

BY AUTHORITY.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO PRIMO  
GEORGI III. REGIS.  
CAP. XCIII.

An Act for granting additional Duties of Customs on Fir Timber, of certain Dimensions of the Growth of Norway imported into Great-Britain.

[26th June, 1811.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that additional duties of Customs should be imposed upon Fir Timber of certain dimensions of the growth of Norway, and imported directly from thence into Great-Britain; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, there shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid unto His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, the several additional Permanent and Temporary or War Duties of Customs on Fir Timber of the growth of Norway, and imported directly from thence into Great-Britain, being eight inches square, and not exceeding ten inches square, as the same are respectively inserted, described, and set forth in figures in the Table hereunto annexed, marked A. and that there shall be paid or allowed on the exportation of such Fir Timber, the several Drawbacks of the said duties of Customs as the same are also respectively inserted, described, and set forth in figures in the said Table marked A.

II. And be it further enacted, that the additional duties hereby imposed may be secured by Bond under the regulations of an Act passed in the forty-third year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for permitting certain Goods imported into Great-Britain to be secured in warehouse without payment of duty.*

III. And be it further enacted, that so much of the said additional duties of Customs hereby imposed, as fall under the title or description of Temporary or War duties, shall be paid and payable during the continuance of the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of Peace.

IV. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that the said additional duties of Customs shall be charged and payable on any Timber enumerated or described in the said Table hereunto annexed, marked A. which having been warehoused or otherwise secured under the Authority of any Act of Parliament without payment of duty, shall be taken out of any such warehouse or place where the same shall have been lodged or secured, for the purpose of being used or consumed in Great-Britain, after the said first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eleven, notwithstanding such Timber may have been imported into Great-Britain before the said first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

V. And be it further enacted, that the said additional duties of Customs and drawbacks of duties of Customs hereby imposed and allowed shall be managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed in such and the like manner, and by the same means, ways, and methods as any duties of Customs of a like nature are managed, ascertained, raised, levied, collected, answered, paid, recovered, and allowed, and under and subject to the several powers, conditions, rules, regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures now in force in relation to, or made for securing the Revenue of Customs in Great-Britain; and all pains, penalties, fines, or forfeitures for any offence whatever committed against or in breach of any Act or Acts of Parliament in force on or immediately before the passing of this Act, made for securing the Revenue of Customs, or for the regulation and improvement thereof, and the several clauses, powers, and directions therein contained, shall be in full force and effect, as to the said duties and drawbacks, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if they were at large repeated and re-enacted in this Act.

VI. And be it further enacted, that all monies arising from time to time from such of the said duties hereby imposed, as fall under the description of permanent duties, (the necessary charges of raising and accounting for the same respectively excepted,) shall from time to time be paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster, and shall be appropriated and applied in the same manner as the duties called the permanent duties, imposed by an Act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of His present Majesty, intituled, *An Act for repealing the several duties of Customs chargeable in Great-Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof*, are respectively directed to be appropriated and applied.

VII. And whereas it is expedient that the Temporary or War duties granted by this Act should be applied towards defraying any services voted by the Commons of the United Kingdom in Parliament assembled; be it therefore enacted, that the additional Temporary or War duties granted by this Act shall be appropriated and applied from time to time to such services as shall be voted by the Commons of the United Kingdom in Parliament assembled, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, or shall be voted by the said Commons for the service of any subsequent year; and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury now for the time being, or any three or more of them, or the High Treasury for the time being, are or is hereby authorized and empowered to issue and apply the same accordingly.

VIII. And whereas it is expedient that the Drawback allowed by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for altering the time*

at which the additional duties of Customs imposed by an Act of the last Session of Parliament on certain species of wood were to have taken place, and for granting a Drawback upon Deals and Timber used in the Mines of Tin, Copper, and Lead, in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon, on Fir Timber used and employed in any of the Mines of Tin, Lead, or Copper in the Counties of Devon or Cornwall, should be increased in proportion to the additional duties of Customs imposed by this Act on Fir Timber; be it therefore enacted, that in addition to the drawback allowed by the said recited Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, of part of the duties of Customs paid on the importation of Fir Timber of the Growth of Norway, and imported directly from thence, being eight inches square, and not exceeding ten inches square, used and employed in the Tin, Lead or Copper Mines, in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, there shall also be paid and allowed a drawback of the duties of Customs imposed by this Act on the importation into Great-Britain of any such Timber, which shall have been so used and employed as aforesaid, and on which the duties granted by this Act shall have been paid: Provided always, that the additional Drawback so granted and allowed as aforesaid, shall be paid and allowed on the same Conditions, and shall be subject in every respect to the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, securities and penalties, as the drawback on Fir Timber granted by the said recited Act passed in the present Session of Parliament is paid and allowed.

