

Laws of the United States.

By Authority.

Sixth Congress of the United States.

At the First Session, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

AN ACT,

To alter the form of certain oaths and affirmations directed to be taken by the act entitled "an act providing for the second census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the first section of the act passed during the present session of Congress, intitled "an act providing for the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," as relates to the form of the oaths or affirmations thereby directed to be taken by the Marshals, Secretaries and Assistants therein mentioned, respectively, shall be, and hereby is repealed, and that the said oaths or affirmations shall be in the following form; that is to say:—The Marshals and Secretaries oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, A. B. Marshal of the district of (or the Secretary of the territory of (as the case may be) do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will well and truly cause to be made a just and perfect enumeration and description of the persons resident within my district (or within the territory of (as the case may be) and will return the same to the Secretary of State agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress intitled "an act providing for the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the best of my ability: and the assistants oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me by the Marshal of the district of (or the Secretary of the territory of (as the case may be) and make due return thereof to the said Marshal (or Secretary) agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress intitled "an act providing for the second census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the best of my ability."

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 12, 1800.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

AN ACT,

To continue in force "An act concerning certain Fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the Fishermen employed therein," and for other purposes as therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act intitled "An act concerning certain fisheries of the United States, and for the regulation and government of the fishermen employed therein," shall be in force, and is hereby continued for the term of ten years, from the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred, and until the end of the session of Congress next ensuing the expiration of that term, any thing in the ninth section of the said act to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the additional allowances which were by the sixth section of the act, intitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned"; and by the second section of the act, intitled, "An act laying an additional duty on salt, and for other purposes," respectively granted to ships or vessels, employed in the bank and other cod-fisheries, shall be continued to the ships and vessels, respectively, which shall be so employed, in the terms and according to the intent of the said first mentioned act, for and during the further continuance thereof, as aforesaid: Provided, that the said allowances shall not be understood to be continued for a longer time than, the correspondent duties respectively, for which the said additional allowances were granted, shall be payable.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

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THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 12th, 1800.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

AN ACT,

For the Relief of the Corporation of Rhode Island College.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to liquidate, and settle the claims of the corporation of Rhode Island College, for compensation for the use, and occupation of the edifice of the said College, and for injuries done to the same from the tenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six, to the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, by the troops of the United States; and that the sum which may be found due to the said corporation, for damages done to, and occupation of the said edifice, as aforesaid, be paid them, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 16, 1800.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

RESOLUTION

Respecting the Copper Mines on the south side of Lake Superior.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to employ an agent, who shall be instructed to collect all material information relative to the copper mines, on the south side of Lake Superior, and to ascertain whether the Indian title to such lands as might be required for the use of the United States, in case they should deem it expedient to work the said mines, be yet subsisting, and if so, the terms on which the same can be extinguished; and that the said agent be instructed to make report to the President in such time as the information he may collect, may be laid before Congress, at their next session.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 16, 1800.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, NUMBER II.

List of Blanks and Prizes.

Drawing No. 204.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Number, and another Prize amount. Includes entries like 380 10, 19328, 36122, 1004, 535, 175, etc.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the sever-1 Decrease of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and, that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.

Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from Europe.

LONDON February 5.

The Wig Club met yesterday. The mayor was in the chair. Mr. Fox observed, he continued of opinion that retirement was the wisest course he could pursue. His experience in the House of Commons the day before in debate on Buonaparte's overtures had confirmed him. All his efforts had only obtained three votes in addition to those who usually concurred with him. "No one doubts, said he, if the minister had adopted an opposite conduct, and had opened a negotiation with Buonaparte, the House of Commons would have given an unanimous vote in his favor. All control over ministers is gone, and nothing remains but to obey them. Whether they desire war or peace, Parliament blindly adopts their opinions and all efforts to resist them must be ineffectual." He believed public opinion was with him, said he should always feel for his country and whenever there was a chance of his doing any good he should readily come forward.

The duke of Norfolk congratulated the members, that the livery of London, in spite of the efforts of the ministry, had chosen the man of their own hearts as their mayor. Mr. Erskine said the only part of the nation not terrified by the war was the navy; that he was an old sailor, and when he went to the House of Commons the last night with Mr. Fox, he said to himself, like old Jack, "I'll go any-where with my friend." Mr. Sheridan said he did not yet despond like Mr. Fox; and for this reason had attended more to Parliament.

Mr. Sheridan wished the whole kingdom could have heard the excellent argument of his honorable friend (Mr. Fox) on Monday night, as it must have convinced every impartial man, and he could not deny that he had just reason for disgust, in finding it could only persuade three members of the House of Commons. He wished the public had heard that argument, which, with so much truth, had stated this to be a new era in the war. Mr. Sheridan would not be discouraged by the disparity of numbers in the House of Commons, if such a speech as that of his honorable friend could be heard by the nation at large. The public would then enforce his arguments. Mr. Sheridan did not wish to despair of the spirit and principles of the country, and quoted the conduct of the city of London, in electing their present chief magistrate in justification of his hopes. The public attention should be drawn to the new war, in which the people were to spend their blood and treasure to restore the Bourbons, and support their sacred and imprescriptible rights. What would be the sacrifice of the man whose memory the Society commemorates (William III.) if he could look down and see us fighting for the indefeasible rights of the Bourbons? To that family which we now fight to restore, we are obliged for our national debt. By reference to them, we may divide that debt into two parts; the first half was contracted to destroy the Bourbons; the second half has been contracted to restore them.

