

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount of Subscriptions received for the use of the sick Poor of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, continued from the last publication - Dols. 2,613 96

Table listing donors and amounts: Richard Harrison of Philadelphia 20, Samuel Meredith, Esq. do. 50, Thomas Willing, Esq. do. 100, John Taggard do. 30, Isaac Haziburth & son do. 50, John Elliot do. 30, Joseph Swift, Esq. do. 50, Benjamin Buck do. 10, Edward Simmons do. 20, Sundry inhabitants of the village of Frankford } 112 95

Total received from the 25th of August to the 2d of November, 1797, is three thousand and eighty-six dollars and ninety-one cents.

Published by order of the Committee, SAMUEL COATES, Treasurer. The Printers are requested to publish the above for the information of the subscribers.

The Commissioners have received the following Donations since last publication:

From John Barnes 20; from Cheltenham, additional, by the hands of John and Thomas Shoemaker 9 67 cts. 1 1/2 cwt. rye flour, 2 cwt. buck wheat meal, 2 bush. Indian meal and 30 bush. potatoes; cash by Israel Israel 20; from the inhabitants of Middletown, New Castle county, by John Merritt and Robert Maxwell, 120 87; from Zachæus Collins 50; from the inhabitants of Monmouth county, New Jersey, by Morgan John Reece 68; Benjamin Loxley 20; Morgan J. Reece 12; Rachel Richards, by Samuel Bettle, 50; from sundry inhabitants of West Natimill township, Chester county, by David Denny, 8 bbls. of rye, buck wheat and Indian corn flour, with 10 58; from sundry inhabitants of Plymouth, Montgomery county, by William Shepard Miller, 4 bbls. and 158 lbs. of common flour, 2 ditto of buck wheat meal, 5 bush. potatoes, 2 do. turnips, with 35 dols. from the inhabitants of Strasburg township, Lancaster county, by the hands of John Carpenter, Jacob Erheman, and Archibald Carpenter, 8 bbls. wheat flour, and 6 ditto rye; from sundry inhabitants of Charles-town township, Chester county, by Matthias Pennybecker 45; from the clerks of the market in High-street, collected by them from the butchers and others in said market, a quantity of meat and other provisions; from Wm. Tilghman 50; capt. Willis 2; M. Lankyanay 2; Mrs. Brown 2; Dr. Ulmo 2; M. Rayner 2; M. Brockman 4; M. Sevine 2; capt. Ruffell 2; capt. Roliff 2; capt. Mafon 3; capt. Whelan 2; from sundry inhabitants of Leacock township, Lancaster county, forwarded by Abraham Gibbons, buck wheat meal 29 cwt. rye do. 17 cwt. 2 qr. wheat flour 6 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb. from Robert Corry 40 dols. Ana Corly 10; William Smith 25; from certain inhabitants of Horsham, and part of Bucks county, by William Smith, 65 52; from Coclico township, Lancaster county, by Peter Murton, 29 bbls. wheat, rye and buck wheat flour, with 15 dols. from Earl township, Lancaster county, by Frederick Sieger and William Smith, 15 bbls. of wheat, rye and buck wheat flour, and four pieces of bacon; from Salisbury township, Lancaster county, by David Buckley, 784 lbs. of wheat, 343 lbs. of rye, and 967 lbs. of buck wheat flour; from sundry inhabitants of Upper Springfield, and citizens there, by Joseph Sanson, 100 dols. from Whitmarsh and its vicinity, by Joseph Potts, 104 40; from Daniel Brodhead 2; from Strasburg village, collected by George Duffield, 56 15; from inhabitants of Columbia, Lancaster county, forwarded by John Barber and John Houston, 8 bbls. of wheat flour, and 4 of rye, ground by Scott and Anderson, and conveyed by them to Lancaster gratis, and from thence to Philadelphia by Emanuel Reigart, without cost.

Donations received from Abington township, collected by Thomas Fletcher, Caleb Hallowell and William Doughty—

