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By SUSANNAH CARTER, of Clerkenwell, London. May 18.

Pennsylvania, &c.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly did, on the fourth day of April last, resolve, "That the Governor be requested to issue a proclamation, reciting the act entitled 'an act to prevent intrusions on lands, within the counties of Northampton, Northumberland and Luzerne,' and enjoining obedience to the same; and that he be forthwith requested to cause the same to be published in the newspapers of the states of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts: and whereas the act, in the said resolution referred to is expressed in the following words:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any person shall, after the passing of this act, take possession of, enter, intrude or settle on any lands within the limits of the counties of Northampton, Northumberland, or Luzerne, by virtue or under colour of any conveyance of half share right, or any other pretended title not derived from the authority of this commonwealth, or of the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania before the Revolution, such person, upon being duly convicted thereof, upon indictment in any court of oyer and terminer, or court of general quarter sessions, to be held in the proper county, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, one half to the use of the county, and the other half to the use of the informer, and shall also be subject to such imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months, as the court before whom such conviction is had may in their discretion direct.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who shall combine, or conspire for the purpose of conveying, possessing or settling on any lands within the limits aforesaid, under any half share right or pretended title as aforesaid, or for the purpose of laying out townships by persons not appointed or acknowledged by the laws of this commonwealth, and every person that shall be accessory thereto, before or after the fact, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, one half to the use of the county, and the other half to the use of the informer; and shall also be subject to such imprisonment at hard labour, not exceeding eighteen months, as the court in their discretion may direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the court wherein any such conviction shall have been had, shall issue their writ to the sheriff of the county wherein the said offence has been committed, or the said conviction had, or if the said court shall be of opinion that the sheriff or coroner are not impartial, then to any other person or persons they may think proper, commanding him or them, together with the power of the county, if he or they should judge their assistance necessary, to proceed to the lands in question, and therefrom to expel and eject all and every the person and persons thereon intruded as aforesaid; and if the said sheriff, or other person or persons appointed as aforesaid, should make return to the said writ that he or they have been unable to execute the same, by reason of the forcible resistance of the parties on any other persons, or from a just apprehension of such resistance as would render the execution thereof by himself or themselves, and the power of the county, impracticable, the prothonotary of the court to which such writ is so returned shall forthwith transmit a copy of the said writ and return, under the seal of the said court, to the governor, and if upon the said return, or if upon a certificate signed by the president, or one of the judges of the court of common pleas of the proper county, or by one of the judges of the supreme court, that the process of the court has been resisted, or that there is reason to believe that the civil authority will be incompetent to the execution of this law, the governor shall deem it expedient to order out a portion of the militia of this state to assist the civil authority in carrying into effect this act, or any part thereof: The detachments so called out shall receive the same pay and rations, and be subject to the same rules and regulations, as are provided in other cases.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if a judge of the court of quarter sessions for the proper counties, or a judge of the supreme court shall apprehend that the sheriff and coroner are not impartial, it shall and may be lawful for the said judge to direct the venire for the grand inquest, and for the traverse jury, to any person or persons he or they may think proper.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall resist any officer, or other person duly authorized in the execution of this act, or any part thereof, every person or persons so offending, and every person that shall be accessory thereto, before or after the fact, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not more than five thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment at hard labour for any period not less than three nor more than seven years.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to disseminate a knowledge of the provisions contained in this act, it shall be the duty of the prothonotaries of the several courts of common pleas of the counties of Northampton, Northumberland and Luzerne, and they are hereby respectively enjoined and required to read or cause to be read, in open court, the said act, and every part thereof, at least once in each of the three terms next after receiving the same; and also it shall and may be lawful for the governor of this commonwealth to issue his proclamation, enjoining and requiring all persons having intruded as aforesaid, to withdraw peaceably from the lands whereon such intrusions have been made; and further enjoining and requiring the several officers of government, and the good citizens of this state, to prevent, or prosecute by all legal means, such intrusions and intruders, and to afford their most prompt and effectual aid in their several and respective capacities, to carry into full execution the laws of this commonwealth relative thereto; provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to the claims of persons claiming lands under and by virtue of an act entitled 'an act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons called Connecticut claimants, the lands claimed by them within the county of Luzerne, and for other purposes therein mentioned', passed the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand seven hundred

and eighty seven: And provided further, that the act, or any thing therein expressed, shall not be construed as intended to affect any claims under the said law, nor as a legislative confirmation or opinion respecting said act, to an act entitled, 'an act to repeal an act entitled, 'an act for ascertaining and confirming to certain persons called Connecticut claimants, the lands by them claimed within the county of Luzerne, and for other purposes therein mentioned', passed the first day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, or the validity or effect of either of the said laws'.

