FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

IMPORTANT UNITED STATES LAW.

AN ACT for impoſing more ſpecific duties on the importation of certain articles; and, alſo, for levying and collecting light money on foreign ſhips or veſſels.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the following articles, in addition to thoſe already exempted from duty, ſhall, and may be imported free from any duty, namely, rags of linen, of cotton, of woollen, and of hempen cloth; briſtles of ſwine, regulus of antimony, unwrought clay, unwrought burr ſtones, and the bark of the cork tree.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the duties now in force upon the articles herein after enumerated and deſcribed, at their importation into the United States, ſhall ceaſe, and that in lieu thereof, there ſhall be thenceforth laid, levied, and collected upon the ſaid articles, at their ſaid importation the ſeveral and reſpective rates or duties following, that is to ſay:

On foreign caught dried fiſh fifty cents per quintal:

On ſalmon, one hundred cents per barrel; on mackarel, ſixty cents per barrel, and on all other pickled fiſh, forty cents per barrel:

On cables, tarred cordage, white lead, red lead, almonds, currants, prunes and plums, figs, raiſins imported in jars and boxes, and muſcadel raiſins, two cents per pound:

On all other kinds of raiſins, one cent and an half per pound:

On tallow, yellow ochre in oil, anchors, and ſheet iron, one cent and a half per pound:

On Spaniſh brown, dry yellow ochre, ſlit and hoop iron, one cent per pound:

On ſtarch, three cents per pound:

On hair powder, glue, and ſeines, four cents per pound:

On pewter plates and diſhes four cents per pound:

On untarred cordage, two cents and a half per pound:

On quickſilver, ſix cents per pound:

On Chineſe caſſia, and gun powder, 4 cents per pound:

On cinnamon and cloves, twenty cents per pound:

On mace, one dollar and twenty-five cents per pound:

On nutmegs, fifty cents per pound:

On black glaſs quart bottles, ſixty cents per groſs:

On window glaſs as follows:—On all not above eight inches by ten, one dollar and ſixty cents per hundred ſquare feet; not above ten inches by twelve, one dollar and ſeventy-five cents per hundred ſquare feet; and on all above ten inches by twelve, two dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred ſquare feet:

On ſegars, two dollars per thouſand:

On kid and Morocco ſhoes, fifteen cents a pair:

On foreign lime, fifty cents per caſk, containing ſixty gallons; and on Sicily wine, thirty cents per gallon.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That an addition of ten per centum ſhall be made to the ſeveral rates of duties above ſpecified and impoſed in reſpect to all ſuch goods, wares and merchandiſe as aforeſaid, as ſhall, after the ſaid thirtieth day of June, be imported in ſhips or veſſels not of the United States.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the duties laid by this act, ſhall be levied and collected, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations and allowances as to drawbacks, mode of ſecurity, and time of payment reſpectively, as the ſeveral duties now in force on the reſpective articles herein before enumerated: *Provided however,* That no drawbacks ſhall be allowed on the exportation of foreign fiſh, or fiſh oil, or of playing cards.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all duties and drawbacks, which, by virtue of this act, ſhall be payable and allowable on any ſpecific quantity of goods, wares and merchandiſe, ſhall be deemed to apply, in proportion, to any quantity greater or leſs than ſuch ſpecific quantity.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That a duty of fifty cents per ton, to be denominated "light money," ſhall be levied and collected on all ſhips or veſſels not of the United States, which, after the aforeſaid thirtieth day of June next, may enter the ports of the United States: *Provided however,* That nothing in this act ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to contravene any proviſion of the treaty or conventions concluded between the United States of America and the French Republic, on the thirtieth day of April, one thouſand eight hundred and three: *And Provided alſo,* That the ſaid light money ſhall be levied and collected in the ſame manner and under the ſame regulations as the tonnage duties now impoſed by law.

