

Law of the United States.

By Authority.

Fifth Congress of the United States
At the Third Seffion, begun and held
at the City of Philadelphia, in the
State of Pennfylvania, on Monday, the third of December,
one thousand seven hundred
and ninety eight.

AN ACT

Respecting balances reported against certain States, by the commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the several States.

B E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled, That if any flaw against which a balance was reported by the Commissioners appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and the feveral states, shall, on or before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred, by a legislative act, engage to pay into the Treasury of the United States, within five years after passing such legislative act, or to expend, within the time last mentioned in erecting, enlarging or compleating any fortifications for the defence of the United States at fuch place or places the jurisdiction whereat fuch place or places the jurifdiction whereof, having been, previously to such expenditures, ceded by such state to the United
States, with reservation that process civil
and criminal issuing under authority of such
state, may be served and executed therein,
and according to such plan or plans as shall
be approved by the President of the United
States, a sum in money or stock of the United States, equal to the balances reported as
assortisated, against such states, or to the sum
assumed by the United States in the debt of
such state, such payment or a penditure when fuch flate, such payment or expenditure when so made, shall be accepted by the United States as a full discharge of all demands on account of faid balance; and the President of the United States inall be, and hereby is authorized to cause credit to be given to such state on the books of the Treasury of the United States accordingly: Provided, however, States accordingly: Provided, however, That no more than one third part of the whole payment or expenditure that may be made by any such state shall be made in three per cent stock, nor more than one third part of the remaining two thirds shall be made in deferred stock: And provided also, That any such state may obtain a full discharge, as aforesaid, by the payment or expenditure of a sum of money, sufficient in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to purchase, at market price, the different species of stock, the payment or expenditure of which would be accepted as a full discharge, as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Provided always, and be it furtiber enacted, That if any such state as aforesaid, shall have teded since the establishment of the present government of the United

of the present government of the United States, any fum of money in fortifying any place fince ceded by such state to the United States, or which may be fo ceded, within one year after the passing of this act, such expenditure having been ascertained and proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be taken and allowed as part

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, February 15th, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

AN ACT
For the Relief of Thomas Lewis.
E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby directed to settle the accounts of Thomas Lewis, a Captain in the army of the United States, and to allow him a furn not exceeding eleven hundred and fifty feven dollars in full for his extra fervices and expences during the time he acted as additional Aid-de-Camp to the late Major-General Wayne.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, February 15, 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.

For Sale in Germantown, Two valuable Estates adjoining each other near the market place—The one containing a modern stope house adapted for a genteel samily, coach house, stable and other buildings, with six acres of land, more or less: there is a beautiful acres of land, more or less: there is a beautiful garden with a variety of fruit trees adjoining the house; the other containing a large convenient flone house, stone harn, coach house, stable and out houses for servants, eyder mill and press, with 13 acres of land m re or less; part of which is a good hearing orchard, the rest in winter grain prepared for clover; the land is in good order and of an excellent quality: there is a constant run of water through both places. The great houses of both estates are on the main fireet, commanding betwize them 400 seet front ground, much calculated for building lots.—For further particulars apply to the proprietor James Chambers, on the premises. The above charts will be sold together or separare as may suit the purchasses, and immediate feparate as may fuit the purchasers, and immediate possession given.

feb. 18

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Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 23.

All the accounts lately received from the Continent, both by the way of Hamburgh and France, seem to announce that a Peace will foon be concluded between France and Germany, wherein the emperor, as archduke of Austria and king of Hungary and Bohemia, is not to be included. It appears to us, however, that this arrangement is not likely to take place, as the interest of the French Republic would be more committed by fuch a peace than Austria. The repub-lican armies would not be able to march to the emperor's dominions but through the territories of princes with whom in that case they would be at peace; and where, consequently, they could not maintain their armies by pillage and contributions as they did in former campaigns, without the least expence to France. Several of the Paris prints accordingly observe, "that in case of a re-newal of the Continental War, France will certainly not make Peace with the Empire, but on conditions which shall not allow her to be duped by vain appearances." The emperor would also in that case no longer be obliged to keep an army on the Rhine, and obliged to keep an army on the Rhine, and might confequently concentrate his whole force on the Danube, and in Italy. It is on these grounds we think it extremely imand Allies, of which America is a part-You will find them mentioned in the Definition of the America is a part-You will find them mentioned in the Definition of the America is a part-You will find them mentioned in the Definition of the Market and Allies, of which America is a part-You will find them mentioned in the Definition of the Market and Allies, of which America is a part-You will find them mentioned in the Definition of the dispositions of the disp these grounds we think it extremely improbable that a separate peace will be concluded between the German Empire and the French Republic, especially if the report should be true, that the Northern Powers intend to oppose the conclusion of any paraminal peace. tial peace.