Particulars published by request:—

James Doughty 30 dollars; William Doughty, inspector of health of Southwark, 20; Thomas Fletcher 6; cash 4; Joshua Morris 6; Josiah Longfretch 2; Caleb Hallowell 3; M. Terrice and Felix 2; John Magargal 1; William Hallowell, sen. 1 cwt. meal; Nathan Thomas 5 bushels potatoes; Isaac Phipps, sen. 5; Malachi Jones 3 bushels potatoes; John Clayton, 1 50; George Fisher 1 50; Dominick Sheridan 1; John Moore 1 50; Samuel Leich 50 cts; James M'Mullen 40 cts. Robert Wilson 1; Wm. Webster 5 bushels potatoes; William Hallowell, junior, 1; Jesse Jenkins 2; James Walton 1; Jeremiah Walton 1; Thomas Phipps 1; Jacob Deal 1; John Craft 4 bushels potatoes; Francis Tomlinson 1; Jonathan Tafon 10 bushels turnips; Elijah Tyson 8 bushels turnips; Elizabeth Perry 1; Samuel Thomas 1; Joseph Logan 3 bushels potatoes; Jacob Craft 2 do. George Shriver 1; Jacob Paxton 5 bushels potatoes; Mathew and John Hallowell 3 bushels turnips; Thomas Tyson 1; Mary Tyson 1; Reynard Tyson 2 bushels potatoes; Sarah Tyson 1 do. Thomas Webster 4; John Tyson 1 50; George Craft 2; William Fritz 50 cts. Thomas Tyson 2; Benjamin Hallowell, sen. 2; Isaac Hallowell 1 50; Barbara and Jesse Tyson 6 bushels potatoes; William McCathra 2; Josiah Wood 2 bushels potatoes and 1 dozen cabbages; Benjamin Hallowell 2 bushels potatoes, cash by William McCalla 25; John Right 1 10; John Brick 50 cts. Thomas Livezey 1;

Solomon Miller 3; Isaac Tyson one bushel buckwheat meal and cash 1; Hannah Waterman 2; Robert Fletcher 4; Isaac Roberts 1; Barbara Roberts 1 50; David Lockart 50 cents; Priscilla Dears 1; Edmund McVaigh 1; Richard Whitton 1 50; Richard Roberts 1; Martha Hallowell 1; Wm. Lukens 1; Agnus Tyson 1; Elizabeth Ashbridge 3; Jacob Paul 6; cash 2; Lewis Woolman 1; Jeremiah Barrell 1; Isaac Hulb 1; Ellis McDowell 50; Wm. Tenant 5; Jesse Roberts 1 50; From the inhabitants of Donnegal township, Lancaster county, by Paul Zantzing, 9 barrels of wheat, and 1 do. rye flour; From Manheim township, (additional) Lancaster county, by the hands of Paul Zantzing, 12 barrels of flour; from Earl township, Lancaster county, additional, 11 barrels rye flour; From inhabitants of Cheller and Citizens of Philadelphia now there, as follows, Wm. Morton 3 dols. 30 cts. and for Chester Lodge 10; Seth Williams 5; Jos. Ruffel 20; Mary Norris 5; Jos. Ashbridge 5; Isaac Fitzrandolph 5; Abraham Dicks 2; John Scully 1; cash 1; Edward Engle 1; Peter Stimble 1; capt. McGinnis 5; Wm. Budden 5; John Odenheimer jun. 2; Raper Hopkins 20; Cash 2; Cash 20; M. Harris 5; W. Anderson 5; Jonas Sharples 2; capt. Shottin 1; David Bevan 5; William Kerlin 5; William Whiteaker 5; Caleb Burkhall 1; E. Pearson 1 10; N. Lufborough 3; Peter Howard 1; Cash 1; Z. Graham 4 40; John Moulder 3; James Bernard 3; John Caldwell 1; Edward Tilghman 50; Thomas Leiper 25; Pierce Crosby 4; Jon. Bonfall 1 10; Peter Evans 2 20.

EDWARD GARRIGUES, Sec'y.

AN ACT OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, For carrying into execution the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America. [4th July, 1797.]

Continued from Saturday's Gazette.

VI. And be it further enacted, That any tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said United States of America, may be imported in British or American ships, owned and navigated as herein-before required, upon payment of the same duties of customs and excise as tobacco imported by British subjects, from any British colony or plantation in America, is or may hereafter be subject to; and that any snuff, being the production and manufacture of any of the said territories, may be imported in manner before-mentioned upon payment of such duties of custom and excise as snuff, being the production or manufacture of Europe, imported from Europe, is or hereafter may be subject to, and may be warehoused and again exported; such tobacco and snuff to be subject respectively nevertheless to all and singular the regulations, restrictions, penalties and forfeitures relating to the importation and exportation thereof, or in any other respect relating thereto, of an act made and passed in the 20th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, "an act for repealing the duties on tobacco and snuff, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof;" and another act passed in the 13th year of his present majesty, intituled, "an act to explain and amend an act made in the last session of parliament, intituled, "an act for repealing the duties on tobacco and snuff, and for granting new duties in lieu thereof;" or of any other act since made relating thereto, subject also, when imported in American ships, to the countervailing duties imposed by this act: Provided always, That such tobacco shall be accompanied with a manifest, as by law required.