NOW, THEREFORE, in compliance with the said recited request of the General Assembly, and in pursuance of the authority to me by law given, as aforesaid, I HAVE issued this PROCLAMATION; HEREBY, in all things, enjoining obedience to the provisions in the said act of the General Assembly contained; and more especially requiring all persons, having intruded upon any lands, in the manner in the said act specified and prohibited, to withdraw peaceably therefrom, as well as warning and forbidding all persons whomsoever from hereafter making any intrusion upon such lands, under the penalties in the said recited act of the General Assembly declared and imposed. And the several officers of the government, and all the good citizens of this state, are further enjoined and required to prevent or prosecute by all legal means such intrusions and intruders, and to afford the most prompt and effectual aid, in their several and respective capacities, to carry into full execution the laws of this Commonwealth relative thereto.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the Commonwealth the twentieth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor, A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Commonwealth. May 18.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. New, from the committee of enrolment, reported that they had laid before the President for his approbation and signature, the bill for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; and also the bill to authorize Ebenezer Zane to locate certain lands north-west of the river Ohio.

Petitions in favor of the British treaty were presented by Messrs. Gilbert and Ames.

The bill regulating grants of land for military services, &c. was read a third time and passed. The blank mentioning the time of registering warrants was filled up with nine months; that containing the time after which no locations will be allowed, was filled up with January 1800; and that for containing the time at which persons shall have resided on lands already located by military warrants to entitle them to remain thereon, was filled with April 18, 1794, [the day on which the act bore date, allowing Capt. Kimberly to locate certain lands on the same principle.]

The bill altering the compensation of the accountants of the War Department was read a third time and passed.

A bill from the Senate was read, providing Passports for the ships and vessels of the United States.

The house took up the amendments yesterday made in a committee of the whole in the bill regulating post offices and post roads, and having gone through the same, and a few other alterations in the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some debate took place on a motion made by Mr. Nicholas to strike out a clause which obliges Printers to dry all their newspapers which go by post and to put them up in strong covers. It was said by Messrs. Nicholas and Swanwick that this provision would put it in the power of post offices to stop the circulation of newspapers altogether, by refusing to accept them, on the ground of their not being sufficiently dry, or in covers sufficiently strong; but, on the other hand it was urged by Messrs. Thatcher and Harper that the former part of the measure was at least desirable, and that it could not be supposed that the Post-master General would unnecessarily obstruct the circulation of newspapers, and that if he did, he would be liable to punishment.

The amendment was negatived; when Mr. Thatcher moved to strike out the words, "directing papers to be enclosed in strong covers," and to add a clause, directing that all newspapers for any particular post-office should be inclosed in a mail by themselves, and directed to the said office, and should not be opened until they arrived at the place of their destination. This amendment was agreed to, and the bill was ordered for a third reading tomorrow.

Mr. Giles thought it was time to fix on some early period of adjournment. Most gentlemen he believed felt anxious to be away. He therefore, proposed a resolution to the following effect, which was ordered to lie on the table:

"Resolved, that the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to close the present session, by adjournment of both houses, on Saturday the twenty-first instant."

Mr. Tracy, from the committee of claims made a report on the bill from the Senate, providing recompense for clerks, &c. who resided in Philadelphia during the yellow-fever, to which they proposed to add several names;

They also reported on the petition of Alexander Fowler, praying to locate certain warrants on unoccupied lands in the North Western Territory.— This report was against the petitioner. Both the reports were twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

Mr. Bourne reported a bill supplementary to an act laying duties on Snuff.

Mr. W. Smith also reported a bill empowering the secretary of the Treasury to lease the salt springs of the United States, north-west of the river Ohio.

Both the above bills were twice read, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Nicholas the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the report of a select committee thereon for providing relief to debtors. After some debate and a few amendments, the bill, as proposed to be amended by a select committee, was agreed to in committee of the whole, taken up in the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It appears that the former law on this

subject was about to expire, and that the bill for the same was nearly a copy of the old law. The bill, as now improved, enacts that debtors in each State, when prosecuted by the United States, shall be dealt with exactly in the same way, as if they were prosecuted under the laws of their respective individual States.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had agreed to the bill providing for the payment of certain debts of the United States, with some amendments, to which they requested their concurrence.