Sect. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the perſon exerciſing the powers which, under the Spaniſh Government, were veſted in the intendant of the province of Louiſiana, ſhall, until a diſtrict court of the United States ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the territory of Orleans, in conformity with the proviſions of the act entitled, "An act erecting Louiſiana into two territories; and providing for the temporary government thereof," have and exerciſe, in all caſes whatever ariſing within the ſaid territory under the laws regulating and providing for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, or under any other revenue laws of the United States, the ſame juriſdiction and powers which, by law, are given to the diſtrict and circuit courts of the United States. And the powers to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures, and to remove diſabilities, which, by law, are veſted in the ſecretary of the treaſury, may, and ſhall, in all caſes of ſuch fines, penalties, forfeitures or diſabilities incurred within the territory of Orleans, and until a governor of the ſaid territory ſhall be appointed and ſhall enter into the functions of his office, be exerciſed by the perſon exerciſing the powers which, under the Spaniſh government, were veſted in the governor of the Province of Louiſiana; and the ſaid powers to remit fines, penalties or forfeitures, and to remove diſabilities, may and ſhall in like manner, be exerciſed by the governor of the ſaid territory, from the time when he ſhall enter into the functions of his office, in conformity with the proviſions of the ſaid Act, until the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

The Man of the People.—The following account may be relied upon for its correctneſs in every eſſential particular:

On Monday the 26th of March, the day before Congreſs roſe, a proceſſion was formed, conſiſting of a ſuitable number of the ſovereign people, preceded by all the Bakers in Waſhington, dreſſed in clean white frocks and aprons and bearing ſome thing covered with a white cloth on a bier.—This was actually carried into the capital, and laid out in ſtate in the large Committee room, adjoining that were the Senate was ſitting: Being uncovered, it appeared to be a *Mammoth loaf of bread,* about 12 feet in length, 2 feet in breadth, and of a ſuitable height. Accompanying the Mammoth loaf was a huge cold roaſted ſurloin, and two quarter caſks, one containing wine, and the other the more Republican liquor, cider. The Bakers arranged themſelves on each ſide ready to ſerve the ſovereign people who attended, but moſt of whom were not, at once admitted into the room; they however ſoon became very clamorous for refreſhment; and loud and authoritative knocks were repeated at the door, but means were found to ſoothe and reſtrain them till the Preſident ſhould appear and take the firſt cut. In the mean time the Houſe of Repreſentatives adjourned for two hours, that gentlemen might regale themſelves with a ſight and taſte. Some of them were eye witneſſes to what we relate, although they thought it prudent to leave the room pretty ſoon after the entrance of Mr. Jefferſon. At length about 12 o'clock, the Preſident of the United States, ſauntered in among them in the uncerimonious ſtyle of a true Republican. After he had exchanged a few careleſs nods with one and another, the chief Baker advanced and aſked him if he would take a luncheon? He put his hand deliberately in his pocket, pulled out a jack knife and advancing to the loaf, he cut off a large piece; and then turning to the ſurloin he very handſomely cut off a ſlice from that, after which he put up his knife and taking his bread and his meat in his fingers, he eat with apparent hunger ever and anon dipping his meat in the ſalt, the band all the while playing Jefferſon's march. By this time as many of the ſovereign people got in, as the room could contain, they conſiſted principally of the "unhappy fugitives from juſtice," with a ſuitable mixture of "our Indian neighbours" and negro brethren. The wine was plentifully diſtributed to ſuch as preferred it, but our beloved Preſident, it is agreed on all hands, contented himſelf with cider, as being more congenial with the ſpirit of genuine Republicaniſm. But, alas! Like all human ſchemes for happineſs, its duration was but of ſhort continuance.

The mutual congratulations of each other, and of the *Man of the People,* became ſo enthuſiaſtic and ſo noiſy, that the Senate in the adjoining room found it impoſſible to proceed in their debates, which had not been a moment ſuſpended on the occaſion. Mr. Franklin, therefore, Preſident pro tem. ſent a meſſenger to deſire the people aſſembled to depart. He ſoon returned, with the information that they had abſolutely refuſed. On this, ſeveral members expreſſed their opinion that the chair ought to be ſupported, and at the unanimous deſire of all preſent, Mr. Franklin ſent the ſerjeant at arms, Mr. Matthews, to diſperſe them, at all events. The ſerjeant at arms entered with much importance, and in a loud voice commanded the perſons preſent to depart inſtantly, and remove thoſe barrels of liquor. While he was in the act of executing this duty, what was his conſternation to meet with the Preſident himſelf in the crowd, and as buſy and jovial as any of them.—Awe-ſtruck, he inſtantly retreated. Perceiving him to look extremely pale, and agitated as he entered the Senate Chamber, ſome gentlemen enquired with anxiety, what was the matter or what he had ſeen. All the anſwer he could make at firſt was, "*he's there, he's there.*" "Who's there?" "Mr. Jefferſon; the Preſident himſelf is there." The reader is left to gueſs at the confuſion that enſued. The report ſpread among the members and for ſome minutes buſineſs was nearly interrupted.

