

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 and to amend the act, intitled, "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject."

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no alien shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or of any state, unless in the manner prescribed by this act, intitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject," he shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, five years, at least, before his admission, and shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare and prove, to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction in the case, that he has resided within the United States fourteen years, at least, and within the state or territory where, or for which such court is at the time held, five years, at least, besides conforming to the other declarations, renunciations and proofs, by the said act required, any thing therein to the contrary hereof notwithstanding: *Provided*, That any alien, who was residing within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, before the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, may, within one year after the passing of this act, and any alien who shall have made the declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, in conformity to the provisions of the act, intitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization; and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject," may, within four years after having made the declaration aforesaid, be admitted to become a citizen in the manner prescribed by the said act, upon his making proof that he has resided five years, at least, within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States: *And provided also*, That no alien, who shall be a native, citizen, denizen or subject of any nation or state with whom the United States shall be at war, at the time of his application, shall be then admitted to become a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerk or other recording officer of the court before whom a declaration has been, or shall be made, by any alien, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to certify and transmit to the office of the Secretary of State of the United States, to be there filed and recorded, an abstract of such declaration, in which, when hereafter made, shall be a suitable description of the name, age, nation, residence and occupation for the time being, of the alien; such certificate to be made in all cases, where the declaration has been or shall be made, by the passing of this act, within the next months thereafter; and in all other cases, within two months after the declaration shall be received by the court: *And* in all cases herein after arising, there shall be paid to the clerk, or recording officer as aforesaid, to defray the expense of such abstract and certificate, a fee of two dollars; and the clerk or officer to whom such fee shall be paid or tendered, who shall refuse or neglect to make and certify an abstract, as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of naturalization heretofore permitted, or which shall be permitted, under the laws of the United States, a certificate shall be made to, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, containing a copy of the record respecting the alien, and the decree or order of admission by the court before whom the proceedings thereto have been, or shall be had: *And* it shall be the duty of the clerk or other recording officer of such court, to make and transmit such certificate, in all cases which have already occurred, within three months after the passing of this act; and in all future cases, within two months from and after the naturalization of an alien shall be granted by any court competent thereto: *And* in all future cases, there shall be paid to such clerk or recording officer the sum of two dollars, as a fee for such certificate, before the naturalization prayed for, shall be allowed: *And* the clerk or recording officer, whose duty it shall be, to make and transmit the certificate aforesaid, who shall be convicted of a willful neglect therein, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, for each and every offence.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all white persons, aliens, (accredited foreign ministers, consuls, or agents, their families and domestics, excepted) who, after the passing of this act, shall continue to reside, or who shall arrive or come to reside in any port or place within the territory of the United States, shall be reported, if free, and of the age of twenty one years, by themselves, or being under the age of twenty one years, or holden in service, by their parent, guardian, master or mistress in whose care they shall be, to the clerk of the district court of the district, if living within ten miles of the port or place, in which their residence or arrival shall be, and otherwise, to the collector of such port or place, or some officer or other person there, or nearest thereto, who shall be authorized by the President of the United States, to register aliens: *And* report, as aforesaid, shall be made in all cases of residence, within six months from and after the passing of this act, and in all other cases, within forty-eight hours after the first arrival or coming into the territory of the United States, and shall ascertain the sex, place of birth, age, nation, place of allegiance or citizenship, condition or occupation, and place of actual or intended residence within the

United States, of the alien or aliens reported and by whom the report is made. *And* it shall be the duty of the clerk, or other officer, or person, authorized, who shall receive such reports, to record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose, and to grant to the person making such report, and to each individual concerned therein, whenever required, a certificate of such report and registry: *and* whenever such report and registry shall be made to, and by any officer or person authorized, as aforesaid, other than the clerk of the district court, it shall be the duty of such officer, or other person, to certify and transmit, within three months thereafter, a transcript of such registry, to the clerk of the district court of the district in which the same shall happen; who shall file the same in his office, and shall enter and transcribe the same in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. *And* the clerk, officer or other person authorized to register aliens, shall be entitled to receive for each report and registry of an individual or family of individuals, the sum of fifty cents, and for every certificate of report and registry the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by the person making or requiring the same, respectively. *And* the clerk of the district court, to whom a return of the registry of any alien, shall have been made, as aforesaid, and the fucellor of such clerk, and of any other officer or person authorized to register aliens, who shall hold any former registry, shall and may grant certificates thereof, to the same effect as the original registry might do. *And* the clerk of each district court, shall, during one year from the passing of this act, make monthly returns to the Department of State, of all aliens registered and returned, as aforesaid, in his office.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every alien who shall continue to reside, or who shall arrive, as aforesaid, of whom a report is required as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to make such report, and to receive a certificate thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars; and any justice of the peace, or other civil magistrate, who has authority to require surety of the peace, shall and may, on complaint to him made thereof, cause such alien to be brought before him, there to give surety of the peace and good behaviour during his residence within the United States, or for such term as the justice or other magistrate shall deem reasonable, and until a report and registry of such alien shall be made, and a certificate thereof received as aforesaid; and in failure of such surety, such alien shall and may be committed to the common goal, and shall be there held, until the order which the justice or magistrate shall and may reasonably make, in the premises, shall be performed. *And* every person, whether alien or other, having the care of any alien or aliens, under the age of twenty one years, or of any white alien holden in service, who shall refuse and neglect to make report thereof, as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of two dollars, for each and every such minor or servant, and monthly, and every month, until a report and registry, and a certificate thereof, shall be had, as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in respect to every alien, who shall come to reside within the United States after the passing of this act, the time of the registry of such alien shall be taken to be the time when the term of residence within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States, shall have commenced, in case of an application by such alien, to be admitted a citizen of the United States; and a certificate of such registry shall be required, in proof of the term of residence, by the court to whom such application shall and may be made.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all and singular the penalties established by this act, shall and may be recovered in the name, and to the use of any person, who will inform and sue for the same, before any judge, justice, or court, having jurisdiction in such case, and to the amount of such penalty, respectively.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED—June 18, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT,