Table A.

A Table of Additional Duties of Customs, payable on Fir Timber, of the Growth of Norway, imported into Great-Britain.

FIR TIMBER, of the Growth of Norway, and imported directly from thence, eight inches square, and not exceeding ten inches square, imported in a British built Ship, the Load containing fifty Cubic feet, Permanent duty £ 1:2:6—Permanent drawback 15s.—Temporary or War duty 13s. 8d. Not imported in a British built Ship, the Load containing fifty Cubic feet, Permanent duty £ 1:4—Permanent drawback 15s.—Temporary or War duty 14s. 4d.

BOSTON, AUGUST 29.

FURTHER FROM ENGLAND.

The Herald, arrived in New-York, on Saturday, left Liverpool the 9th July. She brings despatches from Mr. Smith, in London, to the Secretary of State; and also despatches for Mr. Foster, the British Envoy.—The following note to Capt. Price, of the Herald, shews the state of the public mind in England:—

"American Consulate, Liverpool, 8th July.

"SIR—You have two despatches for the Department of State, No. 1 and No. 2.—In case of War, and you be brought too by a British cruiser, you will sink No. 1. Your most humble servant,

"JAMES MAURY."

The Exchange Coffee-House correspondent writes: "The opinion in England was, that there would be war; and that our government would make it." The London papers are not so late as those received here.

Important advice.—If true.

Two letters were received in town last evening, from Newburyport, containing besides some shipping intelligence, the following important article of News:—

"NEWBURYPORT, AUGUST 28. Arrived last evening, ship Salus, Fisher, from Cadiz, which he left 3d July. Enclosed is his marine list. Capt. F. informs, that he sailed in company with a fleet of transports with troops and prisoners for Lisbon or England, under convoy of the Leopard. Fell in with, and was boarded by the Leopard on the 6th July; the commander informed, that he had the day previous spoke with a cutter from England, with despatches for the Admiral on the Cadiz station, the purport of which was to detain all American vessels; that in consequence of this information, the Leopard had the day before captured the Concordia, Ringe, of Portsmouth, from Cadiz, for Archangel, and the Dian, Paul, of Kennebunk, from Norfolk for Lisbon;—that he detained the Salus two days and would have sent her in, but could not spare men.—Passenger in the Salus, Capt. Wm. Sherman, of Newport, whose ship was burnt in the bay of St. Lucar, 15th March, and himself sent to Seville, and his crew to France, from whence he escaped about 6th June.—Capt. Sherman informs, that about three weeks before he left Seville, a Philadelphia ship was captured by the French, and every man conducted to close prison."

¶ Capt. Sherman, has arrived in town, and corroborates, generally, the above; but he is nevertheless of an opinion, that the commander of the Leopard was mistaken in his judgment of the nature of the despatches destined for Cadiz; and that he was confirmed in this opinion by the remarks of the boarding officer, who said his superior could know nothing of their contents. To this we may add, that our accounts from England are 8 or 10 days later than the sailing of the cutter; from Cadiz, 6 or 8 days later than the sailing of the convoy, and from Lisbon as late as the 22d July, from all which places no intimation whatever of such an event has transpired.

AUGUST 30.

Latest from France.

The United States Frigate, John Adams, arrived in this port, from Cherbourg, in France, on Wednesday evening. He sailed on the 17th of July, and the next day landed a messenger on the coast of England.

Capt. D. informs, that a few days before he sailed from Cherbourg, an order came to give up several American vessels, and among them was the Henry, Low, of Portland, which had been detained above a year.

The John Adams has several sets of Despatches for Government, and brings many letters and papers.—

The latter are not later than those received by the Female from Bordeaux.