From the FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

The Roman Empire is computed to have contained, in the times immediately before Julius Cæſar and Auguſtus, more than one hundred millions of people. All Italy, Sicily, Spain and Portugal, and the greater part of the preſent Turkiſh Empire, and the Barbary Coaſt of Africa, together with Egypt, were ſubjected to the domination, but never to the laws of Rome.—They were governed by Proconſuls, who were ſent like Governor Claiborne, each of them with one or two legions, to play the Emperor in the Provinces. The city of Rome was amuſed with the pageantry of power, and the Provinces were cruſhed with the weight of oppreſſion.

Our country, with fewer people, has a greater extent than the Roman Empire, and conſidering the turbulent ſpirit of democracy, and the inevitable relaxation of all authority, on the half wild frontiers of an Empire, ſtill a pathleſs foreſt, the difficulty of governing the United States, extended as they now are, is certainly as great as Auguſtus experienced. Our Auguſtus, whoſe *frankneſs, courage, craft* and *mercy* have been found *very like* the firſt Roman Emperors, will find it not a little difficult to govern Provinces by ſpeeches and meſſages. He will want the legions, or he will find without their bayonets, infuriate man at the ſources of Miſſouri, will laugh at his edicts, and dig into his mountain of ſalt, ſtrong as it ſtands.—To let our vaſt frontier regions go ungoverned, and pay taxes or let it alone at pleaſure, as Smilie and Finley and Gallatin would in 1794, will not anſwer. There muſt be power enough ſomewhere, and power in full activity too, to keep the United States together, or they will break off—and thus our boaſted purchaſe, ſo fooliſhly prized becauſe it is ſo *big,* will be loſt, and worſe than loſt—for, in that event, we ſhall loſe perhaps a million of our citizens, and many millions of our treaſure along with it—and moreover, we ſhall have raiſed to ſtrengthen an enemy, whoſe conſcious inferiority, will ſeek a hoſtile foreign alliance.

What a hopeful crop of wars have we then ſowed the ſeeds of! [illegible]curſes of poſterity will be bitter, but not [illegible] of our folly.

Suppoſe on the other hand, we govern our cheap bought world by a pretty little corps of twelve thouſand men and only half a dozen regiments of horſe, will not the ſoldier citizens look to their camp two thouſand miles from Waſhington as their country? and their General as its ruler and rightful Preſident? or if the Proconſuls obey the orders from Waſhington, will not their power, ſo little checked and not at all watched, prove oppreſſive to the provinces as that of the Roman Proconſuls did?

In a word, it is either impudent or ſhallow to pretend that the free principles of our republican government, can be applied, or made to operate over half this weſtern hemiſphere. What then have we bought but a revolution?

GRANVILLE.