In addition to the act, intitled, "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

Sec. 1. **B**E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any persons shall unlawfully combine or conspire together, with intent to oppose any measure or measures of the government of the United States, which are or shall be directed by proper authority, or to impede the operation of any law of the United States, or to intimidate or prevent any person holding a place or office in or under the government of the United States, from undertaking, performing or executing his trust or duty, and if any person or persons, with intent as aforesaid, shall counsel, advise or attempt to procure any insurrection, riot, unlawful assembly, or combination, whether such conspiracy, threatening, counsel, advice, or attempt shall have the proposed effect or not, he or they shall be deemed guilty, of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction, before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months nor exceeding five years; and further, at the discretion of the court may be held to find sureties for his good behavior in such sum, and for such time, as the said court may direct.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the Uni-

ted States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States; or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act; or to aid, encourage or abet any hostile designs of any foreign nation against the United States, their people or government, then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted and declared*, That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act, for the writing or publishing any libel aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the grand jury, upon the trial of the cause, to give in evidence in his defence, the truth of the matter contained in the publication charged as a libel. *And* the jury who shall try the cause, shall have a right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and no longer: *Provided*, That the expiration of the act shall not prevent or defeat a prosecution and punishment of any offence against the law, during the time it shall be in force.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, July 14, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

DONATIONS

Received by the Committee appointed to distribute the Donations received for alleviating the distresses of those who are suffering in consequence of the late calamity, viz:
4 barrels of Beef from John Haines, High Constable of this city, being purchased with his moiety of fines, received in the execution of his office.
200 lbs. Codfish, 1 barrel of Mackerel, and one barrel of Onions, from — of this city.
By order of the Committee.
EDWARD GARRIGUES, Chairman.
Attest,
P. BARKER, Clerk.
1st mo. 14th, 1799.

At a meeting of the Stock-holders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, the following gentlemen were selected for the present year:

PRESIDENT.
ELLISTON PEROT.
MANAGERS.
Edward Hand, James C. Fisher,
Rich'd Downing, Junr, Josiah Hewes,
Richard Thomas, Godfrey Haga,
William Sansom, John Curwen,
Jacob Downing, George Carpenter,
Thomas M. Willing, Abraham Carpenter,
TREASURER.
TENCH FRANCIS.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM GOVETT.
January, 14, 1799.

INDIA SALES,
AT NEW-YORK.

Cargo of the Ship Atlantic,

ON MONDAY,
The 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, opposite the Auction-Room, for approved endorsed Notes at 60 days,
The CARGO of the Ship Atlantic, lately from Madras, entitled to drawback,
—AS FOLLOWS—
600 bales Ahmed cotton, pr. sample of 50 bale
200 bags of Barrille or Alkale, 10 20 bag
In lots of 25 each
5 hds. Salam, pr. sample,
4 do. Aloes do.
1 do. Borax do.
1 do. Verdigrise, do.
6 do. Allacatida, do.
5 boxes Pruffian Blue do.
N. B.—All the above articles may be examined previous to the sales, either per sample or on board, by applying to the auction-room.