On the other hand, the march of Ruffian troops into Germany gives the French government, as well as the cabinet of Berlin. creat uneafiness. Whether this march will produce any alteration in the political fys-tem of the Prussian cabinet, we know not; out this is at least certain, that the remonftrances made by Pruffia on this head, have not produced the suspension of the march of the Ruffians through Gallicia.

The Directory is the more alarmed at this

new coalition, as the Ottoman Porte has acceded to it. The mad enthusiasm which the fuccesses of former years had inspired in the Directory, led it foolishly to believe that it could persuade the Divan that the invasion of a vast province of the Turkish empire by a rench army, would ultimately prove bene-icial for the Porte. Now that it finds itelf disappointed as to the disposition of the Furkish government, there is no stratagem which it does not employ, no humility to which it will not stoop, in order to check the hostility of the Turks. The Paris papers affect to suppose that Bontigny, the Spanish envoy at Constantinople, has obtained from the Grand Seignior the promise of not committing hostilities against France, until the arrival of the new ambas and Pascorches. arrival of the new ambassador Descorches. But we do not find that the embarkation of the troops destined to act against Buonaparte, has been countermanded, nor that the measure of arresting all the French agents and inhabitants throughout the Turkish dominions is discontinued. On the contrary, we know, that the Grand Seignior is determined o pursue that hostile fystem against the

Great Nation which he has of late adopted. The country is fo much indebted to the enterprize and vigilance of Sir Borlafe War-ren, and his colleague Sir Edward Pellew, hat however any admiral or adm take offence at their having separate com-mands, no consideration of such a nature

thould deprive the nation of fuch officers.

Independent of the difficulties which the military confcription meets with from the disposition of the nation at large, the French Government is also obliged to admit of several local modifications, which, by giving relief to fome communes, must over-burden others. Thus the departments of Maine and Loire, and of Ile and Vilaine, have een exempted, on account of their depopulation in confequence of the war of the Chouans; and it will be necessary to adopt, for fimilar reasons, the same measure in regard to La Vendee and several departments

in Britanny and Normandy.

The adjutant-general Collin, late commandant of the Citadel of Turin, has been ordered to Paris, and general Menard has directed all the officers, who were the authors of the late excesses committed at Turin, to be arrested and conducted to fort Briancon

to take their trial. The central administration of the Rhone as ordered four schools to be shut up, the masters of which did not comply with the laws respecting the public instruction.

Intelligence has been received at Amsterdam, that the Portuguese governors of Goa and Mozambique have broken off all connection with the Isle of France Reunion, nd seized four French ships belonging to at quarter.

It appears by the last Paris papers, that by the overflowing of several rivers in the departments of Drome, Vaucluse, and Gard, much mischief has been done in that part of France, and a great part of the harvest has been destroyed.

It appears by the last Paris papers, that by Signed, DESFOURNEAUX.

Capt. Charles Hazard, of this port came passenger in Capt. B.—he was taken on his passage out, carried into Guadaloupe, and condemned without being questioned where from, or where bound; 15 days after Desfourness of the condemned without being questioned where from, or where bound; 15 days after Desfourness of the condemned without being questioned where from, or where bound; 15 days after Desfourness of the condemned without being questioned where from the condemned without being questioned where the condemned without being questioned whe

It is not extraordinary that a revolution terms should follow a revolution in poliics, philosophy, and morality. It appears from the Rastadt conferences, that a concluum means the commencement of a negocia-

Nothing could be more natural than Si John Warren's conclusion that the brig which ran away in the beginning of the ac-tion off Tory Island, had the gallant Napper Tandy on board.

Every terth day in France, is now a day of revelry and relaxation. The business of the merchant, manufacturer, and mechanic is thus bounded by the very exhiliarating erin-DECAYD.

Although the French reject the authority of the Bible, yet, if we may judge by a late decree, their salvatian depends on the book

The gallant Nelfon has obtained the Freedom of our principal Corporations by courte-

France has it still in contemplation to make a cut across the Ishmus of Suez, which in imitation of the English, is to be called The Grand Junction Canal.

