



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,

Supplemental to the act intitled "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi Territory."

Section 1.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That to much of the ordinance of Congress of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the act of Congress of the seventh of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, providing for the government of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, as relates to the organization of a General Assembly therein, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall forthwith operate, and be in force in the Mississippi territory: Provided, that until the number of free male inhabitants of full age, in the said territory, shall amount to five thousand, there shall not be returned to the General Assembly more than nine representatives.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until the number of free male inhabitants of full age, in the Mississippi territory, shall amount to five thousand, the county of Adams shall be entitled to elect four representatives to the General Assembly, the county of Pickens four, and the Tenlaw and Tombigbee settlements, one.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the first election for representatives to the General Assembly shall be on the fourth Monday in July next, and that all subsequent elections shall be regulated by the Legislature.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the Mississippi territory, to cause the said election, to be holden on the day aforesaid at the most convenient place in the counties and settlements aforesaid, and to nominate a proper officer or officers to preside at, and conduct the same, and to return to him the names of the persons who may have been elected.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the representatives shall be convened by the Governor at town of Natchez, on the fourth Monday in September next.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the number of free male inhabitants of full age, shall amount to or exceed five thousand, the number of representatives to the General Assembly shall be determined, and the appointment made in the way prescribed in the ordinance.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall in any respect impair the right of the state of Georgia to the jurisdiction, or of the said state, or of any person or persons to the soil of the said territory, but the rights and claims of the said state and all persons interested, are hereby declared to be as firm and available as if this act had never been made.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the General Assembly shall meet at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday of December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day: Provided, That the Governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions to convene the General Assembly.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That neither House during the session of the General Assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioners appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed on the part of the United States, in pursuance of the act, entitled "an act for an amicable settlement of limits within the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi Territory," or any two of them, finally to settle by compromise with the commissioners who have been or may be appointed by the State of Georgia, any claims mentioned in said act, and to receive in behalf of the United States a cession of any lands therein mentioned, or of the jurisdiction thereof, on such terms as to them shall appear reasonable: And also, that the said commissioners on the part of the United States, or any two of them be authorized to enquire into the claims which are or may be made by settlers or any other persons whatsoever to any part of the aforesaid lands, and to receive from such settlers and claimants, any propositions of compromise which may be made by them, and lay a full statement of the claims and the propositions which may be made to them by the settlers or claimants to any part of the said lands, together with their opinion thereon before Congress, for their decision thereon as soon as may be: Provided, That the settlement shall be made and completed before the fourth day of March,

one thousand eight hundred and three: And provided also, That the said commissioners shall not contract for the payment of any money from the Treasury of the United States to the State of Georgia other than the proceeds of the same lands.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, May 10, A. D. 1800. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

By the brig Tryal, arrived at New-York from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 20.

The last India Gazettes bring an account of the arrival in the Ganges, of the Sanson American ship, from England, after having had an engagement off the island of Chedubah, with a French privateer brig of 16 guns, which she beat off. One man on board the American was killed; and a lady passenger had the misfortune to lose her arm by a shot, while employed in the humane act of dressing a seaman's wound.

Government it is reported, received Paris Journals yesterday, three days later those of which we have published the contents. They are said to contain a letter from Moreau, dated the 11th, giving ample details of the previous battle, and of a new one on the 9th, in which the French were again successful. Moreau is represented to assert that he has taken in all 11,000 prisoners, and four pieces of cannon, and that the Austrians are retreating to Ulm.

Yesterday morning, an account was received of the Spanish squadron consisting of several ships of the line and frigates which had for some time blocked up our ships at Canton, having landed their stores and returned to Manila to refit. The warehouses in which the stores were deposited accidentally took fire, when they were all destroyed, which has left the fleet entirely destitute of sails and cordage.

The examinations on the subject of the atrocious attempt on his Majesty's life are now nearly brought to a close, and they were yesterday sent to the Attorney and Solicitor General as materials on which to form the prosecution, which is forthwith to take place by a special commission and also to prepare a Bill to be brought into Parliament, not for the extension of the treason laws, but to place the same safeguard over his Majesty's life, as over that of his meanest subject.

The whole of the examinations have been taken by Richard Ford, Esq. not by the Privy Council; and through the whole of the interesting business he has been most zealously assisted by the Prince of Wales, and his three royal brothers; some of whom were constantly present, and all displaying the most affectionate duty, and the most anxious interest, to discover whether it was the result of a treasonable design on the sacred life of their parent, or the wanton act of barbarous insanity.