VII. And be it further enacted, That any rice, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, which shall be imported directly from thence into any of the ports of Great-Britain, in manner before-mentioned, may, upon the importer paying down in ready money, the duty of eight pence the hundred weight, being part of the duties now payable on the importation of rice, be landed and warehoused, except as hereinafter provided, under the joint locks of his majesty and the importer, in such warehouses as shall be approved of for that purpose by the commissioners of his majesty's customs, or any four or more of them in that part of Great-Britain called England, or any three or more of them in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, or by the collector and comptroller of his majesty's customs of the respective ports into which such rice shall be imported, upon the importer's own bond for payment of the remainder of the duties due and payable for such rice, within 18 months, according to the net weight and quantity of such rice at the time it shall be landed: Provided always, that upon the importation of any such rice into the ports of London, Bristol, Portsmouth, Cowes, Liverpool, Lancaster, Falmouth, Poole, Whitehaven, Hull, Greenock and Port Glasgow, or either of them, in the manner herein-before expressed, the importer shall be at liberty to enter and land the same, without payment of any duty whatever, upon condition that such rice shall be warehoused under the joint locks of his majesty and the importer, in such warehouse or warehouses as shall be approved for that purpose by the commissioners of his majesty's customs, or any four or more of them in that part of Great-Britain called England, or any three or more of them in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, or by the collector and comptroller of his majesty's customs of the respective ports where such rice shall be imported; and that every expence attending such warehousing shall be borne by the said importer; and that such importer or importers, or his or their known servant, shall from time to time, at all reasonable hours, as occasion may require, have free access to such warehouses, in the presence of some proper officer of the customs, for the pur-

pose of screening and shifting the rice, to prevent its receiving damage; and that if any rice, which shall be so imported from the territories of the said United States into any of the ports above-mentioned respectively, and warehoused as aforesaid, shall be taken out of the warehouses wherein the same shall be secured under the joint locks of his majesty and the importers as aforesaid, for some consumption, the full duties due and payable by law, upon the importation of such rice into this kingdom for home consumption, and also when imported in American ships, the countervailing duty imposed by this act shall, previously to its being taken out of such warehouses, be paid to the collector of his majesty's customs at the port where such rice shall be so warehoused, but that such importer, if he intends to export such rice, shall have liberty to export the same from such warehouses respectively, under the same regulations under which such rice might be exported by law immediately before the passing of this act, without payment of any duty whatever: Provided, that the exportation of any such rice, hereafter to be warehoused under the authority of this act, be made within the said space of 18 months; but if not exported within that period, that the full duties payable by law, and also when imported in American ships, the countervailing duty imposed by this act shall be paid for the same, and not be afterwards drawn back; and that if any rice, which shall have been imported into any port of this kingdom, not herein-before specially named, and shall have been warehoused upon the importer's bond, in manner aforesaid, shall, within the time herein before-mentioned, be taken out of the warehouse wherein it shall be so secured, to be exported directly from thence, the bond entered into for the payment of the said duties thereon shall be discharged and cancelled by debenture or debentures, made out and passed in the usual manner, for the quantity or quantities of rice duly exported; and if any rice imported into any port of this kingdom, not herein-before specially named, and warehoused in manner aforesaid, shall be taken out of any such warehouse for home consumption, the remainder of the duties due and payable by law, and also when imported in American ships, the countervailing duty by this act imposed, shall, previously to its being taken out of such warehouse, be paid to the collector of his majesty's customs at the port where such rice shall be so warehoused: Provided, that if any rice warehoused under the authority of this act shall remain in such warehouse beyond the period of 18 months, upon which the full duties due and payable by law shall not have been paid, then in such case the same shall and may be sold for the duties, in like manner and under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, as any other goods are now directed by law to be sold for the duties, and the produce applied in like manner as is directed by an act passed in the 12th year of the reign of her late majesty queen Anne, intituled, "an act for encouraging the tobacco trade."

VIII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the importation of rice and other articles, without payment of any duty whatever, by virtue of an act, passed in the present session of parliament, intituled, "An act to prohibit the exportation of corn, meal, flour, and potatoes, and to permit the importation of corn and other articles of provision, for a limited time, in any ships whatever, without payment of duty," and in the manner in the said act mentioned, during the continuance thereof.

IX. And be it further enacted, that all goods, wares and merchandize to be imported from the United States of America, shall, upon the exportation thereof to any foreign country, be entitled to the same drawbacks as are or may hereafter be by law allowed upon the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize of the like denomination and description, when exported to any foreign country; and that there shall be allowed and paid the same drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares and merchandize, exported from this kingdom to the territories of the United States, or any of them, as are or may hereafter be allowed by law upon the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize of the like denomination or description, to any of the islands, plantations, or colonies belonging to the crown of Great-Britain in America.

X. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid the same drawbacks upon the exportation of any sort of foreign hemp or foreign iron, exported from this kingdom to any British colony or plantation in America, or any of them, as are or may hereafter be allowed by law upon the exportation of the like sort of hemp or iron to other foreign parts.

XI. And whereas, by the said fifteenth article of the treaty before mentioned, the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing such a duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods, when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, from and after the fifth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid, to and for the use of his majesty, his heirs and successors, on the importation into this kingdom of goods, wares, and merchandize hereinafter-mentioned or described, being of the growth, production, or manufacture of any of the territories of the United States of America, and imported directly from thence in American ships or vessels, owned and navigated as by this act is required, the following additional duties of customs; that is to say, on the importation of any such goods, wares, and merchandize as aforesaid (except tobacco and other articles, for which provision is hereinafter made) an additional duty, at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the produce and amount of the several duties of

customs due and payable by law on the importation into this kingdom of the like goods or merchandize, from any of the said United States, in British ships or vessels; on the importation of any such pig iron, bar iron, pot-ash and pearl ash, in manner aforesaid, an additional duty, at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the produce and amount of the several duties of customs due and payable by law on the importation into this kingdom of any such goods from any British colony or plantation in America, when not accompanied with the certificates required by law, on the importation, in manner aforesaid, of any such pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, mahogany, masts, yards, and bowsprits, and manufactured goods and merchandize as aforesaid, (wood, staves, and tobacco excepted) an additional duty at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the produce and amount of the several duties of customs due and payable by law on the importation of any such goods into this kingdom from any British colony or plantation in America; on the importation, in manner aforesaid, of any such manufactured wood and staves, an additional duty, at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the produce and amount of the several duties of customs due and payable by law on the importation of any such goods into this kingdom from any part of Europe, not within his majesty's dominions, in British built ships or vessels; on the importation, in manner aforesaid, of any oil made from fish, or creatures living in the sea, and blubber, whale fins, and spermaceti, being the produce of the fisheries carried on by the people of the United States, and imported directly from thence into this kingdom in American ship or vessels, owned and navigated as by this act is required, an additional duty, at and after the rate of ten pounds per centum on the produce and amount of the several duties of customs due and payable by law on the importation of any such goods into this kingdom from countries not under the dominion of his majesty; on the importation, in manner aforesaid, of any such tobacco so imported, an additional duty of customs, at and after the rate of one shilling and sixpence for every hundred pounds weight of such tobacco.

XII. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to charge or impose the duty of ten pounds per centum by this act imposed on certain goods and merchandize imported into this kingdom from the said United States, in American ships, on the produce or amount of the respective duties of five pounds per centum, and of ten pounds per centum, granted to his Majesty, by an act made in the present session of parliament, intituled, "An act for granting to his Majesty certain duties of customs, on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into, exported from, or brought and carried coastwise within Great-Britain, except wine, and except coals when brought or carried coastwise; and for applying the money to arise by virtue of an act, passed in the last session of parliament, intituled, 'an act for reduction of the drawbacks and bounties now allowed on the exportation of sugar, towards defraying the increased charge occasioned by any loan granted, or stock created, by an act or acts passed in the last session of parliament.'"

XIII. Provided always, That if any goods or merchandize to be imported from the United States of America shall be permitted, by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force at the time of such importation, to be secured in warehouses, without the payment of the duties due on the importation thereof, then and in such case the additional duties of customs, by this act imposed, shall not be payable unless and until such goods shall be taken out of such warehouse for the purpose of being used or consumed in this kingdom.

XIV. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to repeal or in any wise alter the duties of package, scavage, balliage, or portage, or any other duties payable to the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, or to the lord mayor of the said city for the time being, or to any other city or town corporate within the kingdom of Great Britain, or to repeal or in any wise alter any special privilege or exemption to which any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, is or are now entitled by law, but the same shall be continued as heretofore.

XV. And be it further enacted, That such of the duties of customs and excise, by this act imposed, as shall arise in that part of Great Britain called England, shall be under the management of the respective commissioners of the customs and excise in England for the time being, and such thereof as shall arise in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall be under the management of the respective commissioners of the customs and excise in Scotland for the time being.