The crowd to get into the gallery of the Commons to hear the late debate on the subject of peace was unprecedentedly great. The people assembled at day light and continued till the doors were opened. The gallery would not contain one sixth part of the candidates for seats. Many persons were injured in the crowd. Mr. Fox, in his speech on the late overtures for peace, took occasion to speak in the most handsome terms of the deceased General Washington.

Government has revoked the Quarantine order respecting vessels from New York and Philadelphia. The price of bread continues to rise. The County of Down, has petitioned the Irish Parliament against a Union. The Roman Catholics all over the Island are active on the same side. The Brazen, sloop of war, has been wrecked and every person on board, except one, perished. The crew was composed of seamen drafted from ships which had been paid off, and had about 5000l. with them.

Letters from Petersburg and Gracov state that 6000 Russians are on their march to join Suwarrow. The Batavian Government, it is said, has stationed cruisers at the mouths of her harbours to prevent vessels departing for England with grain. Bartholemey arrived at Paris Feb. 1, and next day waited on the Consuls, &c. The Helvetic Constitution is conforming to the new French.

The French Journals say that a quarrel has taken place between Mr. Wyndham the British Minister, and the Commander of the Austrian troops near Tuscany. The cause, the disbanding of armed peasants which Mr. W. opposed.

Gen. Mack is to have a command on the Rhine. Suwarrow is to be commander in chief of the Grand Armies of Germany. Advices from India inform that the British expedition against Manilla, which was given up on the war with Tipoo, will now be resumed.

It is said Mr. Pitt, has a financial project in view, which is grounded on the new territorial acquisitions in India.

Arrangements for an expedition to Brittany are nearly matured. Sir R. Abercrombie is to command the Russian troops, which were in Holland, and a reinforcement are to be employed.

Paris papers of Feb. 6, contain a letter from Gen. Brune, announcing that Gen. Hatry had defeated the Chouans near Grand-champ; and that Georges suffered much. Private letters say that the Royalists were superior to Hatry's troops, and that the latter was exposed. An action is reported between Brune and the Chouan Chief Georges; but no particulars are mentioned. The Austrian general Kleinau has been obliged to give up certain advantages he recently gained in Italy; reinforcements not arriving seasonably; and the French being superior in numbers.

The army of Italy has made an attempt at Novi, which was not attended with success. Massena has taken the command of that army. All the positions of it are to be changed. The General is at Genoa. The French still occupy the Reviere of the Levant, Port Maurier, Genuilles, the district of La Pieve, Loane and La Pietra, Final, and Savona. The space between Final and Genoa is likewise occupied by a strong cordon of French troops.

A letter from Turin relates that a young soldier, who was about to be punished for insubordination said, he was the son of Louis XVI. and had escaped through the favour of his Governor, Simon. He has much the appearance of the Bourbons, but has confessed, that he told this story to avoid punishment, being son of a watchmaker at Paris; he, however, again told the story, and has, in consequence, been arrested. A measure is in contemplation to raise two hundred millions by civic gifts. All those persons who have robbed the republic, or gained money by dishonest manoeuvres are to contribute half the money to acquire, under pain of being considered as dilapidators, and denounced before the military commissioners.

The Turkish ambassador, confined by the late Directory, having been released, has had conferences with the minister of Foreign Affairs, and dined with Buonaparte, who is the most active to bring about a peace with the Porte.

The treaty of defensive alliance signed between England and the Porte is the same as that between the latter and Russia, except that the Porte promises to continue the war against France, even after the delivery of Egypt.

Mamain, so celebrated for the horrible assassination of the Princess Lamballe, has just been arrested. We are ignorant of the motives of this new arrest.—(La Clef du Cabinet.)

Barrere, Carnot, Cochon, Simon and Villaret Joyeuse, are at perfect liberty in France.

Gen. Angereau commands the French army in Holland.

The Conscript desert in various parts of the French republic.

Thirty Jacobins have been arrested in the Dutchy of Wurtemberg, accused of attempting to revolutionize Suabia.

Lord Minto is at the Hague, arranging with Suworow the pay of 100,000 Russians to be subsidized by the English; who were to commence their march for the Rhine on the 20th ult.

February 10.

The French government lately applied to the Prussian, requesting that for the future Prussian Consuls in France might be denominated Commissioners. The Prussians agreed to alter the term to agents of Commerce.

Sundry inhabitants of the County of Longford have petitioned the Irish Parliament against the Union.

Some commotions have occurred in Sweden on account of the high price of bread; which were suppressed by the military. The distillation of brandy is prohibited.

It is said General Maitland has returned from his mission to ascertain the state of the Royalist forces in the Provinces of France, and that he confirms the statement of the success of the republican gen. Brune; and generally that the condition of those Royalists was unpromising.

