

37. An act for the relief of Richard Taylor.
38. An act supplementary to an act, entitled, "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory; and for other purposes."
39. An act making provision for the accommodation of the president of the United States.
40. An act making provision for the widow and orphan children of Thomas Flinn.
41. An act for the relief of George Scoone, and Alexander Cameron.
42. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, and for other purposes of Indian trade and intercourse.
43. An act "to provide for a light-house, on Watch-hill point, in the state of Rhode-Island."
44. An act to revive and make permanent the act to prescribe the mode of taking evidence on cases of contested elections for members of the house of representatives of the United States, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, passed the third day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in addition to the same.
45. An act "for the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbours of the United States, and in the waters under their jurisdiction."
46. An act to "extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the territorial courts."
47. An act "for the relief of Robert Patton and others."
- Joint resolution, expressive of the thanks of congress to commodore Edward Preble, the officers, seamen and marines of his squadron.

LAW OF THE UNION.

An ACT to regulate the clearance of armed merchant vessels.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That after due notice of this act at the several custom-houses no vessel owned in whole, or in part, by any citizen or citizens of the United States or by any person or persons residing within the same or the territories thereof, and armed or provided with the means of being armed at sea, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to leave the port where she may be so armed, or provided, for any island in the West-Indies, or for any other port or place situated on the continent of America between Cayenne and the southern boundary of Louisiana, without bond with two sufficient sureties being given by the owner or owners, agent or agents, together with the master or commanders, to the use of the United States, in a sum equal to double the value of said vessel, her arms, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, conditioned that such arms and ammunition shall not be used for any unlawful purposes, but merely for resistance and defence, in case of involuntary hostility, and that the guns, arms and ammunition, of such vessel shall be returned within the United States or otherwise accounted for, and shall not be sold or disposed of in any port or place in the West-Indies; which bond may be sued for, and recovered with costs of suit, in the name, and for the use of the United States, in any court competent to try the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no armed merchant vessel or vessels prepared for armament, owned as aforesaid, shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to depart from any port in the United States for any port or place other than those described in the first section of this act unless the owner or owners, agent or agents, and the commander of such vessel shall make oath that such vessel is not bound, or intended to proceed to any island in the West-Indies, or any port or place on the continent between Cayenne, and the southern boundary of Louisiana, nor on the continent of America between Cayenne and the southern boundary of Louisiana, and so unless a bond be given by the owner or owners, agent or agents, and commander in a sum equal to double the value of such vessel, her arms, tackle, apparel and furniture, to the use of the United States, conditioned that such vessel shall not proceed to any island in the West-Indies, or port on the continent as aforesaid, unless compelled thereto by unavoidable accident; and if so compelled, that no part of the cargo of such vessel shall be sold except so much thereof as may be absolutely necessary to defray the expences necessary to enable such vessel to proceed on her intended voyage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any armed vessel, as aforesaid, shall proceed to sea without a clearance contrary to the provision of this act, such vessel, with her arms, ammunition, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the use of the U. States, and be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned; or the value thereof may be sued for, and recovered with costs of suit of the owner or owners of such vessel, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and the collector within whose district such forfeiture shall accrue, is hereby enjoined to cause prosecutions for the same to be commenced without delay and prosecuted to effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force until the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

[Signed and approved, March 3, 1805.]

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

After Mr. Burr had retired, Mr. White submitted the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the senate be presented to Aaron Burr, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability, with which he has presided over their deliberations, and of their en-

tire approbation of his conduct in discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned to him as president of the senate.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. White, be a committee to communicate to him this resolution.

In senate of the United States, }
March 3d, 1805. }

ANSWER OF MR. BURR.

"Gentlemen,
"Next to the satisfaction derived from the consciousness of having discharged my duty, is that which arises from the favourable opinion of those who have been the constant witnesses of my official conduct; and the value of this flattering mark of their esteem is greatly enhanced by the promptitude and unanimity with which it is offered.

"I pray you to accept my respectful acknowledgements and the assurance of my inviolable attachment to the interests and dignity of the senate.

A. BURR.

To the senate of the United States, }
March 3d, 1805. }

A SUMMARY

Of the value of Exports from each state, during the year 1804.

From New-Hampshire	716,091
Massachusetts	16,894,379
Vermont	191,725
Rhode-Island	1,735,671
Connecticut	1,516,110
New-York	16,081,281
New-Jersey	24,829
Delaware	697,396
Maryland	9,151,939
District of Columbia	1,452,198
Virginia	5,790,001
North-Carolina	928,687
South-Carolina	7,451,646
Georgia	2,077,572
Territory of the United States	1,259,403
Pennsylvania	12,030,157
Dollars	77,999,074
Detroit	38,028
Michilimackinac	238,936
Massac	17,300
Fort Adams, A.	64,777
New-Orleans	1,600,362
Dollars	1,959,403

APPOINTMENT

By the President of the United States.
General JAMES WILKINSON, to be governor of Upper Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, February 14.

