NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

AND

WASHINGTON ADVERTISER.

Vol. III. WASHINGTON CITY, PRINTED BY SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. *No. CCCLXXII.*

Five Dolls. per ann. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1803. *Paid In Advance.*

[By Authority.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES;

At the Second Session, Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the sixth of December, one thousand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the "Act concerning Consuls and Vice-Consuls, and for the further protection of American Seamen."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That before a clearance be granted to any vessel bound on a foreign voyage, the master thereof shall deliver to the collector of the customs, a list, containing the names, places of birth and residence, and a description of the persons who compose his ship's company, to which list the oath or affirmation of the captain shall be annexed, that the said list contains the names of his crew, together with the places of their birth and residence, as far as he can ascertain them, and the said collector, shall deliver him a certified copy thereof, for which the collector shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents; and the said master shall, moreover enter into bond with sufficient security, in the sum of four hundred dollars, that he shall exhibit the aforesaid certified copy of the list to the first boarding officer, at the first port in the United States, at which he shall arrive on his return thereto, and then and there also produce the persons named therein, to the said boarding officer, whose duty it shall be to examine the men with such list, and to report the same to the collector, and it shall be the duty of the collector at the said port of arrival, (where the same is different from the port from which the vessel originally sailed) to transmit a copy of the list so reported to him, to the collector of the port from which said vessel originally sailed: *Provided,* That the said bond shall not be forfeited on account of the said master not producing to the first boarding officer, as aforesaid, any of the persons contained in the said list, who may be discharged in a foreign country with the consent of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent there residing, signified in writing, under his hand and official seal, to be produced to the collector with the other persons composing the crew as aforesaid; nor on account of any such person dying or absconding, or being forcibly impressed into other service, of which satisfactory proof shall be then also exhibited to the collector.

Sect. 2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every master or commander of a ship or vessel, belonging to citizens of the United States who shall sail from any port of the United States, after the first day of May next, on his arrival at a foreign port, to deposit his register, sea letter, and Mediterranean passport, with the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, (if any there be at such port;) that in case of refusal or neglect of the said master or commander, to deposit the said papers as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the said consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, in his own name, for the benefit of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of such consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, on such master or commander producing to him a clearance from the proper officer of the port, where his ship or vessel may be, to deliver to the said master or commander all of his said papers: *Provided,* such master or commander shall have complied with the provisions contained in this act, and those of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever a ship or vessel belonging to a citizen of the United States, shall be sold in a foreign country, and her company discharged, or when a seaman or mariner, a citizen of the United States, shall, with his own consent, be discharged in a foreign country, it shall be the duty of the master or commander to produce to the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, the list of his ship's company, certified as aforesaid; and to pay to such consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, for every seaman or mariner so discharged, being designated on such list as a citizen of the United States, three months pay, over and above the wages which may then be due to such mariner or seaman, two thirds thereof to be paid by such consul, or commercial agent, to each seaman or mariner so discharged, upon his engagement on board of any vessel to return to the United States, and the other remaining third to be retained for the purpose of creating a fund for the payment of the passages of seamen or mariners, citizens of the United States, who may be desirous of returning to the United States, and for the maintenance of American seamen who may be destitute, and may be in such foreign port, and the several sums retained for such fund shall be accounted for with the treasury every six months by the persons receiving the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, vice-commercial agents of the United States, from time to time to provide for the mariners and seamen of the United States, who may be found destitute within their districts respectively, sufficient subsistence and passages to some port in the United States, in the most reasonable manner, at the expence of the United States, subject to such instructions as the secretary of state shall give; and that all masters and commanders of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, and bound to some port of the same, are hereby required and enjoined to take such mariners or seamen on board of their ships or vessels, at the request of the said consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial agents respectively, and to transport them to the port in the United States to which such ships or vessels may be bound, on such terms not exceeding ten dollars for each person, as may be agreed between the said master and consul, or commercial agent. And the said mariners or seamen shall, if able, be bound to do duty on board such ships or vessels according to their several abilities; *Provided,* That no master or captain of any ship or vessel shall be obliged to take a greater number than two men to every one hundred tons burthen of the said ship or vessel, on any one voyage; and if any such captain or master shall refuse the same on the request or order of the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, such captain or master shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each mariner or seaman so refused, to be recovered for the benefit of the United States in any court of competent jurisdiction. And the certificate of any such consul or commercial agent, given under his hand and official seal, shall be *prima facie* evidence of such refusal in any court of law having jurisdiction for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the seventh and eighth section of the act, intituled, "An act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," be and the same are hereby repealed; and that the secretary of state be authorized to reimburse the consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents or vice-commercial agents, such reasonable sums as they may heretofore have advanced for the relief of seamen, though the same should exceed the rate of twelve cents a man per diem.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for every consul, vice-consul, commercial agent and vice-commercial agent of the United States, to take and receive for every certificate of discharge of any seaman or mariner in a foreign port fifty cents; and for commission on paying and receiving the amount of wages payable on the discharge of seamen in foreign ports, two and a half per centum.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, shall falsely and knowingly certify, that property belonging to foreigners is property belonging to citizens of the United States, he shall on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any consul, vice-consul, commercial agent or vice-commercial agent, shall grant a passport or other paper certifying that any alien, knowing him or her to be such, is a citizen of the United States, he shall on conviction thereof, in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That all powers of attorney executed after the thirtieth day of June next in a foreign country for the transfer of any stock of the United States, or for the receipt of interest thereon, shall be verified by the certificate and seal of a consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent, if any there be at the place where the same shall be executed, for which the person giving the certificate shall receive fifty cents.