The dreſs of the Granville females is ſo ſingular as to attract the notice of every ſtranger. It is worthy of obſervation, that in the midſt of the various changes, which faſhion perpetually introduces in France, they have retained their original dreſs from time immemorial. Their head dreſs conſiſts of ſeveral yards of the cleareſt lawn, collected at the top of the head into various fanciful folds. Their boſom is covered with a ſmall double handkerchief of the ſame; and from their neck hangs a black ribbon, at the end of which is moſt gracefully ſuſpended a little croſs. An under jacket of printed calico ſurrounds their body, with large looſe ſleeves, extending to the wriſts; and over that, another of cloth of the lighteſt colors, with ſleeves turned up a little below the elbow, with a view, no doubt, of diſplaying the beauty of the under jacket. Over the whole, they wear a cloak of printed calico, reaching half way down the petticoat, with a large hood behind. The petticoat is ſtuff, tied pretty high, of conſiderable dimenſions, and gathered round the waiſt into a thouſand plaits, with the moſt ſcrupulous nicety. A neat ſlipper adorns the foot of the better ſort; the lower content themſelves with wooden ſhoes. They purchaſe in the Iſland worſted ſtockings of Jerſey manufacture:—kerſeys, Mancheſter velvet, flannel, calico, cutlery ware, and other articles of Engliſh manufacture; and bring, at their return, French linen, cambrics, proviſions, ſuch as game, oyſters, &c. It may be aſked, how they paſs the contraband merchandize they carry over? The method they adopt is extremely curious. They wrap their goods about them, ingeniouſly metamorphoſing their cloth jackets into jackets of Mancheſter velvet, flannel, &c. and their ſtuff petticoats, petticoats of ſtocking, calico, kerſeys, &c. Thus equipped, they weighed ſeveral hundred pounds, and ſometimes muſt be lifted out of the veſſel by means of pullies; and at their landing, are carried, or rather dragged, through the town by ſome of their robuſt companions. The cuſtom-houſe officers look on, but are not permitted to ſearch their perſon. This indulgence was procured by a very whimſical adventure:

A few years ago, one of theſe women, whoſe name is Barbe la Roi, and who is ſtill engaged in this traffic, involving herſelf in theſe prohibited goods, diſembarked at Granville. Immediately on her arrival, ſhe was ſeized by the cuſtom houſe officers, and conveyed to the Donane, where they ſtripped her of every thing about her that was illegal, after which there remained nothing but her naked ſelf.—The merriment occaſioned by this phenomenon was great, and the officers could not refrain from ſeveral unſeemly jeſts and ludicrous reflections. Barbe la Roi, however, like Marſhal Saxe, who, though he was worſted at the beginning of the battle of Fontenoy, ſaw clearly, notwithſtanding every unpromiſing circumſtance, that the day was his own; Barbe la Roi perceived that, with proper management, notwithſtanding her preſent diſgraceful ſituation, ſhe might bring this ſeeming misfortune to an advantageous iſſue. Determined to raiſe a ſtorm of indignation againſt the officers, ſhe traverſed the whole town *in puris naturalibus.* Some of the inhabitants laughed at the ſight; but far the greater part vented the bittereſt execrations on the inhumanity of thoſe who had deprived her of the veils of modeſty. She immediately procured proper recommendations to Court; and having heard of the facility with which the Queen of France permitted the approaches of the loweſt of her ſubjects, ſhe repaired to Paris, and procured admittance to her Majeſty. She repreſented, with a ſpirit and eloquence, which would have done credit to a much higher ſtation and a more poliſhed education, the barbarity with which ſhe had been treated, the ſhameful neceſſity to which ſhe had been reduced, of going through the town without clothes, expoſed to the deriſion of the licentious, and the ſport of the gazing multitude. She intreated her Majeſty, for the ſake of that ſex of which ſhe was ſo bright and ſo glorious an ornament, not to leave unnoticed ſuch a ſhameful violation of decency; and not to ſuffer abandoned men to fix an eternal ſtigma on the good name of defenceleſs women, under pretence of acting in conformity to law. The Queen, ſenſibly affected with the relation of the piteous ſtory, engaged his Majeſty to iſſue an order, prohibiting henceforward all his cuſtom houſe officers from ſearching the women. Armed with this order, the ſource of riches and of plenty to her native town, Barbe la Roi entered the place amidſt the praiſes, the bleſſings, and acclamations of an innumerable crowd of females, who conſidered her as their oracle, as the defender of their virtue, and the eſtabliſher of their rights.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of GABRIEL JOHNSTON, (Black-Man) late of this City, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts to the Subſcriber, properly atteſted, within SIX MONTHS from this date—And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

ROBERT JOHNSTON, *Adminiſtrator.*

SAINT JOHN, 14th MAY, 1804.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

For Sale by Robert Reid, King-ſtre[illegible]

SAINT JOHN, 16th Jan. 1804.