ON WEDNESDAY,
The 23d instant, at the store No. 111, Greenwich Street, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days,
An elegant and valuable assortment of
Madras & Bengal Piece Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Madras handkerchiefs of the latest fashion and the best patterns, in bales and trunks, Ventapaulen handkerchiefs, of the latest fashion and the best patterns,
Pondicherry Combros,
Nagor, Ginglams,
Beached Salamposers,
Superannamor,
Fine long cloths,
Do. check'd handkerchiefs,
Do. cambric do.
Do. book muslin do.
Do. jaconet do. do.
Gold and silver muslins,
Embroidered do. book do.
With a variety of other kinds of do
Blue guineas, India calicoes,
Mogga Cowrie Cowrie, Sanah Moores
Mamoodies, Bastas, Gurrals
Bandannoe handkerchiefs
With a variety of other articles which will be particularly designated in catalogues, &c. which will be delivered on the day previous to the sales, when the goods may be viewed.
ISAAC MOSES & SONS.
New-York, 15th Jan. (17) dtaoib

CONTINUATION OF
Late Foreign Articles
VIA NEW-YORK.

LONDON, October 12.
It has been generally stated that the Culloden was the leading ship of the English Fleet. This we find to have been a mistake. The Culloden was the last but two; and when the French Fleet were despatched in Bequiers Bay, she had a prize tow. The signal was made for her to throw off her prize, which was of course immediately done, and it was from captain Troubridge's great anxiety to get into action that was the cause of his misfortune in running on the shoal. The Goliath was the first ship that headed the French line, and the Zealous the second. At the time that the British Admiral made the signal for the attack, he made one for the Goliath and Zealous to found as they stood in, and try to shoot a head of the enemy's line—This, as is already known, was most happily effected.

From the London Gazette.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Oct. 30.
Copy of a letter from Capt. Durham, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Anson to Evan Nepean Esq. dated in Plymouth Sound.

I beg leave to inclose you a copy of a letter sent by this post, to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport.

Anson, in Plymouth Sound, Oct. 27.
My Lord,
From the disabled state of his majesty's ship under my command in the action of the 13th instant, and the wind remaining to the S. W. I was unavoidably separated from the squadron under the command of Sir John Borlase Warren Bart. K. B. and drove considerably to the N. W. of Ireland.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that on the 18th at day light in the morning, I discovered a large ship to leeward, fortunately for me, with the loss of her fore and main-top masts, (the Anson being by no means in a situation to chase.) My mizen-mast gone, main yard and main-crosstrees; the bowsprit and fore-yard shot through in several places.

I immediately bore up, and got along side of her. After an action of an hour and a quarter, most gallantly disputed, which does the highest honor to Citizen Joseph Audrien Segone, her commander, she struck, and proved to be La Loire, one of the largest and finest frigates belonging to the Republic presented by the city of Nantz, quite new and never before at sea, pierced for 50 guns, mounting 46 eighteen pounder, having on board 664 men, troops included, among whom are a number of artillery, Etat-Majors for three regiments. La Loire had 48 men killed and 74 wounded, was one of four frigates which the Anson engaged 13th, as was making her escape from the coast.

I beg leave particularly to acknowledge the steady and good behavior of my officers and Petty Officers; cannot avoid recommending to your Lordship's notice my First Lieutenant Mr. John Hinton, whose conduct not only upon this occasion but many others, has met with my fullest approbation; not derogating from the behavior of Lieutenants Meager, Manderfon, and Mr. William Christoph, the Master.

I have also to acknowledge the services of Lieutenants Bell and Derring of the marines, who commanded the carronades; as to my ship's company, they have been my faithful companions during four years in pretty active service, and whose conduct upon all occasions merit my warmest approbation.

Having fallen in, the night before the action, with his majesty's brig Rangaroo, I ordered Captain Brace, of the Anson's disabled state, to continue in company, and am much indebted to him for the service he has rendered me in taking possession of La Lotre.

Herewith I send a list of the killed and wounded.

Killed.—Alexander Duncan, Quarter master, Matthew Birch, seaman.
Wounded.—Mr. W. Abell, First Lieutenant of marines; Mr. William Robillard, Mr. Francis R. Payer, Midshipman; Henry Wilson, James Davis, John Adams, John Houston, William Shaw, Peter William, William Thomas, (Second,) Patrick Cummings, Robert Dillon, marines.

Inclosed is a list of the stores, &c. found on board of La Loire Republican frigate. Clothing complete for 3000 men, 1020 Muskets in cases, 200 Sabres, 360 Pouches, 25 Caches of musket ball cartridges, 1 Brals field piece, with a great quantity of ammunition of different kinds, Intrenching tools.

I have the honor, &c.
H DURHAM.

October 24.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated October 20, 1798.—Half past 9, P. M.
"A packet has this moment arrived that left Dublin last night, at 7 P. M. The passengers report, that three other frigates had been brought into Sligo."

