



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,

In addition to the act, intitled "An act to prohibit the carrying on the Slave Trade from the United States to any foreign place or country."

Section 1.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States, or other person residing within the United States, directly or indirectly, to hold or have any right or property in any vessel employed or made use of in the transportation or carrying of slaves from one foreign country or place to another, and any right or property, belonging as aforesaid, shall be forfeited, and may be labelled and condemned for the use of the person who shall sue for the same; and such person transgressing the prohibition aforesaid, shall also forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the value of the right or property in such vessel, which he held as aforesaid, and shall also forfeit a sum of money equal to double the value of the interest which he may have had on the slaves, which at any time may have been transported or carried in such vessel, after the passing of this act and against the form thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States, or other person residing therein, to serve on board any vessel of the United States employed or made use of in the transportation or carrying of slaves from one foreign country or place to another; and any such citizen or other person voluntarily serving as aforesaid, shall be liable to be indicted therefor, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding two years.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen of the United States shall voluntarily serve on board of any foreign ship or vessel which shall hereafter be employed in the slave trade, he shall, on conviction thereof, be liable to, and suffer the like forfeitures, pains, disabilities and penalties as he would have incurred, had such ship or vessel been owned or employed, in whole or in part, by any person or persons residing within the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any of the commissioned vessels of the United States to seize and take any vessel employed in carrying on trade, business or traffic contrary to the true intent and meaning of this or the said act to which this is in addition; and such vessel, together with her tackle, apparel and guns, and the goods or effects, other than slaves, which shall be found on board, shall be forfeited and may be proceeded against in any of the district or circuit courts, and shall be condemned for the use of the officers and crew of the vessel making the seizure, and be divided in the proportion directed in the case of prize; and all persons interested in such vessel or in the enterprise or voyage in which such vessel shall be employed at the time of such capture, shall be precluded from all right or claim to the slaves found on board such vessel as aforesaid, and from all damages or retribution on account thereof: And it shall moreover be the duty of the commanders of such commissioned vessels, to apprehend and take into custody, every person found on board of such vessel so seized and taken, being of the officers or crew thereof, and him or them convey as soon as conveniently may be, to the civil authority of the United States, in some one of the districts thereof, to be proceeded against in due course of law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have cognizance of all acts and offences against the prohibitions herein contained.

Sec. 6. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to authorize the bringing into either of the United States any person or persons, the importation of whom is by the existing laws of such state, prohibited.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the forfeiture which shall hereafter be incurred under this or the said act to which this is in addition, notwithstanding disposed of, shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the informer, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, except where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Speaker of the House of Representatives, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate, Approved, May 16, A. D. 1800. JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

CHINA GOODS.

Landing from the ship America, Walter Sims, Commander, from Canton, AND FOR SALE BY

NICKLIN, GRIFFITH & Co.

- BOHEA, Congo, Souchong, 1st & 2d quality, Caper fouchong, Hyfon-kin, Tonkay, Singlo, Young hyf n, Hyf n, 1st & 2d quality, Imperial, Yellow & white nankeens, Lutefrings, black & color'd, Sindhaws do., Sattias do., Lutefrings, maz. blue & dark green, Sindhaws do., Persian taff-tas, dark green.

They have also on hand for sale, received by the late arrivals from Europe, &c.

- Striped and checked ginghams, White figured & color'd Mullinets, White corded dimities, Color'd silk, striped Nankeens, 14 Trunks printed Calicoes, 5 do., 3 Bales seine twine, 10 Cases English China ware, in tea tets, 6 Casks mineral black, 1 do. white, 10 do. colcother, 3 Casks purple browns, 35 do. nails aff-rud, 9 do. London poster in bottles, Eng'ish fail canvas, No. 1, 2 & 3, Russia duck, 27 Boxes white Havana sugar, 13 Pipes old Madeira wine, Gunpowder, Empty wine bottles, 20 Guns, 6 pounders, 12 do. 9 do., 18 do. 9 do. with carriages, &c., 280,000lbs. Caribon coffee, 1st quality, 50,000lbs. black pepper, 20 Logs ebony, May 23.

Prevention better than Cure.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended, DR. HAHN'S

Anti-bilious Pills,

WHICH have been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern parts of the United States, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, &c. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy, has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine, than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion, could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason, which can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks during the prevalence of our annual bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild and may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off the pernicious bile and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coliciveness, sickness of the stomach and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing most disorders attending on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

DR. HAHN'S

Genuine Eye-water.

A certain and safe remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakness, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations, dissections of rheum, dullness, itching, and films in the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wondrously strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache, and for pains in the face and neck.

