

gor, that even although he lost part of his patent, his income from his mills before the great failure last year, amounted to a revenue of 40,000l. per annum.

Watts and Bolton. Mr. Watts is a native of Scotland. He was not bred to mechanics; but to the construction of mills, and the application of steam to machinery, has made improvements, of which the use to the arts are unlimited. And what renders his merit the greater, is, that his improvements are not the effect of accident, but of long and persevering investigation, depending wholly upon scientific principles. He has obtained a patent, in which Mr. Bolton is included, and in a few years will establish a revenue of 10,000 per annum.

MAY 5. The report of the Emperor of Germany's death, was again very prevalent in town yesterday, but no official accounts were received.

After the election of Caen, the Duke de Coigny gave a grand entertainment to the Three Orders: during the desert, the Duke calling to a farmer of Falaise, who is one of the deputies of the lower order, said, "Well Mr. Poullain, as you are about to sit in our national assembly, have you thought of the requisition you are to make?" "Certainly, my Lord," and what do you mean to propose? "First of all, I shall require the suppression of pigeons, rabbits and friars." After a hearty laugh, occasioned by this odd fally, he was asked his reasons. "Why, said he, the pigeons destroy our corn in the seed, the rabbits in the blade, and the friars in the flock."

MAY 6. The French Court, by an order of Council, dated the 20th ult. to be in force from the 1st of May to the 1st of September, have doubled the bounties, granted by that of the 11th of January, upon the importation of corn and meal from the different parts of Europe, and extended to importations by the frontiers. The present bounties are, 30 sols per quintal on wheat, 40 sols on wheat flour, 34 sols on rye, 32 sols on rye flour, 20 sols on barley, 27 sols on barley meal; and all vessels without distinction, which within that time shall import any corn of the species above mentioned, shall be exempted from freight duties.

MAY 7.

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS.

Europe is at this day divided into several parties, whose interests are so complicated, it is scarcely possible to establish an equilibrium betwixt them.

The American revolution has originated two factions.

On the one side, France and Spain—on the other side England.

England has also drawn Holland and Prussia into her party.

As strangers to this contest, Germany and the other northern states preserve a neutrality.

But they likewise form two confederacies:—The one consisting of Prussia and the other states of Germany, who league for the purpose of checking the Emperor's encroachments:—And the other between the latter and the Empress, whose stipulations bind them to such defensive operations as the last confederacy may occasion, and both to offensive measures against Turkey.

England and Spain are almost wholly unconcerned in these two leagues—France alone can consider herself interested in them; but in case she should engage herself in these consequences, what aid would she derive from Turkey?

Supposing, notwithstanding the confanguinity of the Houses of Austria and Bourbon, and the complaints of France against Russia, France should accede to the Germanic League, Turkey must remain useless to the latter power, because Russia would always keep a check over her, and could also harass Sweden and Prussia.

But is it to be supposed, that England would not seize an opportunity of avenging the injuries that were rendered her in America?

On Sunday se'nnight an unlucky accident happened at the Caisse d'Escompte, at Paris. A courier with the King's livery arrived, and asked for one of the Directors, M. Vincent, to whom a letter was addressed, signed Neckar, and sealed with that Minister's arms. The purport of the letter was, that the said M. Vincent, was desired to deliver to the bearer 100,000 livres (5000l.) for the use of his Majesty. Upon enquiry the signature was forged, that is to say, Mr. Neckar's Secretary's hand was imitated to a wonder. As none would presume to wear the King's livery, various are the conjectures about this extraordinary occurrence.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) MAY 16.

Extract of a letter from Aux-Cayes, dated 26th May, 1789, "We have the honor to inform you that this port has been made free for the importation, by vessels of all nations, of negroes, salt provisions, flour, and every other species of merchandise hitherto prohibited—and the exportation of the produce of the colony, cotton, coffee, indigo, &c. under no other restrictions than paying the same duties as the subjects of France—this privilege commences the first day of August next, and is to continue for the term of five years—We congratulate you upon this appearance of union by commercial ties, &c."

NASSAU, [N. P.] JUNE 6.

The Underwriters at New Lloyd's Coffee-house, in London, lately presented to Capt. Todhunter,

of White-Haven, a piece of Plate, on which was an inscription, testifying the grateful sense they had of his animated exertions, in relieving the ship Ellen, bound from New-Providence to Liverpool, when in the greatest distress, and of his generous, humane attention to the passengers and crew.

FREDERICKSBURG, JUNE 25.

We learn that very material injury has been done to the wheat and other small grain in the lower parts of the counties of Orange and Culpepper, and the upper part of Spotsylvania, by a very severe storm of hail which happened the 17th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 2.

