

Laws of the U. States.

AN ACT

Making provision for the payment of claims of Citizens of the United States on the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States, by virtue of the convention the 30th of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a sum not exceeding three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars (inclusive of a sum of two millions of dollars appropriated by the act of the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act making further provision for the expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations,") to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, for the purpose of discharging the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the government of the United States, by virtue of a convention made the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic, respecting the said claims.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in conformity to the convention aforesaid the amount of such claims, above mentioned, as under the provisions of the said convention, shall be awarded to the respective claimants; which payment shall be made on the orders of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States for the time being to the French Republic, in conformity with the convention aforesaid, and the said minister shall be charged on the treasury books with the whole amount of such payment, until he shall have exhibited satisfactory proof to the accounting officers of the treasury, that his orders thus paid, have been issued in conformity with the provisions of the said convention.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to borrow, on the credit of the United States, to be applied to the purposes authorized by this act, a sum not exceeding one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at a rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, reimbursable out of the appropriation made by virtue of the first section of this act, at the pleasure of the United States, or at such period, not exceeding five years from the time of obtaining the loan, as may be stipulated by contract; and it shall be lawful for the bank of the United States to lend the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the duties on merchandise and tonnage as may be necessary, be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of paying the interest which shall accrue on the said loan.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense incident to the investigation of the claims abovementioned, there be appropriated a sum not exceeding eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the compensation to be made to any of the commissioners appointed, or to be appointed, in pursuance of the abovementioned convention, shall not exceed for each thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum; that the compensation of their secretary shall not exceed the rate of two thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum; and that the compensation of the agent shall not exceed the rate of one thousand dollars per annum.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN BROWN, President of the Senate pro tempore. November 10, 1803. APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the creation of a Stock to the amount of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the 30th of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic; and making provision for the payment of the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States of America and the French Republic, the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be constituted, certificates of stock, signed by the register of the treasury, and in favour of the French republic, or of its assignees the sum of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum from the time when possession of Louisiana shall have been obtained, in conformity with the treaty of the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French republic, and in other respects conformable; with the tenor of the convention aforesaid, and the President of the United States is authorized to cause the said certificates of stock to be delivered to the government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be authorized to receive them in three months at most, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty aforesaid, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the government of the United States; and credit or credits to the proprietors thereof, shall thereupon be entered and given on the book of the treasury, in like manner as for the present domestic funded debt, which said credits or stocks shall thereafter be transferable only on the books of the treasury of the United States, by the proprietor or proprietors of such stock, his, her, or their attorney; And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the payment of its interest and for the reimbursement of the principal of the said stock, in conformity with the provisions for the said convention. Provided however, that the secretary of the treasury may, with the approbation of the president of the United States consent to discharge the said stock in four equal annual instalments, and also shorten the periods fixed by the convention for its reimbursement; and provided also that every proprietor of the said stock, may until otherwise directed by law, on surrendering his certificate of such stock receive another to the same amount and having an interest of six per centum, payable quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the annual interest accruing on the said stock, which may in conformity with the convention aforesaid, be payable in Europe, shall be paid at the rate of four shillings and sixpence sterling for each dollar, if payable in London, and at the rate of two guilders and one half of a guilder, current money of Holland, for each dollar if payable in Amsterdam.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That a sum equal to what will be necessary to pay the interest which may accrue on the said stock to the end of the present year, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the end of the present year, in addition to the annual sum of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars yearly appropriated to the sinking fund, by virtue of the act, entitled "An act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States," a further annual sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of the duties on merchandise and tonnage, be, and the same hereby is yearly appropriated to the said fund making in the whole an annual sum of eight millions of dollars, which shall be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund in the same manner, shall be applied by them for the same purpose, and

shall be, and continue appropriated until the whole of the present debt of the United States, inclusively of the stock created by virtue of this act shall be reimbursed and redeemed, under the same limitations as have been provided by the first section of the abovementioned act, respecting the annual appropriation of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars, made by the same.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the treasury shall cause the said further sum of seven hundred thousand dollars to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner as was directed by the abovementioned act, respecting the annual appropriation of seven millions three hundred thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year at the treasury of the United States, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the annual interest and charges accruing on the stock created by virtue of this act, and the several instalments, or parts of principal of the said stock, as the same shall become due and may be discharged in conformity to the terms of the convention aforesaid, and of this.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN BROWN, President of the Senate pro tempore, November 10, 1803. APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

land are reckoned at 15,000, and are to be joined with 25,000 Bataivians. No estimate can be made of the whole force which the French command, till the new arrangements take place, which are to fix the position of all the army of England.