Infalible Ague and Fever Drops.

This medicine has never failed, in many thousand cases not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one bottle, and numbers not halt a bottle. The money will be returned if the cure is not performed.

SOLD BY Wm. Y. BIRCH, STATIONER, No. 17, South Second Street,

And no where else, in Philadelphia. Where also may be had, Dr. Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, his Sovereign Elixir for coughs, &c., Restorative Drops, Essence and Extract of Mustard, Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, Dr. Hahn's infallible German Corn Plaster, Indian Vegetable Specific for the Venereal complaint, Gowland's and Persian Lotions, Restorative Tooth Powder, Danish Lip Salve, Church's Cough Drops, Anderson's Pills, &c. &c. April 19 m & tf

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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

LONDON, May 10.

The public attention is now drawn from the military operations in the Genoeve to the successful opening of the campaign on the part of the French in Germany. It is by victories in Suabia that the French expect to counterbalance and probably to repair their disasters in Italy, and to draw off General Mels from the western coast of the Genoeve. We shall examine upon what grounds this expectation appears to be founded. It is necessary, however, first to follow the career of the French army of the Rhine from their effecting the passage of the Rhine to the defeat of the Austrians, and the capture of the important post of Stockach. Desfoll's dispatch leaves nothing doubtful, involves nothing in obscurity; his details are simple, and his descriptions clear;—there does not appear to be any desire to exaggerate successes, nor any wish to conceal reverses. His accounts, therefore, seems to be worthy of implicit credit.

The army of the Rhine crossed that river in three great divisions [we do not include Lecourbe's corps] and at three different points. The 1st division, under St. Suzanne crossed at Kehl, and the 2d, under St. Cyr, at Brifach, on the 25th of April.—The former, proceeding to Offenbourg, engaged a strong corps of the Austrians, and a warm action ensued, which lasted eleven hours. The second, directing its march to Fribourg, entered that town with little resistance. The success of this second division paved the way for Moreau's crossing the Rhine at Balle with the third division on the 27th of April.—His first object was to join and support St. Cyr. A part of his corps forced the entrenched passage of the Alb, and another part drove the Austrians from Saint Blaize. Moreau and St. Cyr then effected a junction and passed the little river called Wurtach on the 30th of April, the Austrians retreating before them.

Meanwhile the first division had not advanced beyond Offenbourg, and the movements of that body were made only with a view to keep the Austrians in the valley of Kenzig. The second division therefore made a show of acting in concert, and connecting its operations with the first. This plan, which seems to be well concerted, and ably executed, was attended with complete success. On a sudden the first division received orders to fall back by Kehl, to recross the Rhine, proceed by forced marches, return by the left bank of the Rhine, to Brifach, and halten to Fribourg. These orders were executed with great celerity. The Austrians in the mean time appear to be ignorant of the real intentions of Moreau, and not to have known whether it was his design to divide his army and make separate attacks; or to unite his force and make one grand attack. They delayed therefore concentrating their force and were kept in the Kenzig. The principal dependence however of Moreau was upon Lecourbe's force, which was not to cross the Rhine till Moreau and St. Cyr's divisions had passed the Wurtach. Lecourbe's corps then crossed with great rapidity between Schaffhausen and Stein, joined the commander in chief, and enabled him to make a grand attack.

It was not till the Wurtach had been passed, and Lecourbe had pushed his force across the Rhine, that the Austrians appear to have been well acquainted with Moreau's intention, and to have seen that his design was to turn Donaueschingen. They then fell back to the line of Stockach. Desfoll's dispatches come down no later than the 2d, when he states that the army was marching to give the Austrians battle. On the 4th this battle took place, a great victory was gained, and the important post of Stockach, together with all the banks of the Lake of Constance, were taken. The result of this victory will be, to compel the Austrians to quit their position at Donaueschingen, where they could not be attacked without great difficulty and hazard.

But what influence will this victory on the Rhine have upon the war in Italy? It enables Buonaparte to draw the whole army of reserve from Langres and Dijon, from whence it could not safely be removed till it was known whether the French were in sufficient force in Suabia to cope with the Austrians, and whether it would not be necessary to reinforce the army of the Rhine. Accordingly we find that the army of reserve is marching to Geneva, where the headquarters are fixed, and to which place the chief consul, and probably Carnot, are gone. One division of the army of reserve, amounting to 18,000 men, is already on its march by Geneva, & is to enter Italy by the Alps. Buonaparte's object seems to be to make a powerful diversion in the rear of the Austrian army, and to pour a strong force into the North of Piedmont. Should he be able to make this diversion immediately, Gen. Melas will probably not think it advisable to persist in his designs against Genoa. But every thing depends upon this circumstance, whether Melas is able to hold out for some weeks. He has failed in his object of re-establishing his communication with Suchet, and has fallen back upon Genoa, which is slated to be supplied with nearly two months provisions. The heights round the city are occupied by French troops; but Melas it is clear, is very closely pressed by the Austrians and is harassed by daily attacks.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States.