A message was received from the President, informing the house that he had approved and signed an act for erecting a light-house on Cape Cod. Adjourned.

DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

The following Charge was delivered on the 25th of April, to the Grand Jury of Chatham County, at a Federal Circuit Court by the honorable Oliver Ellsworth, chief Justice of the United States.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

This court has cognizance of all offences against the United States, committed within the district of Georgia, or elsewhere, without the jurisdiction of any particular State by persons afterwards found within this district. After all such offences, you will therefore inquire and due presentment make.

Your duty may perhaps be deemed unpleasant, but it is too important not to be faithfully performed. To provide in the organization that reason shall prescribe laws, is of little avail, if passions are left to controul them. Institutions without respect—laws violated with impunity, are to a republic the symptoms and the seeds of death. No transgression is too small, nor any transgressor too great for animadversion.

Happy for our laws they are not written in blood, that we should blush to read, or hesitate to execute them. They breathe the spirit of a parent—and expect the benefits of correction, not from severity, but from certainty. Reformation is never lost sight of, till depravity becomes, or is presumed to be incorrigible. Imposed as restraints, here are, not by the jealousy of usurpation, nor the capriciousness of insensibility; but as aids to virtue and guards to rights, they have a high claim to be rendered efficient.

Nor is this claim more heightened by the purity of their source, and the mildness of their genius, than by the magnitude of the interests they embrace. The national laws are the national ligatures and vehicles of life. Though they pervade a country, as diversified in habits, as it is vast in extent, yet they give to the whole, harmony of interest, and unity of design. They are the means by which it pleases heaven to make of weak and discordant parts, one great people; and to bestow upon them unexampled prosperity. And so long as America shall continue to have one will, organically expressed and enforced, must the continue to rise in opulence and respect. Let then the man or combination of men, who, from whatever motives, oppose partial to general will, and would disjoin their country to the sport of fortune, feel their impotence and error.

Admonished by the fate of republics, which have gone before us, we should profit by their mistakes. Impetuosity in legislation, and instability in execution, are the rocks on which they perished.—Against the former, indeed, we hold a security which they were ignorant of, by a representation instead of the aggregate, and by a distribution of the legislative power, to maturing and balancing bodies, instead of the subjection of it to momentary impulse, and the predominance of faction. Yet from the danger of inexecution, we are not exempt. Strength of virtue, is not alone sufficient; there must be strength of arm, or the experiment is hopeless. Numerous are the vices, and as obstinate the prejudices, and as daring as restless is the ambition, which perpetually hazard the national peace. And they certainly require that to the authority vested in the executive department, there be added liberal confidence, and the unceasing co-operation of all good citizens for its support. Let there then be vigilance—constant vigilance and fidelity for the execution of laws—of laws made by all, and having for their object, the good of all. So let us rear an empire sacred to the rights of man; and commend a government of reason to the nations of the earth.

But, gentlemen, I will not detain you longer from your duty. You may expect in the performance of it, such assistance from Mr. Attorney, and also from the court as you may have occasion for, and it shall be proper for them respectively to give. You will please to retire.

In the southern circuit of the United States, held at Savannah, in and for the district of Georgia—April term, 1796.

Savannah, state of Georgia.

We, the grand jury of the circuit court, for this district, avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our approbation of the last legislature, which sat at Louisville, for the passing of an act rendering null and void the act usurped and passed by the legislature, on the 7th of January, 1795; disposing of the western territory of this state, removing thereby the greatest grievance this country labored under, and that they deserve the thanks of every disinterested citizen.

Every grand jury throughout this state, have complained of that usurped act, which was intended to deprive the citizens and their posterity, not only unconstitutionally but by bribery and corruption of unascertained millions of acres to enrich a set of speculators, the pest of society, who have long infected this state, and to whom all the disorder and confusion in our public affairs may justly be attributed.

We return our sincere thanks to the honorable Abraham Baldwin, a representative from this state in the Congress of the United States, and highly approve the manner in which he repelled the daring attempt of a senator from this state to interrupt that gentleman in the faithful discharge of his duty, as a representative of the people. We are not at a loss for the real cause of that unwarrantable attack,

whatever pretences may have been offered to the public, and hope, that should any attempt of the kind be again made, the object will be treated with equal contempt and disrespect.