We have avoided entering into all the loose and vague reports touching the examinations. We can now, however, state the summary of them, and the result as they have struck those who have most attentively weighed the whole of the evidence on the case, and as they will appear on the trial. Above 40 witnesses in all have been examined.—Mr. Lidderdale, the surgeon of the 15th regiment, who arrived in London yesterday, deposed, that Hadfield was under his care at Croydon barracks, in the year 1796, being then afflicted with the most violent insanity, occasioned, as he believes, by a wound in his head; that he remained in that state some weeks, and during the greatest part of the time was pinioned to his bed. When discharged, he was by no means recovered; and the Doctor further deposed, that it was his decided opinion then, as it is now, that Hadfield would always be subject to violent relapses.—J. Jones stated that the prisoner lodged at his house in White Lion Street, Pentonville, some time ago; that his head appeared frequently in a disordered state.—Naylor, a man with whom he worked, spoke as to his conduct in the shop, which, he said, was very regular.

A number of persons to whom Jas. Hadfield himself referred for his character, & particularly a companion whom he familiarly called Harry were also under examination. From these persons, as well as from his second wife, with whom he lives, the uniform account is that, unless at particular times, and these always after liquor, he never shewed the least symptom of insanity. His wounds, which were dreadful, and which made him for a long time a spectacle of horror and of compassion, made him furious under the least indulgence. Four months ago he had a long and a severe fit of insanity. About three weeks ago he had another, but which was short and transitory. In both instances they sprung from liquor. Since that time up to the very moment of the horrible attempt, he was calm, composed and rational. He had made what is called a Saint Monday of yesterday evening, and then he fell in with a cobbler of the name of Truelock, who either is, or affects to be touched with a religious frenzy.—It is clear from all the evidence that this man filled the brain of Hadfield with some incoherent and frantic superstitions, which were either artfully designed to lead him to the perpetration of the diabolical crime, or were the effusions of a confirmed lunatic. He told him of a divine commission which he had to perform for the good of mankind—that he was appointed to purify the earth—that in truth he was God, and that he wanted a second God to assist in his work, and he would ap-

point Hadfield to be his son. This Truelock when examined talked in the same way, and Mr. Ford has not yet been able to ascertain whether his seeming insanity is affected or real. After this interview on Monday the 12th inst. Hadfield appeared to his comrades and to all about him, to be unusually thoughtful, and even gloomy.—His attention was distracted, and some mysterious words which fell from him at intervals, then disregarded by those about him, are now remembered.—Such as, "That great changes would soon be brought about—" "There was a great work to be done."—And on the very day when the accident took place in Hyde Park he exclaimed, as if brooding over his design—"They will say it was I who did it." On the whole of Thursday he shewed no particular signs of derangement; neither where he was shaved, where he bought the powder, nor at the public house where he drank a single pint of beer, did he shew any mark of insanity. In the feat which he chose in the pit, it is remarked that though at a considerable distance from the Royal Box, it was the only point from which he could take a clear aim. From the elevation of the Box, it he had gone nearer, he must have lost the view of his object. It is clear that he must have taken his stand at the door of the pit early in the afternoon to be among the foremost in entering the Theatre, that he might thus choose his seat; and that he took an aim and discharged his pistol at the Royal person, six or seven concurring testimonies serve to prove.

So far as to the previous circumstances, indicating a design which terminated in the overt act of treason; but on the other side, the former character of the man, his virtues his loyalty, and his temporary derivations how far they may serve to discountenance the idea of a treasonable design on the King's life, must be determined by a jury.—It is clearly proved that all his former conduct has been most exemplary. Numerous anecdotes are told of his desperate bravery, and also of his loyal attachment to the King. Among others, it is said, that when in France, and when under the cure of his wounds, with his one arm, while the other was broken, he was detected by the sentinels, hacked down a tree of liberty in the yard of the prison where he was confined. Unless then the diabolical deed was engendered in his brain by the artful or lunatic suggestions of Truelock, there is no ground for a supposition of previous treason.

But the public ear is daily and hourly assailed by fresh rumours. On Sunday an account was brought us of an attempt at Windsor, the falsehood of which we immediately ascertained, and thought it our duty not to alarm our readers by the rumour; for there is nothing to be apprehended so much as the idle and perverted reports which are propagated from the slightest rumour. The public may be assured that the only circumstance the least mysterious, and which has occasioned any enquiry, is that of the letter addressed to the Prince of Wales, found at the door of Lady Albemarle, and which has been referred to Mr. Ford to examine, with a view to discover the author.

At five o'clock yesterday afternoon all the examinations closed, and an account of them was dispatched by a messenger to the king at Windsor, where, being the anniversary of her majesty's real birth day, the same was observed by the ringing of bells at both churches during the day.

May 21.