The day the John Adams sailed from Cherbourg, Capt. D. spoke one of the blockading squadron, who gave some English papers, as late he thinks, as the 13th or 14th July, which he afterwards gave to Admiral Hood, from the Mediterranean. The papers stated, that the Court of Inquiry on Capt. Bingham, had highly approved of his conduct, and a letter from Admiral Sawyer, spoke also in the highest terms of his conduct, as Commander of the Little Belt: but neither of these letters were published; and that the English ministerial papers continued to affirm, that Sir Joseph Yorke has orders to commence immediate hostilities with America, unless our Government will make proper concessions for the insult thus offered their flag. The King of England remained the same as for some time past. Nothing new from the North of Europe.

Capt. D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 60,000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

The John Adams was bound for the Chesapeake; but put in here on account of head winds.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

"PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 21.—Yesterday arrived brig Republican, Capt. Hill, from Lisbon, by whose attention we are furnished with Lisbon papers to the 9th July, from which we have only time to translate the following Letter of Lord Wellington, dated St. Joao, July 4.

"Since my last of the 27th ult. the enemy have withdrawn the greater part of his force that he had near Badajos. On the 2d inst. Lieutenant-General Cotton, with a part of his cavalry, reconnoitred along the rivers Xevora and Guadiana, to Montijo, and did not meet with any of the enemy, except a small body of infantry and cavalry, with the cavalry of Badajos, until he arrived at Montijo.

"According to my official information the army of Portugal, (late Massena's) is posted on the right of the Guadiana, between Montanches and Merida, maintaining a small post at Montijo. The army under Soult, is on the left of the River, (Guadiana,) extending his left to Zafra. It is said that a division of his Infantry has been detached from the army and marched for Seville. The enemy have withdrawn the train of heavy artillery from Badajos, with which they took that place and have sent it to the south.

"The account of the evacuation of Astoria, by part of the troops under Bonet, is confirmed, and they have directed their march to the kingdom of Leon.—I have accounts from General Selviera, of the 25th ult. announcing the evacuation of Astorga by the enemy and by accounts from Valadolid, it appears that Marshal Bessieres has left that City, carrying with him all the troops he could collect, and moved towards Rio Janero from whence he went to Benevento on the 15th ult. and it is said, the next day (the 16th) attacked that city. Their numbers appear to be greater than at first stated.

"I have nothing official of the movements of General Blake, since the 27th, on which day his headquarters were at Alosna, and his advanced guard under the command of General Ballesteros at Cerro.

"Yesterday arrived ship Jane, Carwood, 37 days from Lisbon, but does not bring any account of the movements of the armies; that we can learn, later than the above letter from Lord Wellington. He further states, while he lay at Lisbon, that 11,000 British troops had arrived there from England to re-enforce their army.—That there had been no late battle or skirmishes of moment.

Capt. Dyer, of ship William and John, arrived at Alexandria, in 36 days from Lisbon, which place he left on the 15th ult. informs, that the day previous to his departure, he dined with a British officer direct from the army, who stated that a severe engagement had taken place between the allied armies and the French, which had been very obstinate, and eventuated in favour of the former, whose affairs from appearances at Lisbon, wear a favourable aspect. Capt. D. is certain that an engagement had taken place of a later date than any which has been received—his sailing the next day prevented him from making himself acquainted with particulars. Lord Wellington is supposed to occupy his former position. Capt. D. brings no papers. The market for American produce was rather dull.

¶ Since the above, an arrival at New-York brings Verbal accounts to the 22d July, which state, "that no intelligence of any importance had been received there from the armies, for the last 8 or 10 days." No mention is made of the above battle.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 27.

The schooner Purse, Turner, arrived at this port yesterday, in 32 days passage from Bordeaux—sailed the 22d ult.

By this vessel we learn, that news of the Little Belt affair, and the sailing of Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron for America, had reached Paris. Upon the receipt of this pleasing information, the Emperor immediately gave permission to several American vessels to return home. No material change had taken place; and it was expected, that every matter in dispute would be amicably adjusted on the arrival of Mr. Barlow—and that the enormous duties on imports, would, probably be lessened; as war between England and America was expected.

King Joseph had gone again into Spain—to be followed by 80,000 French troops. They had no idea in France of a war with Russia.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 21.

Insurrection of the Blacks in Jamaica.

By the Brig Abeoni, letters are this forenoon received