Theatre, with distinguished applause.] Montrose, Mr. Downie, (from the Theatres of Edinburgh and Boston).—Sir Job Pennington, Mr. Barnard—Sir Guy Taunton, Mr. Warren—Mr. Taunton, Mr. Francis—Jonas, Mr. Blisset—Mr. Quake, Mr. Wartel.—Mr. Scribe, Mr. Warrell, jun.—Oliver, Mr. Wood—Servant, Mr. Hunter.

Aurelia, Miss L'Estrange—Susan, Mrs. Marshall—Lady Ferment, Mrs. Morris—Mrs. Clark Mrs. L'Estrange—Poor Woman, Mrs. Doctor—Maid Servant, Mrs. Hunter.

To which will be presented, a FARCE, in two acts, called

Barnaby Rattle;

Or, The Wife at her Wit's End.

On Wednesday, a celebrated COMEDY

(Never performed here) called THE HEIR

AT LAW &c.—with Entertainments.

BOX, One Dollar—Pit, Three-quarters

of a Dollar—and GALLERY, Half a Dollar.

The Doors of the Theatre will open

at a quarter past 5, and the Curtain rise at a

quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

CHINA GOODS.

Now delivering from the ship New-Jersey,

from Canton,

FOR SALE,

At the Stores of the Subscribers,

CONSISTING OF

BOHEA

Hylon skin

Young hylon

Hylon and

Imperial

White napkins

Luteerings, colored and black

Senhaws do. do.

Handkerchiefs do. do. 4 4

Sewing silks do. do.

Black hair ribbon

Black fatins

Cassia in small bales

China ware in dining and tea sets

On Hand,

50 trunks and cases dimities, mullin, ginghams,

muslins and pulicet handkerchiefs, in small packages,

for the West-India market.

25 trunks of printed calicoes, assorted for the

West-India market.

1 bale of woollen cloths, low priced.

Soil canvas by the bale or piece No. 1 to 8.

Copper in sheets 24 by 48 and 48 by 60 inches

knaued copper bottoms in tubs

A small invoice of queens ware assorted.

English wrought nails in casks.

Sheathing paper.

New Orleans indigo

Paints of different colors; dry in tanks.

Old Madeira wine fit for use.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

Feb. 11 m.w.d.t.f.

BALL.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,

First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and

Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that their first

BALL will be on Thursday next, 14th Feb. at

O'Leary's Hotel—Ladies tickets may be obtained

of Mrs. Byrne, or of their attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrne having opened their

Academy at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten

Dollars per Quarter, mean to teach every

fashionable Dance now in use in the polite circles

of Europe—and relying on their attention to

their pupils, hope for the generous patronage

of a discerning public.

Please to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the

corner of Dock and Second streets, or during

the hours of Tuition, at O'Leary's Hotel, on

Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in

the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evening

of the same days, from six till nine for Gen-

tlemen.—To commence on Saturday the 26th

January.

February 11. dtf

Land, Town Lots, &c.

LAND in the Township of Cambria and

lots in the Town of Beula, Somerset

county, Pennsylvania, for sale at a moderate

price and upon a reasonable credit; in any quantity

may be obtained from 150 acres to 10,000

—and good mechanics and laborers may have

land or lots for their work.

The situation is healthy and the soil good;—

the present settlers are sober, industrious and

well informed. A seminary of learning, public

library and other useful institutions have been

among the first objects of their attention. Roads

have been cut, and new ones are contemplated

in different directions.—The distance from Phila-

delphia is about 235 miles; from Pittsburgh

65 miles and from Fort Franklin 85 miles. The

best route is through Harrisburgh, Lewistown,

Huntingdon, &c.

For further particulars, enquire of

MORGAN RHEES,

No. 177 South Second Street,

Philadelphia, or of

Messrs. JONES & MOORE,

Surveyors, Beula,

22w6w

feb 13

R. TAYLOR,

MUSIC PROFESSOR,

No. 95 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that

he continues to teach Ladies the Piano

forte as usual.

Nov. 6. 1

1818