NEW-LONDON February 13.
Arrived, febr. Polly, Benjamin, from Guadaloupe; had been taken and condemned. Came paffenger Capt. Charles Hazard who has favored us with a printed copy of the following Letter, publified at Guada-loupe in French and English and distributed in great profusion thro' that Island.

LIBERTY EQUALITY.
AGENCY OF GUADALOUPE

CONSTITUTION, Art. 156. "The particular Agents will exercise the same functions as the Directory, "and will be under their direction."
Basse Terre, Guadaloupe, Frimaire the
25th. Dec. the 15th-

The particular Agent of the Executive Directory for Guadaloupe and its Dependencies, to

JOHN ADAMS.

President of the U. States of America

ARRIVED at the post intrusted to me by the Executive Directory, I think proper to inform you of the dispositions of

Tou will find them mentioned in the Decree of the 18th of Thermidor last (12th August) the copy of which I add to this.

The privateers sitted out in the ports of Guadaloupe, shall cruise against all the enemies of the Republic, but shall pay every regard to Allies and Neutrals who shall not be found in contravention with the laws ref-

The citizens of the United States may come, and exchange their produce for the productions of the illand of Guadaloupe. They will dispose of their property freely. The laws will protect them, and will punish with rigor whoever shall dare to infringe

them, or to suspend their effect.

I hope that many proofs of the loyalty which will never cease to be the character of my actions, will be fufficient to restore the

confidence and connections mutually useful.
I lest France the 7th of Vendemaire last. 1 left France the 7th of Vendemaire last. (28th, Sept.) with a division. The 16th of the same month, being inlat, 36 d. 16 m. long. 21 35. the commodore of the division spoke the American vessel Arianna, Capt. Daniel Prior, belonging to Joseph and John Dorr, citizens of the United States, merchants in Bostor.

States, merchants in Bostor.

The papers and especially the role of equipage being in proper order, the whole proving to be American property, the vessel was released. It was also offered the captain, that if he would follow till day light the vessels of the division, they would give him a spar to repair his fore-top-mast, carried, away in a storm. The vessels of the division shortened sail to let the American keep up, but whether the vessel could not keep way, or the captain thought, proper to change his course, we lost sight of him.

The 30th Brumaire last (20th October) being to windward and insight of the Island Desirade, we perceived four vessels of war, sailing for us, being so close that we could

failing for us, being so close that we could plainly distinguish them hoist English colors. At the inft. the order was given to chace them, but immidiately they tacked aut, and flood from us.

The frigate l'Infurgente having overtaken the schooner Retaliation, commanded by Lieut. Bainbridge, we were convinced the veffels chaced, were Americans.

The necessity of arriving at our destina-tion, and to avoid the pursuit of the Eng-lish forces superior to ours, of which we had knowledge, every thing prevented me from taking a true view of our fituation with the United States. In confequence, I gave or-ders for the schooner to follow the division. After having spent the first moments to

make my powers known, I occupied my-felf with the affairs of the Retaliation; and if circumstances and political reasons had not obliged me to lay an embargo I should immediately have let her gone to the United

These obstacles do not now exist. I leave lieutenant Bainbridge at liberty to sail for the United States, giving him the charge of the packets for you, and recommending him to make his way with the veffels in which I fend back all the American citizens made prisoners before my arrival in this

I conclude fir, in repeating to you that, the citizens of the United States, will be confidered and treated like allies; that in every circumstance they will obtain justice, and will be well received.

Receive the assurance of my confidera-

fourneaux's letter was made

ourneaux's letter was made public. Capt. Bainbridge in the Retaliation, was daily expected to fail, (when Capt. B. left Guadaloupe,) in company with two cartels, with all the American prisoners remaining

at Guadaloupe.

Capt. B's men were kept in irons 36 hours. The Americans, captains and people, are confined in the most loathsome prifon at Basseterre, among negroes condemned for all kinds of crimes; and kept on half a pound of bread and a quarter of a pound of fish per day; and in every respect treated much worse than the English prisoners.

Mr. John Clark, 2d mate, and Elijah

Roath, feaman, belonging to Capt. Benjamin's vessel, were impressed on board La Pense, a French frigate, bound to France; 56 other Americans were impressed on board his ship at Point Petre and Basseterre. Petitions in their favor had no effect.

La Pense frigate, in Victor Hughes was Merchant, of this City.

5) ;-but that of the House of Peersby ser- | fent to France, failed from Basseterre during a dark stormy night, and eluded the vigilance of the English ships which blockaded the port. The embargo was next day taken off.