In England new dispositions of the troops for the defence of the Island continue, and the security of the Thames is a subject of the public solicitude. It is apparent that the whole nation still consider the danger of the Invasion, and provide against it, by all the means which nature and art can furnish. The first embarkation of the Aliens at Gravesend, was on the 15th of September. Liberty was granted respecting the manner of leaving the Island to such as could provide for themselves, and of one hundred mentioned as disposed of by government, two only were represented refractory. This measure has been accompanied by another in France, corresponding to it. Such English and Irish as were confined, are set at liberty and are retiring from that country in the best manner in which they can accommodate themselves.

Accounts continued favourable to the quiet of Spain and Portugal, and some commercial intercourse, encouraged in Batavia, looks like a settled pacification. In the North the accounts are not very consistent. It is reported that Russia is not content with the blockade of the Elbe, and even the English consider the advantages to the Dutch from this measure while the Texel remains free. Sweden has had some late successful negotiations with England, it is said from the patronage of Russia, since their late difficulties have ended. And Denmark has under the same influence, been protected from any encroachments by the French. The quiet of the North in the present state of things appears very probable.

Such has been the disposition of the French troops in Italy, that the King of Naples is said to have reduced his forces, and the French continue to occupy Abruzzo and Puglia, which includes Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto. There are many conjectures respecting the purposes of the French, in the disposal of such a force as they hold in this quarter, and in regard to the naval preparations made in the Adriatic. We have only reports on the subject. The King of Etruria was on the throne with the Regent his mother on the 25th of August.

A gentleman lately arrived in Charleston, informs that the Cherokees, on the 20th ult. when they were receiving their annuity granted the privilege of a road from South West Point in Tennessee, through their country, into Georgia.—The road will shortly be cut out at the expence of the United States. This road will be continued on through Tennessee, to the south east settlement or Kentucky—the opening of which has long been contemplated and very anxiously desired, and its being now obtained will give great satisfaction to the citizens of the two western states, as well as to the citizens of Georgia.

Jim Vau, a large Indian trader, who is well known as such, has in contemplation to erect a Store House on Tennessee, where the road will take an eastern direction leading into Georgia, for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of produce which will be brought down the French Broad Holston and Clinch Rivers; and also to facilitate the conveyance of salt which may be brought from Augusta and lodged in the store house above mentioned, till it may be sent up those rivers or down the Tennessee and round to Nashville. The expence of boating up any of the rivers or down the Tennessee and round to Nashville, will not be one cent per pound. The computed distance from Augusta to the contemplated place of deposit, will not exceed 200 miles, and the face of the country admits of a good market road.

Capt. Elwell arrived at Boston from Malaga, sailed from that place on the 28th of Sept. There was no doubt that the Moors had commenced war against the United States. The pretext was the capture of the Tripoline ship under Moorish colours. The brig Celia, which had been taken by a cruiser of 20 guns, and retaken by the Philadelphia, had been at Malaga, and sailed from thence for Alexandria, in company with Capt. Elwell. When in possession of the Barbarians, she was near escaping recapture; for when the Moorish vessel was boarded from the American frigate a formal pass was exhibited, which would have been treated with the usual respect had not some confusion in the answer to an enquiry respecting the brig in company, created a suspicion which induced Capt. Bainbridge to cause her to be examined, and after that, the Americans were about retiring satisfied, when Capt. Bowen spring from one of the port-holes into the boat and claimed protection from his countrymen.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN BROWN, President of the Senate pro tempore, November 16, 1803. APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

From the Salem Register.