On Saturday last arrived in this city, Dr. Hunter, who was appointed by the president of the United States conjointly with Mr. Dunbar, of Natchez, to explore the Ouachitta river, and its borders, on his return from his tour. These gentlemen have completed the object of their mission and have procured materials for an accurate chart of the river, and the immediate country it passes through. The doctor gives a flattering account of the country, generally, through which he passed. He found a great variety of soil and situation—sometimes a low flat country, whose whole surface is overflowed by the river in the wet season—sometimes high and elegant and at others broken and rolling—but generally fertile and capable of the highest cultivation. He ascended the river about five hundred miles, and found it uniformly gentle and beautiful—the velocity of the current not being more than half a mile an hour from 80 to 100 yards in width, and capable of being navigated with boats, (with but few obstructions, which are easily removed) as high as the Little Missouri, a distance of 450 miles. The doctor, who is a chemist and mineralogist, found few objects worth notice. Iron could not be found in sufficient quantities to justify the erecting a furnace, and no other mineral of sufficient consequence to be named. Coal was found in places but not in abundance and of a very inferior quality. The country abounds in salt springs, some of which are of equal strength with the water of the ocean. He visited the famous medicinal, or hot springs of Ouachitta, and found them amongst the greatest natural curiosities in the country. They issue from a hill or mountain, of upwards of 200 feet in height, and near 100 from its base; and on immersing the thermometer it rose in some to 130, and in others to 150 degrees, Fahrenheit; the surface of the ground for some distance round is so warm, as to be felt by the feet in walking over it, and snow melts on it immediately as it falls. The doctor is of opinion that they possess extraordinary medical virtues.

From the information we have obtained from doctor Hunter, and other gentlemen who have visited the Ouachitta country, we are induced to believe that there are few parts of Louisiana, that hold out greater temptations to emigrants. Situated on a fine river; a variety of soil; eligible situations; a pure salubrious atmosphere; and mild temperate climate; these are advantages, of which few parts of the world can boast.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

The frigate John Adams which lately arrived here from the Mediterranean is, we understand, immediately to undergo some repairs with a view to her return to that place. A rendezvous is also immediately to be opened for the raising of 500 men for

the Mediterranean service. It is the object of government to send this reinforcement as soon as may be to that quarter, for the purpose of enabling commodore Barron to make a successful attack on the enemy.—We trust the ensuing summer will see either the haughty bashaw reduced to submission, or his castle laid in ruins; in either of which events the main object of the war would be obtained—the power and pride of Tripoli would be humbled.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

Captain White, of the brig Betsey, from Playti, informs, that on his outward passage, off Jacquemel, he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship La Française, commanded by the hon. capt. John Murray, who sent his lieutenant on board—capt. White received him politely, and offered him for examination the brig's papers, together with the role d'equipage, and mens protections. The lieutenant took the role d'equipage and called over the mens names, directing them to pass in view before him, and selected four who appeared to be the best seamen in the vessel, and ordered them into the frigate's boat. Capt. White declared the men should not quit the brig, that they were American citizens, and that their protections would prove them to be such.—The lieutenant hid he did not care a damn for their protections! that the frigate wanted men, and that men he would have. A scuffle ensued, in which the lieutenant seized capt. White by the collar, and, on his mate's interference, he received the same compliment.

As the frigate was at this time within hail of the brig, capt. White thought it prudent to resist from further opposition, relying on the honour of her commander for redress. He accordingly sent his mate on board her, with his papers and the mens protections; but he received the same villainous treatment from capt. Murray; as was offered capt. White by his lieutenant. He refused to look at the role d'equipage, and refused to deliver up the men, damn'd their protections, and threatened also to detain the mate.

Such conduct as this calls loudly for the interference of our governments. This is not a solitary instance, but one among many others of equal atrocity. The ocean is swarming with British cruizers, whose commanders are guided by no law but their own power; and actuated by no principles of justice, nor any sense of propriety; they forcibly take our men, without regard to their country or protections.

The names of the men taken from capt. White are as follows: Thomas Knap, born in Newburyport; John Evans, born in Virginia; John Blume, born in Philadelphia, where his mother now lives; and Joseph S. North, born in Chester county.

Capt. White has entered his protest against the conduct of capt. Murray, and forwarded it to Washington,

Died, a short time since, the notorious Scotch Moggy, alias Wheeler, alias Barnsley—This character was universally admitted by the police officers to be the most expert pick-pocket in England. There was scarcely a fair or race, between Berwick upon Tweed and the Land's End, where she had not exercised her professional abilities. She originally came from Scotland, and married one of the notorious Wheelers, with whom she lived some years. On the arrival of another notorious pick-pocket from Botany Bay, of the name of Barnsley, she took a great fancy to him, and left her husband. With him she practised picking pockets for several years, both in town and country. Although in person rather delicate, it was no unusual thing to see her on Lord Mayor's Day, and other public occasions, in the greatest crowd, in conspiracy with the notorious gang of hustlers who have for so many years infested the metropolis. She generally dressed in a very genteel style. About seven years ago she was at Bath, committing her deprecations, and at one of the churches received the sacrament; at the same time the mayorefs of Bath happened to be one of the communicants, Moggy observing her to have a very valuable gold watch, contrived to rob her of it before the conclusion of the solemn ordinance. She had several children, whom she kept at boarding school. Notwithstanding she had been several times tried on capital charges, she was always fortunate enough to escape punishment. [Lon. pap.]

To the Friends and Patrons of the CITY TAVERN.

THE subscriber, sensibly impressed with the many obligations he has received since his commencement in public business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his patrons for the many favours conferred on him, and assures them that they will ever be remembered with the most unfeigned and affectionate gratitude. As he intends leaving this state in the spring, and being under the necessity of raising a sum of money previous to his departure, he earnestly solicits all who are now indebted to him to come and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM CATON.

Annapolis, February 20, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Doctor JAMES JORDAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

JAMES COOKE.