We present as a grievance, that the compensation allowed to Jurors attending court from any distance, is not adequate to their necessary expenses; we admit that the sum allowed, may be sufficient in the northern states; but the high price of provisions, and labor in Georgia, is such, that the money received by the Juror will not pay half his maintenance. We also recommend, that the marshal be authorized immediately on the discharge of the jury to pay whatever sum may be allowed. We are happy to inform the court, that no criminal business or information, have come before us.

We thank his honor the Chief Justice, for his excellent charge, and request that it, together with our presentments, be published in the next Gazette.

- PETER H. MOREL, Foreman.
- JOHN TERAU,
- LEWIS TURNER,
- JOHN BARNARD,
- H. LILLIBRIDGE,
- ROBERT GREER,
- LEVI SHEFTAL,
- AND MAXWELL,
- SIMON FRASOR,
- N. HUDSON,
- WILLIAM PORTER,
- J. SHICK, jun.
- L. ABRAHAM,
- WILLIAM LEWDEN.

STATE PAPER.

Message of the Executive Directory of France respecting the emission of "Mandats Territoriaux," Landed Assignments.

Citizens Legislators, Your Resolution of the 20th of this month relative to the creation of "Territorial Mandats" payable to the bearer, is one of those grand and happy measures which at the most critical eras of the Revolution, have operated to the welfare of the Republic. But it would be fatal if you did not happen to make an addition which is indispensable, by giving to those Mandats a compulsive currency. Without such a law, the new paper and the old would both fall into equal depreciation. The stock-jobbers would seize upon both, they would plunder the nation of its demesnes, and the government of its resources.

Certainly when paper money has but a remote, a doubtful or insufficient security, nothing short of despotism can force its currency. Such would be the case if it was intended to recal the assignats to their nominal value, before their mass was reduced to the amount of the national property at the disposal of government. But it would be a weak abandonment of the rights of the people, to leave to malignity and avarice to fix the value of a mandat, which can be immediately converted into real property, at the choice of the bearer, amongst the best possessions of the Republic. The citizens may be deceived as to their real interests, by the cruel manoeuvres of stock-jobbing. They have been deceived, and will be so still, unless their Representatives foresee and warn them of the danger.

Have you not been compelled to pronounce certain penalties against those who refused the Republican money, tho' it was evidently of more value than that which bore the Royal stamp?—Why should you hesitate to take the same part against those who may wish to depreciate a paper, which has more need of confidence, as it is not divisible into small portions, and therefore less liable to ordinary transactions? If you do not take this step, this paper must fall, and with its own, will infallibly cause the ruin of the assignats.

It is in your power, on the contrary, to raise the one thro' the other, and to breathe thus new life thro' all the ramifications of the body politic, robust in itself, but weakened and dried up through the want of circulation.

There are those, however, who seem to desery in this paper the annihilation of the assignats. This is an error to which stock-jobbers will labor to give credit, as wishing to monopolize this representative sign, and to possess themselves of the public fortune. But it is evident that, on the contrary, stock-jobbing will find its death in the compulsive circulation of this paper, and that in 24 hours the government will triple the value of the assignats.

The assignat is now at the three hundredth part of its nominal value. When the mandats shall be par with the money, the assignats are to be exchanged at every office in the Republic for the hundredth part of their nominal rate. Thus is their value tripled in a word. The assignats thus exchanged, are to be burned, until there shall be no more than three milliards in circulation. The circulation will then be brought back to its usual course, and the paper to its natural proportion to the land which it represents.—The mandat being on a par with money, and the relation of the assignats with the former being prescribed by the laws, stock-jobbing can no longer maintain its ground. It dies; and France is delivered from a scourge more horrible than all the insidions of her combined enemies!

This proportion of one to an hundred between the Mandat and the Assignat, appears to be most suitable for the present. It accords with the measures which have been taken for raising the forced loan. It leaves to the nation the resources which may be necessary for its occasions, until the system of contribution shall be settled, and the receipts collected regularly. In proportion as the circulating mass of Assignats shall be diminished by burning those which are exchanged, the relative value of 100 for one, may be gradually ameliorated until the equilibrium shall be restored without any shock between the remaining Assignats and the Demesnes which form their security.

But it is necessary for this purpose, that severe penalties shall be decreed against those who attempt to make the smallest alteration in the relative value of Republican money. Those who exchange mandats, against money otherwise than at par, must be rigorously punished. It was by relaxing from this essential point, that assignats have fallen into their present state of depreciation, and that it is impossible to raise them suddenly to their primitive value,