A ton of pot-ash [manufactured by Messrs Boyd and Willson, of Northumberland county] is now in this city, and of so good a quality, that 40l. has been offered for it, and refused.

Of near 2000 of citizens of the United States who lately emigrated to Carthage, in Spanish America, only 140 have returned, the rest having all died, except a few men who enlisted in the Spanish army.

BOSTON, JULY 1.

In the Hospitals and Foundlings in Paris, there are daily maintained, on an average, 35,341—a number which to the whole inhabitants of the city is as 1 to 18½.

GEORGIA—

Harrassed as she is, by the faithless bipeds of the wilderness, must look up to the Federal Government for succour and support. And who shall say, that the strong arm of the Union will not be stretched out, in the defence of so federal and patriotic a branch of the GREAT FAMILY.

COMMERCIAL.

The odious Guinea trade, is one of the most advantageous branches of traffick we enjoy—it furnishes us a ready market for our country rum, &c. European vessels frequently load therewith in our own ports. One ship which is now taking her cargo on board, will pay therefore near 20,000 dollars.

MIDDLETOWN, JUNE 20.

The General Assembly of this State, in May last, passed a resolve, That all further proceedings, by virtue of, or under the licence granted to certain persons in New Haven county, to manufacture copper coin, be, and the same is suspended from and after the 20th June, instant, until the rising of the General Assembly in October next.

NEW-YORK, JULY 8, 1789.

IMPOST LAW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.



An ACT for laying a DUTY on GOODS, WARES, and MERCHANDISE imported into the UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandize imported:

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 August next ensuing, the several duties herein after mentioned shall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place—that is to say:

Table listing duties on various goods such as spirits, wine, beer, sugar, coffee, and tobacco, with columns for the item and the duty amount.

On all teas imported from China or India in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, as follows:

Table listing duties on teas: On bohea tea, On all fouchong, or other black teas, On all hyson teas, On all other green teas.

On all teas imported from Europe in ships or vessels built in the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or in ships or vessels built in foreign countries, and on the 16th day of May last wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation, as follows:

Table listing duties on teas from Europe: On bohea tea, On all fouchong, and other black teas, On all hyson teas, On all other green teas, On all teas imported in any other manner than as above mentioned, as follows:

On all looking-glasses, window and other glass, except black quart bottles, On all China, stone and earthen ware, On gun powder, On all paints ground in oil, On shoe and knee buckles, On gold and silver lace, and On gold and silver leaf, On all blank books, On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard, On all cabinet wares, On all buttons, On all saddles, On all gloves of leather, On all hats of beaver, fur, wool or mixture of either, On all millenary ready made, On all castings of iron, and upon slit and rolled iron, On all leather tanned or tawed, and all manufacture of leather, except such as shall be otherwise rated, On canes, walking sticks and whips, On clothing ready made, On all brushes, On gold, silver and plated ware, and on jewellery and paste work, On anchors, and on all wrought tin and pewter ware, On all playing cards, On every coach, chariot or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, On all other goods, wares and merchandize, five per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows: Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, cotton, dyeing woods and dyeing drugs, raw hides, beaver and all other furs and deer-skins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of six cents; and on cotton per pound three cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid upon any of the goods, wares, and merchandize as aforesaid, except on distilled spirits, other than brandy and geneva, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandize, as shall within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country, without the limits of the United States, as settled by the late treaty of peace; except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried, and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, viz:

Table listing duties on fish and provisions: On every quintal of dried fish, On every barrel of pickled fish, On every barrel of salted provision.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandize, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof, or in vessels built in foreign countries, and on the sixteenth day of May last, wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, and so continuing until the time of importation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of Congress, which shall be held thereafter, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MULLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—July 4, 1789. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

SKETCH of PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS. In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1789.

A letter to the Speaker, from His Excellency BEVERLY RANDOLPH, Governor of Virginia, enclosing an account of the exports and imports of that State, from January 20, 1788, to January 20, 1789, was read, and referred to the committee appointed to prepare estimates, &c.

A memorial from ANDREW ELLICOTT, surveyor, addressed to both Houses of Congress, introduced by PAGE—was read, and referred to a committee consisting of Mr. PAGE, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. BALDWIN.

A motion which had lain on the table since the beginning of last month, for prefixing a correct copy of the constitution of the United States, to the first volume of the laws, was called for by Mr. WHITE. The vote being taken upon the same, it passed in the affirmative, and was sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A message was received from THE PRESIDENT by his Secretary, Mr. LEAR, who informed, that he was directed by The President to return to the Hon. House the bill, which had pass-