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

BOSTON, June 7.

The anniversary election of the officers of the State Societies of the Cincinnati, was held on Friday last, agreeably to their institution.—The Massachusetts Society met at Concert Hall, and elected Major-General LINCOLN, President; Dr. WILLIAM EUSTIS, Vice-President; Brigadier-General HENRY JACKSON, Treasurer, and THOMAS EDWARDS, Esq. Secretary.—After the choice, the Society sat down to an elegant entertainment; and recognized anew the friendships formed in the hour of peril, in the following

TOASTS.

1st. The Day—Immortality to the intrepid column of enlightened statesmen who gave it birth.

2d. The memory of our deceased President-General, who led the advanced guard, and so well brought up the rear at the close of the revolutionary campaign.

3d. The Societies of the Cincinnati, this day formed into messes through the United States, to participate the full Rations of Peace and Independence.

4th. The President of the United States—May he turn the Franks of the Enemies, press down their Center, throw their whole Line into Confusion, capture their Standards, military Chests and Artillery; and burn their Baggage!

5th. Our Citadel—The Constitution of the United States—May its Foundation be always found too deep to be sapped by Faction; and its Ramparts too elevated to admit a lodgment from the scaling ladders of Ambition.

6th. Our Envoys to France—May the Flag of Truce they carry, honorably terminate the Gallic Campaign.

7th. The Governor and Commonwealth of Massachusetts; a grand Division conspicuous for Discipline and prompt obedience to Orders.

8th. May the Enemies of true Republicanism be formed into a corps of camp-couriers, and never obtain a discharge.

9. Our foreign Members who have survived the disasters of their country; May those of them who have been engaged upon the Eurlorn Hope, soon back into safe quarters.

10th. The Memory of our departed Brothers who fell to secure the triumph of principles, in which we this day rejoice:—

11th. Their widows and orphans. May we be always ready to share provisions with them, divide our month's pay, and assist in getting them well hunted.

12th. The non commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the revolutionary army. Ready to strike Tents at the beating of the Generale, with three days provisions cooked, canteens filled, and march off quick time to oppose any attack upon the Liberties of our country,

13th. Agriculture, Commerce and the Arts—Manufactures and the Fisheries.

14th. May the Pirates of the ocean, whatever flag they may display, meet the rewards of their infamy.

15th. The American Fair!—May honor and success always accompany their generous efforts in the recruiting service.

16th. Walking! our late Fileleader—May we follow him in slow time to the permanent cantonment; and be all found near his Head Quarters at the final Roll Call!

The President of the United States has arrived at his seat in Quincy, in good health. The universal respect which has been shewn him, during his journey, and return from the new seat of government, is the best evidence we can have of that confidence which the people repose in his unrivalled wisdom and inflexible integrity, a confidence which he has gained by a long life of services; and which he never will abuse or forfeit.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

July 9<sup>th</sup>, 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 fend 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 Chests of Platillas, Bractagnes and Ticklenburgs, entitled to drawback. July 9.

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 10 & 11

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND,

L YING on the Potomac River, county of Northern Neck, State of Virginia; containing about 1400 acres—its situation is equal to any other in the Northern Neck, remarkable for every kind of wild fowl, cyffers, fish and crab, and a more better for health. It is about the same distance from Baltimore, Alexandria and Norfolk, and not more than one days sail from either. There are three improved plantations with dwelling houses, the one known by the name of Exeter Lodge, formerly the residence of col. John Gordon, is an elegant two story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a passage sixteen feet wide.

The other two are commodious and conveniently fitted, with good and suitable out houses, at one of which John Murphy, Esq. (now of Westmoreland county) lived several years; on this farm there is a good grist mill, with water sufficient to turn any number of stones; also convenient horse-benches and granaries on a public road, well fitted for a country store. On each of these places there are fine apple and peach orchards. The greater proportion of the land is of the first quality, and near the half of the whole heavily timbered. The terms may be known by applying to Wm P. Febb, Baltimore, Postoffice G. Tebb, clk. of Richmond county, Virginia, or to Thomas Murgatroy J and Sons, Philadelphia.

