

It is false also to say, that the greatest part of the crew are negroes; there are but 8 belonging to the crew of the ship.

We have submitted ourselves to the laws of the country, and so strictly have we done this, that the captain ordered several musket shot to be fired at a boat, which attempted to carry a sailor from on board, contrary to the quarantine regulations, and this sailor is still detained on board, by order of the resident physician, as are also the two Americans, who attempted to carry him on shore.

In reply to what major Toussard asserts about our boat, "manned only with negroes, plying round the other vessels, &c." we declare, that having convoyed four of the vessels which were out of hearing; that for this innocent purpose, our boat was manned with four negroes belonging to the crew, who rowed her to the above mentioned two vessels and back again under the command of an officer and the cockswain; and we declare that nothing was done contrary to the quarantine regulations or to the strictest good order, and that no such thing as landing by force was either threatened, talked of, or contemplated.—And we further declare, that during the passage, as well as during the quarantine, we have all continued in perfect good understanding with each other, and also in perfect health.

With this statement of facts before their eyes, we leave it to the hospitable and candid to form their opinion of the treatment we have received; to judge whether we have merited the calumny that has been heaped on us, and whether the keeping of us in awe required all the formidable warlike preparation of which major Toussard has made such a pompous parade.

(Signed,) &c.

### CHARLESTON, June 25.

Arrived ship Cornelia Eleonora, Wuffecken, Bourdeaux, 60 days.

Several letters received on Saturday, by the ship Cornelia Eleonora, from Bourdeaux, mention that every article of West-India produce, and tobacco, is very scarce and dear there. A cargo of upwards of 300 hogheads of tobacco, which arrived from Philadelphia, was sold on board for 210 livres per hundred; in a few hours after the purchaser was offered 10 per cent. advance on his purchase. There was not a barrel of brown sugar at market; coffee was worth 3 livres, (55½ cents.) per lb.

The English vessels of war had captured so many of the French privateers, and so many of the American vessels had been retored, that were captured, and heavy costs adjudged against the captures that the armateurs, or owners, were discouraged, and it was thought that privateering would be abandoned.

The English vessels do not interrupt American vessels going to France; they speak them, and permit them to proceed to their port of destination.

The reports at Bourdeaux, when captain Wuffecken sailed, were, that general Buonaparte was at Brest; that 1,000 gun boats were collected there; that 50,000 men had already embarked; and that the descent on England would be attempted in 4 or 5 weeks after the 23d of April. Four hundred of the gun boats, it was said, were calculated to throw shells.

Verbal accounts, gathered from this vessel, say, that the Toulon fleet, consisting of the Venetian vessels and those which were in Toulon, had joined the fleet at Brest; that on their way, they had appeared off Madetra, where they destroyed a number of fishing vessels, and some English ships; that a number of French privateers had fallen in with 28 sail of Jamaica men, and captured the whole; six of the prizes had arrived at the Cordovan, when the Cornelia Eleonora left it.

American vessels were arriving and departing, as usual; and there was no report or appearance of an immediate rupture with America.

Captain Fuller, of the brig Friendship, which arrived on Sunday last, from St. Martins, was carried in there by two French privateers; his vessel and cargo were both condemned under pretence of his role d'equipage being imperfect; though no particular part of it was pointed out as such, he says, that upwards of 10 sail of American vessels have been captured, and carried in there lately, the whole of which were condemned.

June 26.

Captain Wuffecken, from Bourdeaux, informs, that on the 19th of April, the day he left Bourdeaux, an hermaphrodite brig, copper bottomed, arrived there from Philadelphia; she had a few guns mounted, and appeared to be more like a packet than a merchant vessel; she was in a set of ballast. The captain landed before she came to anchor apparently in great haste. From these circumstances, it is probable that she was the United States brig Sophis, which sailed from Philadelphia, for France on the 20th March.

### NORFOLK, Jan 25.

A very distressing circumstance hapened on Saturday last. It was the parade day of the newly raised company of infantry; consequently many citizens assembled on the ground as spectators. After many evolutions, an order for a general discharge was given—the effects of this discharge were soon perceived—several of the spectators were wounded—it is said three actually fell, one of whom we are assured was mangled in a shocking manner; but we believe no lives were lost. The maiming of so many citizens was occasioned by the heedlessness of one of the company, who had charged his musket on some former occasion with shot, and came into the field with it in that state.

### Annapolis, July 12.

A number of the citizens assembled, on Wednesday the 4th instant, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern, to celebrate the anniversary of American independence, and, after partaking of an elegant dinner provided for the purpose, drank the following toasts:

1. The auspicious day that we celebrate.
2. The constitution of the United States.
3. The senate and house of representatives—May they always guard with vigilance the interests, dignity, and honour of their constituents.
4. The president of the United States—May he continue to display that firmness, wisdom and intrepidity, which has characterized his virtuous administration.
5. General Washington, illustrious in all his characters.
6. The people of the United States—May they evince to the world, that they are determined to protect their rights and liberties against the false glare of insidious arts and pretended friendships.
7. The officers and soldiers who shared the toils of our glorious revolution.
8. The memory of those departed heroes who were victims on the altar of American freedom.
9. The militia of the United States—May patriotic ardour animate their exertions, and may they never permit that independence to be impaired which was the offspring of their magnanimous predecessors.
10. The infant navy of America—May the lofty oak of our country be seen floating on the bosom of the ocean, and never let the flag it carries yield to an imperious or piratic enemy.
11. Our late envoys at the republic of France—May they receive those plaudits from their country, which the preservation of its dignity deserves.
12. The citizens of Maryland—May their virtuous and patriotic deportment on all occasions promote harmony and happiness among themselves, and give them rank and importance in the general union.
13. The gallant youth of America—May they never seek more liberty than constitutes happiness, nor more freedom than tends to public good.
14. May the banners of unanimity be unfurled, and France convinced by the energy of our measures, "that we have millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute."
15. May the goddess of liberty, riding in her triumphal car, hover over the plains of Columbia, direct the fate of empire and the destiny of man.
16. The American fair—May they never smile on him who dares to frown on the essential interests of America.

### APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Virginia, lieutenant-general and commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America.

Thomas Perkins, of Massachusetts, commissioner of loans for that state—vice Nathaniel Appleton, deceased.

William McGuire, of Virginia, chief justice of the Mississippi territory.

William Henry Harrison, of ditto, secretary of the Territory North West of the River Ohio—vice Winthrop Sargent, appointed governor of the Mississippi Territory.

Josiah Blakely, of New-York, consul for St. Jago, in the island of Cuba.

James Dapfel, of Virginia, inspector of the revenue for Survey, No. 3, in the district of Virginia.

Jonathan Chapman, of Massachusetts, master of a revenue cutter, belonging to the district of Massachusetts.

John Adams, of New-Hampshire, master of a revenue cutter belonging to the district of New-Hampshire.

George Latimer, collector of the district of Pennsylvania—vice Sharp Delany, Esq; resigned.

### Fifth Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States; and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the president of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to accept, in behalf of the United States, of the proposals of any persons who shall offer and undertake to complete provide and deliver, to the use, and upon the credit of the United States, on terms in his opinion, advantageous or convenient, any vessel or vessels, now building, or to be built within the United States, of a model and size which he shall approve, and armed and equipped, or suitable to be armed for the public service; and upon the delivery of the vessel or vessels, according to such proposals, or to the acceptance of the president of the United States, he may cause proper certificates, or other evidence of the debt or obligation of the United States incurred thereby, to be made and given at the treasury department, and which shall be there registered, to the use and benefit of the persons concerned: Provided, That not more than twelve vessels, in addition to those already authorized shall and may be procured, by virtue hereof: And provided, That not more than six per cent, per annum, shall be allowed for any credit which shall be given under this act. And all certificates of debt shall be redeemable at the will of congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the vessels authorized by the act, entitled, "An act to provide an additional armament for the further protection of the trade of the United States; and for other purposes," and those which shall be authorized by this act, shall be procured and accepted according to the following rates as nearly as may be; that is to say,—six of them not exceeding eighteen guns each, and twelve of them not less than twenty, or exceeding twenty-four guns each, and six not less than thirty-two each; and the guns for each vessel, to be of such caliber and weight of metal, as the president of the United States shall approve; any thing in the said former act, to the contrary hereof, notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States may, at his discretion, accept of any vessel armed and equipped, or suitable to be armed, of a model, size and force proper for the public service, which any state, body politic or corporate, citizen or citizens of the United States, shall voluntarily offer and give, for the use of the United States, to increase the naval armament.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized to determine and direct, according to the rate of each vessel which shall be furnished or accepted, in pursuance of this act, the rank, pay and subsistence of the commissioned and warrant officers, who shall be appointed thereto; and the number of men to be engaged, and the pay to be allowed them, not exceeding the proportionable grades and allowances which are or shall be authorized by law, for the navy of the United States. And all officers of the said navy, according to their respective ranks, shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled, "An act to provide a naval armament."

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States may, at his discretion, increase or vary the quotas of seamen, landmen and marines to be employed on board the frigates, and may permit a proportion of boys for them, and the other vessels of the navy of the United States, according to the exigencies of the public service.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, June 30, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Deposited among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of state.

### REPORT.

#### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Annapolis, June 25th, 1798.

WHEREAS the commander in chief did, on the 20th day of February, 1795, by his general orders, direct that there be a full and complete return of all the militia of this state, made and delivered at this office, on or before the 20th of June then next, and that the said return should be agreeably to the forms furnished by the adjutant-general. In pursuance of these orders, the adjutant-general did, on the 20th day of April following, address the major-generals of the several divisions, and forwarded to them the necessary blanks for the purpose of facilitating the returns agreeably to the said orders of the commander in chief, and the act of the general assembly of this state.

Few returns being made, the adjutant-general by directions of the commander in chief, did, on the 29th of November, 1796, require of the major-generals, information of the cause or causes which hindered or might then exist, to prevent in so extraordinary a degree, the returns from being made.

Several similar directions were thought necessary by the commander in chief, and urged by the adjutant-general to the major-generals to expedite a complete return of the militia.

In this situation was the militia, on the 7th of August, 1797, when in consequence of a communication from the secretary of war, requiring the detachment pursuant to the act of congress, for the organizing, arming and equipping 5262 men from this state, to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, the commander in chief judged it necessary to order that the adjutant-general should lay before the executive of the state, without delay, a full return of the militia. This order was also immediately made known to the major-generals.

On the 14th of the same month, the commander in chief ordered that the adjutant-general should call on the commanders of division to furnish without delay their quota required by the president of the United States, of this state, and agreeably to the proportions fixed by the executive of Maryland. These orders, and the proportions of the quota required from the several divisions were also forwarded, with other communications to the different commanders of division.

The adjutant-general, in obedience to the orders of the commander in chief, on the 21st of September, 1797, requested of the major-generals, that they would, as early as possible, forward to this office returns of the drafts in their respective divisions, mentioning the names, and ranks of the officers thereunto belonging. And on the second day of December, 1797, the adjutant-general by farther orders from the commander in chief, repeated the request to the major-generals, that he might be enabled to give the necessary information to the commander in chief, and to the president of the United States. Some of the officers have complied with these general orders.