The latest arrivals continue to report the great preparations in France for the invasion of England, and all circumstances continue to impress the public mind respecting serious purposes of this bold enterprise.—The English, by the power they hold uncontrolled by sea, are undoubtedly able to do great damage on the coast of France, and the success of Granville has not been without a great effect upon the public mind. Expeditions are thought of upon the whole extent of the coast of France, and the English seamen are pressing into this service. But the English do not contemplate this success with higher gratification than the French display upon the success of the Bellona against the Lord Nelson India ship. This event displays what French impetuosity can do against every other advantage even by sea. The circumstances related of this action so well agree with the national character, that they carry full conviction to the minds of the French. Admiral Bruix is named as the Commander of all the gun boats and new constructed vessels for the invasion of England. Above 300 boats are represented as ready in the Texel, and 300 at Flushing, and 15,000 men are ready to embark at Dieppe, one of the places against which one of the English expeditions is said to be intended. The French troops in Hol-

While a prisoner Capt. B. and his crew were treated very well; and in return the officers and seamen of the corsair were well used on board the Philadelphia. Capt. Bowen represented the Emperor of Morocco's mariners as cowardly wretches, and believed that a very few guns would have rendered his vessel safe. It is said besides, that they are fearful of carrying sail either in pursuing or retreating. The ship taken from the Moors had sailed for the United States.

AMERICAN CONSULATE. Bourdeaux, October 9th, 1803. Sir—I take the liberty to enclose you the translation of part of a letter, from the Minister of Marine to the Minister of Finance, concerning the importation of colonial produce. This regulation has not yet been officially published, though handed to me by the director of the customs here, as a thing which will take place. By causing it to be inserted in one of the gazettes of your city for the information of our merchants, you will much oblige your obedient servant. WILLIAM LEE.

To the Collector of the Port of Charleston. (TRANSLATION.) Colonial Produce imported by neutral Bataivians.

The events of the war causing an obstacle to the supply of our colonies and to their relations with the mother country, the government remedies this by permitting this commerce to neutral nations, and to those in amity with us, under the following conditions, announced in a letter of the Minister of the Marine to the Minister of Finance, under date of the 29th of last Messidor:

1. Colonial produce loaded for neutral commerce, whether for the ports of France or foreign ones, shall pay on its leaving each colony, all the duties, whether of entry or consumption, imposed by the law of the first of last Floreal, on those imported into France in native bottoms.

2. There shall be delivered by the receiver-general of each colony, to the captains who declare their intention of coming to France, a legalised certificate, expressing the payment of the duties, and enumerating the sorts, weight and quantities of the goods on which these duties have been paid. This certificate will procure the exemption of the same duties in the ports of arrival; but, for the purpose of preventing any abuse, it must be addressed to the Minister of the Marine, in order to verify the signatures.

With respect to the local duties of the island, another part of the same letter announces, that the magistrates of the colonies are authorised to lower or augment the quota according to circumstances. Thus, the supplement to be received of these local duties of exports for the goods shipped, shall be calculated at the rate as the acquittances for the other part of the cargo.

The acquittance of the duties of the 6th Floreal, will also take place for the same goods loaded, and all quantities exceeding these mentioned in the certificate of payment of the receiver of the custom-house of the colony, as they have not undergone the anticipated payment of the duties.

If the excess is so considerable as to render suspected their production as not being French, and to give room to believe some change has taken place in a foreign colony, the duty payable will then be that of tariff No. 2, as on produce of foreign colonies.

JUST RECEIVED, And now opening for Sale, by R. LANGDON, A few packages low priced Broad-Cloths, Costings, and other coarse woollen Goods, Duffel Blankets, Flannels and Bataivians.

One trunk Calicoes, among which are a few pieces of fashionable London Prints, and embryos'd and plain coloured Cambricks Superfine blue and black Broad-Cloths and Cassimeres, Spanish wool, worsted and cotton Stockings,

An Invoice of well assorted Hard Ware Goods. N.B. The above Goods were bought with ready money, and will be sold by the piece or package, at a low advance for cash or produce. ON CONSIGNMENT, 10 Puncheons Northward Rum, 4 do. West India do. 1 Pipe genuine French Brandy, 200 pair Negro Shoes, 3000 feet White Pine Boards. ALSO, Fresh Hyson and Smoking Teas, China Sugars, and Groceries in general, by retail. December 6, 1803.