NATL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, February 28, 1803,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To prevent the importation of certain Persons into certain States, where, by the laws thereof, their admission is prohibited.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of April next, no master or captain of any ship or vessel, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought, any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, into any port or place of the United States, which port or place shall be situated in any state which by law has prohibited or shall prohibit the admission or importation of such negro, mulatto, or other person of color, and if any captain or master aforesaid, or any other person, shall import or bring, or cause to be imported or brought into any of the ports or places aforesaid, any of the persons whose admission or importation is prohibited as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every negro, mulatto, or other person of color aforesaid, brought or imported as aforesaid, to be sued for and recovered by action of debt, in any court of the United States, one half thereof to the use of the United States, the other half to any person or persons prosecuting for the penalty; and in any action instituted for the recovery of the penalty aforesaid, the person or persons sued may be held to special bail: *Provided always,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prohibit the admission of Indians.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no ship or vessel arriving in any of the said ports or places of the United States, and having on board any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States or seamen natives of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope as aforesaid, shall be admitted to an entry. And if any such negro, mulatto, or other person of color, shall be landed from on board any ship or vessel, in any of the ports or places aforesaid, or on the coast of any state prohibiting the admission or importation as aforesaid, the said ship or vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States, and one half of the nett proceeds of the sales on such forfeiture shall inure and be paid over to such person or persons on whose information the seizure on such forfeiture shall be made.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the collectors and other officers of the customs, and all other officers of the revenue of the United States, in the several ports or places situated as aforesaid, to notice and be governed by the provisions of the law now existing, of the several states prohibiting the admission or importation of any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, as aforesaid. And they are hereby enjoined vigilantly to carry into effect the said laws of said states, conformably to the provisions of this act, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ARON BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 28, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide an additional armament for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States.

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 be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to cause to be built, or to be purchased (if the exigencies of the service shall require it) four vessels of war, to carry not exceeding sixteen guns each, to be armed, manned and fitted out for the protection of the seamen and commerce of the United States in the Mediterranean and adjacent seas, and for other purposes as the public service may require.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the sum of ninety six thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be built, a number not exceeding fifteen gun boats, to be armed, manned and fitted out, and employed for such purposes as in his opinion the public service may require; and that a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars be, and hereby is appropriated for this purpose out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, Feb. 28. 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

Doctor FENDALL,

OPERATOR UPON TEETH.

IS just arrived in George Town, (on his way to Alexandria) and may be seen and consulted at the Union Tavern, kept by Mr. M'Laughlin, at any time. The sooner applications are made to the Doctor the better, as his continuance in Town will be uncertain, having been long absent from his residence, to which place he is anxious to return.

Dr. FENDALL cures the scurvey in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, in a short time; fastens loose teeth, by making the gums grow firm up to them; renders teeth white and beautiful; prevents their decay; keeps such as are so, from becoming worse, even to old age; fills up those that are hollow with gold or lead, which will notorly render them useful, but prevents their aching and further decay; extracts teeth and stumps with ease; makes and fixes artificial teeth. His Columbian antiscorbutic Dentifrice for preserving the teeth, gums, sockets, &c. and superior he thinks both in elegance and efficacy to any other, is still sold by the Doctor.