It is said Dumourier is at Petersburg; and is to have a command on the Rhine.

The Channel fleet of 22 sail of the line, has sailed, under the command of Admiral Gardner.

February 11.

It is said the Archduke has detached troops for an expedition against the South of France; and that the French army under Moreau is preparing to cross the Rhine at Old Brisac Kehl and Cassel.

The parliament of Ireland have decided in favor of the Union, 158 to 116—absent 21 members only. The presence of the military alone prevented the Dublin populace from committing excesses.

The north of Ireland is in such a state, that a military effort is thought necessary to the safe travelling of persons of eminence. The Pallas, French frigate, of 44 guns, has been taken by the Loire, English, in company with two sloops, which first engaged her. She was from St. Maloes for Brest, with stores and laden for the fleet. This is the first time of her being at sea. She had 50 killed and 20 wounded. The loss of the Loire was considerable.

February 12.

A meeting of the Livery of London was to be held about the nineteenth of February, to consider of a petition for peace.

Queen's County in Ireland has petitioned against an union; and twelve persons, burgesses of Belfast have petitioned in favour of an union. The county of Tipperary has petitioned against an union.

The Pallas, French frigate, captured, was bound to the West Indies, and not to Brest; and sailed in company with two corvettes and three store ships.

In many parts of England, in consequence of the high price of provisions, mobs have assembled, seized such as they could find or

obtained by force, and sold them in the market at the old prices.

Boissy d'Anglas, has arrived at Paris.

DUBLIN, January 30.

The corporation of Dublin has unanimously resolved to petition parliament against an union. The people of Dublin are to meet to-morrow to adopt the same measure. Limerick and Downpatrick, have also petitioned against the Union.

February 8.

In consequence of violence offered to the members of parliament, who are in favour of a union, a troop of horse has been stationed in the environs by the parliament house; and a party of Cavalry has also been stationed in Sackville street. The anti-union members, it is thought, will make this matter the subject of a motion.

No theatre was ever more crowded than the house of commons last night. The house rose about one o'clock this day. The avenues were filled by the populace. Mr. Martin's coach was broken to pieces by them; and he narrowly escaped. Other union members were assailed. A military body was called forth, and major Swan discharged a pistol among the people; but was afterwards obliged to flee.

Varney Darby, Esq. and major Rogers, are ordered to the bar of the commons to answer for an interference with military force to prevent the people of Bar from holding a meeting to consider of the union.

To many other respectful tributes of applause of the life, talents and virtues of our Washington; it is with pleasure we add the following, the pathetic effusion of one of the French Legislators. [Bor. ont. Gaz.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.

13 Place de, January 2.

In speaking of General Washington, Felix Paulcon said,

This is not the moment to retrace in this hall all that that great man has done for the freedom of America; the number and importance of his warlike exploits; the generous inspiration with which he animated the French who fought under him; and the sublime act by which he did eternal honour to his memory, when, after having contributed so much to give freedom to his country, he laid down voluntarily the supreme power to hide his glory in the obscurity of private life.

Malice and mean jealousy have attempted to spread a deadly venom over so great a life; but their perfidious insinuations are lost in the universal suffrages of his grateful fellow-patriots, and of all the free men in the universe.

Yet he is no more, the hero whose eulogium affords pleasure to great minds; who has doubly merited the civic palm, both as a warrior and as a citizen; who combined every virtue with every talent; who, after having begun and supported the revolution by his abilities, his valour and virtue, knew how to terminate it by the moderation as well as the wisdom of his counsels; who has done more yet than render his countrymen free, who has rendered them happy.

Oh Legislators! feel you not your souls swell at these illustrious recollections, which, by a privilege worthy to be envied, are connected with nothing to be regretted, and create none but sweet and elevated emotions! Do you not desire that this tribune, where we are forbidden to mix our voices in legislative discussions, should at least serve to throw the impression of our gratitude, of our veneration, of our unanimous sorrow? Do you not feel the necessity of joining our portion of funeral praise to that which all free people will address to the manes of the magnanimous Washington; and we owe him still more particularly, we among whom, the electric example of the American Revolution fowed the first seeds of the desire of independence? He moved, that the President should on the 28th Frimaire (the anniversary of the day of the General's death) make a speech in honor of the hero whose loss every one deplores.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP

MANCHESTER,

INTENDED to return on early Fall trip—will take freight if applied for immediately

Thomas Murgatroyd & Sons, 35, Dock Street. d1w

april 17

CHINA GOODS.

Imported in the ship Jean, Daniel M'Pher-son commander, from Canton,

AND FOR SALE,

By JAMES LATIMER, jr.

NANKENS, white and yellow Black, blue and colored Luteclings Black and colored Satins Mazarine blue do. Satin Stripe Dove colored Shawls Black and colored Taffetas Canton Long Cloth Imperial, Hylon, Young TEAS of the first Hylon and Sonchong quality. d1w

LANCASTER STAGES.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the past favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Lines, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market Street, Philadelphia.

Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co. New 30. 21-5