Feb 5—14.

300 Dollars

REWARD.

R AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th of June inst. TWO NEGRO SERVANTS; viz a negro woman named Pat, a washer woman and cook, of about fifty two years of age—tall and well shaped, of a black complexion. She has had teeth, those of her under jaw are much discoloured and project a good deal. She is a full head of woolly hair—3 very curls for binding countenance, is very impertinent, and lags and talks loud. Pat was born in South Carolina, and speaks bad English, with the negro dialect. She has on the upper part of her breast, two pretty large lumps of flesh resembling Wens, or rather with the appearance of the marks of a burn. She carried away with her several changes of cloaths, and gowns of white mullin, and of coloured and figured, printed cottons fashionably made up. She also carried away with her,

CLARA her daughter—a very stout, robust, strong made girl, of a short stature, and round shouldered—appearing to be about 14 years of age. Clara has large flaring eyes, a flat nose, an oval flat face, her under jaw projecting a little, and good teeth. She is very artful and impudent, has a great fluency of speech, uses good language, and has been taught to read.—She has the appearance of ring worms on her left cheek and chin; the skin in spots appearing much paler than the rest of her complexion, which is much lighter than her mother's—Her hair is short and woolly: She wore a pink ground printed cotton with a small black figure, with new fore parts.

Also ran away, on Wednesday the 11th inst. JUNE, DICK and MELIA. Dick, or as he is lately called himself, Richard Weaver, is a house-servant,—he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, rather small made, is about 25 years old, of a good smooth, black complexion—has a flat nose, with very large open nostrils. He carried his head and neck as if he were stiff in the neck and shoulders, which are high and tolerably square, and his neck short—his legs are straight but small and illy made, with scarce any calf. He has had bad teeth, is left handed, and exceedingly awkward—he has a full head of woolly hair, which he plits and dresses to the best advantage. His voice is small, his speech commonly mild and slow, and his manners appear extremely simple, but he is at bottom an artful knave, and when spoken to is very apt to be passionate and impertinent. Dick is a native of South-Carolina, and speaks bad English—he fleduced and carried away with him Amelia, who he called his wife.

Amelia is a very complete, well instructed ladies maid, much below the common stature and of a small make—her complexion is that of a dark mulatto or mellizoe, nearly resembling that of the Lacars of India, with black curling hair, and a very low forehead—her right eye has a great weakness, owing to the small pox in her infancy—under her eye, very black—a flat face, flat broad nose, with scarce any rising at the bridge; a large mouth, with thick lips, and good strong teeth. On the nape of her neck she has the marks of a Scoron. Dresses with taste, and imitates the French style; is very sensible, and expresses herself well. She took with her a variety of cloths, fashionably made—she has for more than two years past been liable to fits, which at times give her aversions in her eyes—her health is generally delicate—she is at present likely to encroach her family, and is about 22 years of age—the can dress hair, clear flax, has a taste for millinery and mantua-making; and as she is very ingenious, can turn her hand to any thing and may probably offer herself to some milliner or mantua maker as a work-woman. As Amelia has heretofore been a great favourite of a very indulgent mistress, and is believed to have been led away by the persuasion of her paramour Dick, if she will return to me, she will be forgiven and treated with the same tenderness she has always received.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward for each will be paid for the delivery of Pat and Clara to the subscriber, or to any goal in the United States, for that they get possession of them.—One Hundred Dollars each for Dick and Amelia, on the like delivery. The subscriber wants all master of vessels, from taking these runaway servants from the United States, and requires such of his friends and acquaintance as it may contain to arrest them, to give information, should they hear of either of the fugitives, to the subscriber by letter directed to the post office, Philadelphia, which will find him, wherever he may pass the summer, or to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States, who will communicate it to a friend in Philadelphia to act on his behalf.

JACOB READ,

Of South-Carolina, corner of Fourth and Union-streets, Philadelphia.

June 25.

WHEREAS,

A N attachment was lately issued out of the inferior court of common pleas of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, directed to the sheriff of the said county, against the rights, credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Cleves Symmes at the suit of William Wells, in a plea of trespass on the case to his damage three thousand dollars—

And whereas, the said sheriff did, at the term of June last p.d., return to the said court that he had attached the defendant by a certain bond given by Matthias Deuman and Samuel Mecker to the said defendant, to the amount of near two thousand dollars, and also by sixty land warrants;— Now therefore, unless the said John Cleves Symmes shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered against him, and his property herein attached, will be sold agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided.

Aaron Ogden, Clerk, &c.

Elizabeth-town, July 8, 1799 (11) 25W14m