Such appears to be the final result of one of the late expeditions which we believe the naval power of France will be able to fit out. That Sir J. B. Warren's victory is inferior to that which we have lately achieved, and only from the inferiority of the force with which he had to contend. We have every reason to hope that the account said to be brought of the capture of the three frigates in Sligo Bay will prove to be correct, and we shall then have to congratulate our countrymen on another complete naval victory.

A gentleman lately arrived from Hamburg, says, when the news arrived there of Admiral Nelson's victory arrived there, the people were unanimous in testifying their

joy, by ringing the bells, illuminations, and bonfires, &c. which so offended the minister of the Great Nation, that he sent a note to the senate, desiring them to forbid all such ridiculous and insulting excesses in future; and to use their authority in suppressing that for Lord Nelson's victory.

The Hamburgers are so disgusted with the French, for taking their ships, that those who formerly espoused their cause, are now their professed enemies.

The Gazette of last night contains advice of considerable importance from different parts of the world. In America we perceive a spirit of energy and enterprise against the common enemy, which is worthy the imitation of every European state; and the Turks shew a like inveteracy against the same enemy, whose system of disorganization and plunder is now happily unmalleted to all the world. The capture of the dispatches to Buonaparte is also noticed in capt. Hope's letter, and we trust that the two brave seamen, who saved them at the risk of their lives will not go unrewarded. The capture of La Recloute frigate by captain Moore, is confirmed, and a very rich prize has been taken by capt. Digby of the Anson. A number of captures have also been made in the West-Indies.

Yesterday morning we received the Paris papers to the 19th inst. which contain news of considerable importance. By them we learn that the vote of the deputation of the empire, at Rastadt on the subject of the late note of the French plenipotentiaries was agreed to in the sitting of the 12th inst.

Although the conclusion has not been yet made public, it is sufficiently ascertained that the majority of votes coincides in rejecting several conditions offered by the French—particularly those which deny to the empire the privilege of constructing fortifications, or forming entrenched camps, but at the distance of 3000 toises from the left bank of the Rhine, and of burdening the states on the right bank with the debts contracted by those on the left bank of that river.

In the different votes given on this occasion, several circumstances appear which announce the influence of our naval triumphs on the negotiations at Rastadt. We particularly observe in the vote of Austria an energy, which increases in proportion as the disasters experienced by the French compel them to lower the arrogance of their tone, and to recede from their exorbitant pretensions. It results from this change, that peace is not so near as many persons were inclined to think from the perusal of the late note which was given in by the French plenipotentiaries.

The Paris papers state that a vessel dispatched by Buonaparte had at length been fortunate enough to escape the vigilance of our cruisers under captain Trowbridge, and had landed a courier at Ancona, who brot the first dispatches to the French government which have been received from Egypt. They are dated the middle of August, but contain no details of importance relative to the military operations of the French. It appears from them that Buonaparte is entirely engaged in organizing the country according to the revolutionary mode, and in providing means of security against the attacks of the Mamelukes and Arabs. This is next to a confession that he found more enemies in Egypt than he expected; and when the force of the country shall be augmented by the Turkish troops which are now embarking at Constantinople, his situation must necessarily become extremely critical. The dispatches contradict the report that the French had marched into Suez and into Syria.

Among other undertakings of public economy which at present directs the attention of Mr. Pitt, it is proposed to simplify the receipts of the customs by bonding all goods imported; which will not only economize the expense of collection, but considerably diminish the amount of commercial capital to carry on trade. At present the collection of the customs is after the rate of 6l. 7s. 5d. per centum, while the collection of the excise is after the rate only of 4l. 8s. 10d. per centum; so it was for 1797.

The gross receipt of customs in 1797, was 16,339,878 19 6
And yet the nett produce was only 5,014,461 15 11
Above thirteen hundred thousand pounds being paid in drawbacks and allowances, which have the double evil of increasing the expense of collection, and unnecessarily demands and increase of capital in the merchant. Whereas, if all goods imported were allowed to be warehoused and bonded until they were wanted, we should add to the temptation of making England the emporium of the world.

Advices were yesterday received at the Admiralty Office from Vice Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, giving an account of his having effected a landing on the Texel Island, taken possession of it, and then secured the command of the Texel River. The safe and capacious bay which this island affords to our shipping, will render it a valuable acquisition.

Letters were yesterday received by some commercial houses in the city, from Rotterdam, dated on the 20th, stating, that on the preceding day the Batavian Convention had passed a decree, that on the 31st inst. no English goods whatever, should be allowed to enter the Dutch ports direct from England, coals excepted. From the 1st to the 15th of November, all English vessels arriving in Dutch ports, are to be ordered to depart immediately for a neutral port; and after the 15th, all English vessels entering the Dutch ports, are to be confiscated for the benefit of the Batavian Republic.

PRINTING WORK,
Of Every Kind,
EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
At the OFFICE of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
O. F. 13.