Beef fold at Guadaloupe for 24 dollars per bbl. fish at 16 dols. per quintal; great discontent prevailed there; produce in large quantities lying on hand, and no purcha-fers. The letter from Desfourneaux was supposed to be a mere expedient to quiet the murmurs of the populace.

The Gazette.

DELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18.

Extract of a letter from Connecticut, dated February 11th, 1799.

" PARSON OGDEN, one of the Editors of the Aurora, is imprisoned in Litchfield for debt. He has the liberty of the yard, and Ephraim Kirby, Efq. is his bondfman. The fame Ephraim Kirby, Efq. has been feduloufly circulating the above Parson Ogden's vile publications, accompanied with billets in his (Kirby's) hand-writing and fignature, re-commending them to his friends, as works ighly meritorious and well worth their pe rufal. The parson, in return, is danning Kirby to everlasting same in the Aurora. Thus you see a reciprocity of good services takes place between these two martyrs to acobinism, and for what motives the worl will judge. Should the Parson, in the true pirit of his principles, take the liberty of the yard and go back to Philadelphia, who would not laugh? The prefent mail carries letters from the fame Parlon Ogden to Meffrs. Jefferson, Gallatin, Nicholas, &c.—for his hand-writing is well known."

The Aurora of Saturday morning fays that Ogden "has fuffered with General Woofter's widow in the month of the Control of the state of the stat

widow in the wreck of her affairs." The fact is Ogden has been always an idle vicious spendthrift, and as long as the worthy old lady could be affected by his acts "the wreck of her affairs" was much owing to him This fellow's excellent wife has maintained herfelf and her family by her fevere labour and economy for many years past, while he never goes home but to plunder her of an little faving the may have made. It is right the Aurora thould uphold a character that i despifed and blasted among all honest men-Ogden is not suffered to enter the company of GENTLEMEN where he is known; and the Episcopalian clergymen of Connecticut will not suffer him to enter their pulpits at all.

I am informed the agent lately arrived from guadaloupe, has declared fince his arri-val in this city, that the Ifabella and Ann, and another American vessel carried into that fland were not condemned, but that the

island were not condemned, but that the Government had taken their cargoes at liberal prices to be paid in colonial produce.

As a proof that the diplomatic skill which governs all the departments and agencies of the terrible Republic has been in the present instance displayed, I annex a short extract from the protest of Captain Duer, of the Isabella and Ann, which with his condemnation was lodged this day at the Insurance Office of North America. fice of North America.

" Captain Duer fets forth that when taken by the privateer Democrat he was plundered of almost every thing, and by the prizemafter of his quadrant, wearing apparel, &c. That he asked the captain of the Democrat, is reasons for thus plundering his vestel, without knowing whether he would be con-demned or not—he answered it was none of my bufinefs, that I was a prisoner on board, and he would do as he pleased, adding that he had orders from France to capture all. American vessels he came across, and that there would be a war commenced with France and the United States of America."

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Senate, on Friday last, the comnittee to whom was referred the report of he joint committee, in answer to the disoranizing resolutions of Virginia and Kenadditional reasons in support of the constitu-tionality of the alien and sedition laws of the United States. These reasons were adopted by way of amendment to the original reed by way of amendment to the original report, and upon the question Shall the original report pass, as now amended? The Yeas and Nays were as follows: YEAS, Hon. Mestrs. Philips, Bridge, Sexton, Fowler, Dane, Thompson, Campbell, Thayer, T. Davis, Reed, Bullard, Long, Fellow, Towne, Jones, Hayward, D. Davis, Dwight, Norris, Bingham, Thather, Hunt, Taft, Bigelow, Hale, Dummer, and Coffin. NAYS, Mestrs. Bacon and Wells.

In justice to the Hon. Mr. Wells:

In justice to the Hon. Mr. Wells, it must be observed, that he was not opposed to the spirit of the measure; but objected to the propriety of the following sentence, in the

"This legislature are perfuaded that the decision of all cases arising under the Constitution of the United States, and the condruction of the Conflitution, and of all laws made in purfuance thereof, are exclusively vested by the people in the judicial courts of the United States."

On Saturday it was moved to reconfider the report, and the subsequent amendment of the above sentence was proposed, viz.

That this legislature are persuaded that the decision of cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution of the United States and the configuration of all laws and equity. States, and the construction of all laws made. in purfuance thereof, are exclusively vested by the people in the judicial courts of the United States.