Nothing new transpired yesterday, before Mr. Ford, respecting the attack of Hadfield upon His Majesty's life. A very singular circumstance, however engaged the attention of the public, and which, if true, would tend very much to confirm the suspicion of a treasonable plot having had existence. A letter was received from Dublin, by a gentleman of that city, now in London, stating, that on Tuesday the 13th instant, there was a report in Dublin that his Majesty had been slain in the theatre.—This was two days previous to the actual attempt. We state the fact precisely as we received it. A coincidence so remarkable, ought to be particularly enquired into.

On Friday last there was a warm debate in the Irish House of Commons upon that article of the Union which relates to the number of representatives to be returned to the Imperial Parliament.—Of the 100 members preferred by the resolutions of Union, 64 are to be returned by counties, two for Cork, two for Dublin, and one by the University.—31 are to be selected from the principal cities and towns, keeping in view a distinction in favor of towns and cities, viz. Waterford, Newry, Clonmell, Armagh, Sligo, Downpatrick, New Ross, Portarlington, Limerick, Kilkenny, Wexford, Dundalk, Carlow, Colerain, Tralee, Enniskillen, Bally, Derry, Youghal, Kinsale, Ennis, Mallow, Coshel, Carrickfergus, Drogheda, Galway, Bandon, Lichurn, Dungarvon, Athlone, Dungannon, being in themselves counties of cities, and always respecting population and wealth in the preference given.

The Bishops are to be returned in the following manner, viz. The Primate of Ireland, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Kildare, the Bishop of Derry.

In the second session the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Raphoe, the Bishop of Limerick, the Bishop of Dromore.

In the third session, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Elphin, the Bishop of Downe, the Bishop of Waterford.

In the fourth session, the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Leighlin, the Bishop of Cloyne, the Bishop of Cork and Ross.

In the fifth session, the Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Kilmore, the Bishop of Clogher.

* One Archbishop is to sit every Session in the above rotation.

In the 6th session, the Bishop of Offory, the Bishop of Killala, the Bishop of Clonfert.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Bank Stocks, 3 per cent. red, 3 per cent. conf, 4 per cent., 5 per cent. navy, Ditto loyalty, Bank L. Ann., Short Ann., India Stock, Imp. Annuities, Irish 5 per cent., Omnium, Conf. for May, Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.

The Sugar market was brisk, in consequence of the recent extensive orders from the continent. Refined articles were dearer. Clayed sugars in general, cheaper. Coffee, spices, and some other articles heavy. Dyers' wood, leather, and most of the tobaccos dearer. From the Elbe 49,011 lbs. of hops were imported; the prices lower. The government of Batavia compel neutral vessels loading there to take equal parts of sugar, coffee and pepper.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

CONNER vs. ROBINSON. This was a cause of singular interest, being an action to recover 70l. due as rent for a lodging held by defendant from Plaintiff, at two guineas a week in South Bolton Street. The occupancy and agreement to pay this rent were admitted, but it appearing that Plaintiff knew that Defendant was what is termed a woman of the town, the Jury without hesitation gave a verdict for defendant—Lord Eldon observing, that a contract which went to promote vice and immorality, was ipse facto void, and that no landlord was entitled to receive rent which he knew could arise only from the wages of prostitution.

TOULON, May 1. A barque arrived here from Malta, brings an account that our brave garrison in that island have immortalized themselves by their noble defence, but it is in extreme want and receives no supply of provisions.

BERNE, May 6. It has been announced to our government that the French army of reserve, consisting of 60,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse, was preparing to cross Switzerland, and that the first columns had arrived the 2d of May at Geneva. Lucerne is mentioned as the point of union. They write, in fact, from Lausanne, that a considerable body of troops which was to go immediately into the canton of Vaud, has arrived, and that several Generals are expected. General Watrin will march with his division, and station himself between Bex and Coppet. Haller, who dwells at Lausanne, has received a letter from General Berthier, announcing that the First Consul will lodge at his house. The fine house of professor Sauffere, at Geneva, is prepared for him. All the militia of Lausanne is to be under arms to receive him. As he was to be on the 9th at Geneva, it is probable he is now at Lausanne.

GENEVA, May 10. Seventeen thousand men have taken the rout by Vevey, on the 16th, 17th and 18th Floreal, and proceeded towards Great St. Bernard and Simplon. On the Lake of Geneva, nothing is seen but barques laden with biscuit, provisions, and ammunition, to Tilleneuve, from whence they will be conveyed across the mountains by means of mules. Six regiments of cavalry are in the environs of Nyon, at the other extremity of the lake, and expect orders to advance in their turn.