XVI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the duties of customs and excise, and the drawbacks of the duties of customs and excise upon, for or in respect of the several goods, wares or merchandize by this act imposed and allowed, shall and may be respectively managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered and allowed, in such and the like manner, and in any or either of the means, ways, or methods, by which the former duties of customs and excise, and drawbacks of duties of customs and excise, upon goods, wares, or merchandize, of the same sorts or kinds respectively, were or might be managed, ascertained, levied, raised, collected, answered, paid, recovered and allowed, and the goods, wares, or merchandize, so by this act respectively made liable to the pay-

ment of, or chargeable with duties of customs and excise, or so entitled to drawback of duties of customs and excise, upon the importation thereof into, or exportation thereof from Great Britain, or on any other account whatever, shall be, and the same are hereby made subject and liable to all and every the conditions, regulation, rules, restrictions, and forfeitures, to which goods, wares, or merchandize in general, and also all and every the special conditions, rules, restrictions, regulations, and forfeitures respectively, to which the like goods, wares, or merchandize respectively were subject and liable by any act or acts of parliament in force on and immediately before the passing of this act respecting the revenues of customs and excise, except where any alteration is expressly made by this act; and all and every pain, penalty, fine or forfeiture, of any nature or kind whatever, for any offence whatever, committed against or in any breach of any act or acts of parliament, in force on and immediately before the passing of this act, made for securing the revenue of customs and excise, or for the regulation or improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers and directions therein contained (unless where expressly altered by this act) shall and are hereby directed and declared to extend to, and shall be respectively applied, practised and put in execution, for and in respect of the several duties of customs and excise, and drawbacks of duties of customs and excise, hereby charged and allowed, in as full and ample manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as if all and every the said acts, clauses, provisions, powers, directions, fines, pains, penalties or forfeitures, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in the body of this act. [To be continued.]

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, September 13. The persons arrested on Monday morning the 4th of September are the two Directors, Carnot and Barthelemy; between 60 and 70 of the members of the two Councils; and the authors and printers of two and thirty periodical publications, which had exposed the conduct of the Directory as unconstitutional.

The accusation preferred against those persons is a conspiracy to restore royalty; and the documents on which the charge is founded are a variety of papers said to be found in the Portefeuille of M. d'Entraignes.— On the authenticity of these papers it is not for us to attempt to comment.

The most arbitrary and unconstitutional measures have been the immediate result of this violent explosion. The Councils, at the instigation of the Directory, WITHOUT ANY TRIAL, have pronounced a sentence of banishment on the accused deputies. And the Triumvirate make a merit of not putting them to death, as if it would not be necessary to produce some proof against them on their trials; and consequently to submit their documents to the investigation of council.

The same councils have annulled all the laws which repealed several of the atrocious decrees passed during the reign of Robespierre, and evidently repugnant to the principles upon which the constitution is professed to be founded. They have removed even the feeble barriers which that constitution had interposed to the erection of arbitrary power on the part of the Directory. They have authorized them to call what troops they please to Paris, and to take such means as to them shall seem expedient for the safety of the country. In short, they have boldly surrendered their own rights and those of their constituents; sanctioned a virtual annihilation of the constitution, and the establishment of an absolute or military Government.

All the Editors and printers of the profcribed journals have been committed to prison, preparatory to their trial, and the press is placed under the superintendance of the Police. Therefore, all the public intelligence from Paris hereafter will come through the partial channel of the Directorial presses.

A small Paris paper of the 18th inst. is said to be received in town, which however contains no material news. It is mentioned that Jourdan had moved and carried the appointment of a new committee, as the late military committee are for transportation. Several other alterations have ensued. The members appointed to the new military committee are—Savory, Talot, Portes, Martia, Echallieraux, Ludot and Jourdan.

September 14.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 7th inst. we yesterday received from a very intelligent correspondent. After a cursory view of affairs, which merely confirms the statements already made in the various papers, the writer assures us, "that the Directory had some hours before dispatched a special messenger to Lille, ordering the commissioner or plenipotentiary on the part of France to demand from Lord Malmesbury a categorical answer to the last proposition. Should his lordship hesitate to comply with the request, or should his answer be hostile to the views of the Directory, an intimation was to be given him, that his speedy departure from France would be satisfactory."

This letter also mentions, that "Moreau had been invited to Paris by the Directory; and that on the 6th inst. he was arrested at St. Dennis on his route to the capital.— Moreau, one of the greatest heroes of modern times, and the bosom friend of Pichegru, was, when at the head of his army, viewed by the Directory with much jealousy and fear. They knew that his political sentiments corresponded with those of Pichegru; and they dreaded his great popularity among the soldiers—those soldiers who had refused to address the Directory against the Councils. "To excite murmurs and discontent, to render the Councils unpopular, and the