With this amendment, the question was again called, and passed, with but one dif-sentient—Mr. Bacon standing alone in the

DIED.]-yesterday, Mrs. ANTHONY, reliest of the late Mr. Joseph Anthony,

To see the section of the second section in the LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, February 7.

Mr. Swartwout gave notice, that on Tuesday next he would move the following

recital and refolution

Whereas, great inconveniences are experienced by the good people of this state, by reason of the districts being so extensive, that it is impossible for the people to have a sufficient knowledge of characters, who are, from time to time, held up as candidates for feats in the Senate of this State: And whereas the present law for appointing elec-tors for electing of President and Vice-Pre-sident of the United States of America, appears (by the preamble) to have been intended as a temporary arrrengement, until the legislature could make provision to au-thorise the people to choose said electors.

Refolved, That a committee of be ap-pointed to prepare and report a bill to sub-divide the four great districts of this state in-to as many districts as there are Senators; also to divide this State into as many diftricks as there are electars to be chosen, so that each district shall choose one elector for electing a President and Vice President of the United States of America.

Friday, February 8.
The resolutions from the Legislature of New-Hampshire, respecting amendments to the federal conflictation, passed the Senate, Mess L'Hommedieu, T. Morrs, I. Schench, Tappen and Tillotson, only voting in the negative.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 18, WILL BE PRESENTED,
(for the second time)
The celebrated COMEDY, of the HEIR AT LAW. To which will be added,
A new, grand, Pamtomical Ballet dance, never
performed here, composed by Mr. Byrne, called,
DIANA and ACTAEON,

Taken from Ovid, and adapted to representation, with new music, scenery and decorations.

The Doors of the Theatre will open

at a quarter past 5, and the Curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken of Mr. Wells at the office of the Theatre, from ten till one, and on the days of performance, from ten till four.

WATER LOAN.
THE Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to a Loan for supplying the City of Philadelphia with wholesome water, give

NOTICE,
That they will call on the citizens for their subscriptions in the following districts
William Jones will receive from Vine to South side of Pine-street.

of Pinc-street.

Levi Hollingsworth will receive from the North fide of Pinc to the South fide of Spruce-streets.

Jeffe Waln will receive from north fide of Spruce to the fouth fide of Walnut-streets.

Edward Tilghman will receive from north fide of Walnut to the fouth fide of Chesnut-streets.

John Inskeep, and will receive from north fide of Jenathan Robinson. Chesnut to the fouth fide of Market-streets.

tephen Girard, and will receive from north fide of facob Shoemaker Market to the fouth fide of

Arch-treets.
Thomas Hoskins will receive from north side of Arch to the south side of Race-Rreets,
Leonard Jacobi will receive from north side of Race to the south side of Vine-Rreets.

House, with the book hitherto kept at the City

JACOB SHOEMAKER, sec'ry.

For Charleston. THE SHIP JOHN BULKLEY. out ten days, for freight or passage JESSE & ROBERT WALN. WILL in abo TO BE LET,

Until October next, The Elegant Ball-Room, In Fourth, between Chesnut and Wainut-streets. Enquire of Wm. M'Dougall, No. 134 Market

THE CREDITORS, Of the late General WALTER STEWART, are requested to meet at the City Tavern, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Business of importance requires their immediate attention.

Notice. TO BE SOLD,
Or exchanged for property in or near Philadelphia,

A FARM of one hundred and forty two acres of Land on the road from New-Port to Lancaster, & near London Grove, Meeting House, Chester county, the Farm House was formerly used as a Store and Tavern, for surther information apply to CHARLES WHARTON, at his house No. 136, South Second-street.

City Dancing Affembly.

THE subscribers are informed that the Ball in compliment to LIEUTENANT GENERAL WASHINGTON, will be given at Ricketts's Circus, on Friday next, 22d in 2.

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Notice to the Creditors of John Shields. SUCH as have proved their accounts and have figned the release, may receive a Dividend after the 19th instant, at the Compting-

nouse of Nicklin and Griffiths, on Walnus-JOHN TRAVIS,

SIMON WALKER. ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, To be Sold at Public Vendue

At the Merchant's Coffee House, 1st May, 1799, The following promissory NOTE OF HAND.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1798.

Ninety Days after date, I promife to pay to John Gover, or order (without defalcation) Two Hundred and Thirty Dollars.

ALGERNON S. MAGAW. No. Arch Street.

N B The above Note has been day noted and rotested.

February 18.

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