SCHAFFHOUSEN, May 9. The battle of the 15th (May 5) fought before Stockach, was terrible. Moreau had four horses killed under him. Lecourbe was near being made prisoner; two of his guides were killed by his side. The French army was obliged to fall back for a moment; it was then that Moreau, at the head of a heavy corps of cavalry, precipitated himself upon the enemy, and at once arrested its progress. Restoring the courage of his soldiers by his presence and example, he made them charge the enemy anew within the wood on the other side of Stockach. General Kray lost 13 or 14,000 men. This battle can only be compared with that of Fleurus for the fury with which the two armies disputed the ground. It is asserted that the Prince of Wirtemberg was made prisoner, and that the entire emigrant regiment of Bachmann was taken.

PARIS, May 16. Tallien is arrived at Toulon, as well as General Davoust. Several persons have been arrested at Strasbourg as accomplices in the intrigues of the English. One of them is a dancer named Boisgrand. Search is making for another named Lamotte.

May 18. General Brune arrived on the 20th (May 10) at Dijon. He is destined, it is said, to the command of the army of reserve.

Dumourier, who has arrived in Lower Savoy from Russia, is said to be charged with a mission from Paul I. to the Court of London.

MANTUA, April 13. Want of provisions causes the French to desert in great numbers. On the 10th,

General Melas received intelligence of great importance from Genoa, by a spy for which he rewarded him with 2000 livres.

VIENNA, April 19. On the 8th the English admiral Lord Keith entered the port of Vado, with two ships of the line of 74 guns, 4 cutters, a brig, and 8 ships laden with provisions.

April 23. Letters have just been received from Italy, stating that the citadel of Savona had surrendered and that the right wing of Massena's army had been defeated. All the accounts from Italy agree in stating that all the inhabitants of the territory on the eastern and western coast of Genoa have arisen against the French, and that the few partizans they had yet left, had withdrawn with them into the city of Genoa. The disposition of the people in general are, greatly in favour of the imperialists, which has been effected particularly by the proclamation of General Melas.

It is now asserted that the Duke of Orleans and his brothers, who have failed from Portsmouth for Minorca, intend to join the army of Conde in that island, where it will be stationed and paid by Great Britain. It is added, that it is the intention of ministers to assemble all the French Royalists in Minorca and Italy, and to send into the Mediterranean as many British troops and foreign mercenaries as can be procured, for the purpose of creating a formidable army, with which to attack the South of France, in conjunction with the Austrians, who, after they shall have taken the Genoa and Nice, will enter Provence. That the royal standard of France will then be displayed under the auspices of the British government; but that the Austrians are not expected to join in the project of restoring Royalty; but will fight merely for territory and co-operate with the British and emigrants, as far as their mutual interests go.

HEALTH-OFFICE, July 9th, 1800.

The Governor having politely granted the Board of Health a superior accommodation than where the office has been lately kept, the public are informed that after the 10th instant, the Health-Office will be removed to the State-House; where those who have any thing to send their connexions performing quarantine, will please to forward before 8 o'clock, at which time there will punctually be a conveyance 6 days in each week to the vessels detained by law.

By order of the Board, Wm. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

THE SHIP Mary Ann,

Francis Stewart, Master; Will sail on Sunday next. Any freight or passengers offering in time, will be taken on low terms: For either of which apply to WILLIAM BELL.

Who has for sale, A few Chefs of Platillas, Bretagnes and Ticklenburgs, entitled to drawback. July 9 d4t

WAYNE COUNTY TAXES.

THE owners of unimproved lands in Wayne county, are hereby notified, that Taxes are become payable thereon for the years 1799 and 1800. Those who have not already paid their taxes, are hereby required to discharge the same to JOHN BRINK, Esquire, Treasurer of said County at Millard, within three months from this date, otherwise proceedings to sale, according to the act of Assembly in such case provided, will be had by the Commissioners for the said county.

Asa Stenton, John Cars n, Johannes Van Eten, Commissioners

Attest, E. KELLOGG, Clk. July 9, 1800 d 902

BENJAMIN CLARK,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, HAS REMOVED TO No. 36, MARKET STREET, Where he has for Sale,

Spring and other Clocks; gold and silver Watches; Tools, Files and Materials; steel and gilt Chains, Seals and Keys; Springs, &c. &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES Repaired as usual. June 3 to&f tf

FOR SALE,

A PRINTING PRESS complete, Old Long Primer, Small Pica on pica body (new and old) Pica, do. English, (two small founts) 16 Line Pica, &c. Sundry Frames, and a great variety of Office Furniture, &c. Iron work of a printing press, They will be sold cheap for cash—Apply at the office of the Gazette of the United States. June 27

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FISHER, are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber, in order that they may be discharged; and all persons who are indebted to said estate by contract, bond, bill, book debt, for rent or otherwise, are required to discharge the same, otherwise they may expect to be proceeded against according to law.

THOMAS RUSTON, Administrator to the estate of William Fisher. June 25 to 100