George Town, Union Tavern,
February 22, 1803. M2—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL sell five hundred and fifty acres of Land whereon I live, in Fairfax county, within five miles of the court house, and within twenty of the City of Washington, Alexandria, Dumfries, and twelve of the Ocaquon mills, it is a healthy situation, the land fertile, and has about two hundred acres of wood to cut, there is a great proportion of white and red oak, popular and hickory timber.—There is nearly one hundred acres of prime land for meadow, I will give six months credit for one fourth of the purchase money—twelve months for the other quarter, eighteen for the third, and two years for the last payment, a purchaser will find me on the the premises.

Thos POLLARD.
Feb 21st. tf.

NOTICE.

In the case of Robert M'Munn a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy under the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded against Robert M'Munn of the City of Washington, in the district of Columbia, merchant and trader—and whereas the major part of the commissioners named in said commission, have declared him Bankrupt within the meaning of said act of Congress; he is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in said commission named, or the major part of them on the 14th day of March instant, the 28th day of March instant, and on the 13th day of April next, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on each of said days at the public gaol in the city and county of Washington, then and there make a full and fair disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects. At any of said meetings, the creditors of said bankrupt are notified to prove debts against him, at the second to choose an assignee or assignees of his estate, and at the third his certificate will be granted by the commissioners, the due number of his creditors assenting. Persons holding any of his property or indebted to him, will please not to deliver or make payment of the same to him, but to give notice thereof to

JOHN C. DENT,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
March 2. 2w3w.

WANTED,

One or two Boys to learn the BOOT and SHOE-MAKING Business—apply to JOHN CROOKSHANK.
George Town, Jan. 29, 1803. tf.

National Intelligencer.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

February 18, 1803.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Newton called for the order of the day on the report of the select committee to whom was referred the memorial from sundry merchants of Norfolk—*the report declares that it is inexpedient to repeal the Bankrupt Law.*

Mr. Southard hoped that a bill respecting the location of military land warrants would be first taken up.

Mr. Newton trusted the report would be taken up. He should consider a refusal to take it up now as a denial to take it up during the session.

Mr. Bacon was for taking up business in its regular course without debate.

Mr. Varnum was in favor of taking into consideration the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Griswold moved a postponement till the first Tuesday in November.

Mr. Hastings was against a postponement. The evils under the Bankrupt Law were very great; and if amendments could be made, they ought to be made immediately.

Mr. S. Smith was in favor of the motion to postpone, as a discussion of the Bankrupt Law would consume more time than could be spared.

Mr. Griswold said it was not his intention to put aside all amendments to the present system of Bankruptcy. His view, on the contrary, was to put the question of repeal out of the way, that the proper amendments might be made. If the House agreed to his motion, he should then move instructions to the select committee to report such, if any, amendments as they might deem adviseable. He thought the principle of the Bankrupt Law correct; that there were at this time defects under that law he also believed. He, therefore, wished it amended.

Mr. Newton observed that the select committee had considered it inexpedient to report any amendments before the question of repeal had been decided; as the proposition of amendments would be entirely nugatory in case the House determined to repeal the law. He remarked that notwithstanding the long period for which the Bankrupt Law had existed in England, still great doubts existed among the ablest legal characters in that country whether it was not productive of more evil than good. The evils in this country were undoubtedly very great. But he was averse at that time, on a preliminary question, to go into a debate on the effects of the law. He concluded by calling for the Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Goddard said it was not because he was very friendly to the Bankrupt Law that he was in favor of the motion of postponement. Unless the law could be so amended as to obviate the existing evils, he should vote for its repeal. But he was for postponing the question of repeal, that they might immediately take up the necessary amendments.

Mr. Hastings would be in favor of a repeal unless two amendments were made: The one to extend the benefits under the law to all classes of citizens who were indebted beyond a certain sum; the other, that the property of the Bankrupt, or a certain part of it, should be liable to satisfy his debts. As the act now stands, it gives a monopoly of benefit to one class of citizens, and is a kind of usurpation of property. He was against the motion to postpone.

Mr. Thatcher said as the House, at this late period of the session was thin, they ought to be cautious in repealing an act of great importance, when the people were not fully represented. He was in favor of the motion to postpone.

Mr. Bayard was in favor of the motion. Such a law ought not to be repealed at so late a period of the session. It would be impossible to say the decision was the result of mature deliberation. He had heard a great deal of declamation against this law, from some gentlemen well acquainted with its provisions, and from others who had scarcely read the title of the act. My opinion, said Mr. Bayard, is that the commercial world cannot exist without such an act. Its necessity arises from the nature of trade, and does not belong to other classes of citizens. It is founded on the principle that commerce is built on great credits; and great credits produce great debts. Owing to the