representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That, after the thirtieth day of September next, no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture; or from which such goods, wares or merchandize, can only be or most usually are, first shipped for transportation; Provided, nevertheless, That this regulation shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign nation which has not adopted, and which shall not adopt a similar regulation.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares, or merchandize, imported into the United States contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and the ship or vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares or merchandize, ship or vessel, and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions and provisions, as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission, of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, after the thirtieth day of September next, the bounties and allowance, now granted by law to the owners of boats or vessels engaged in the fisheries, shall be paid only on boats or vessels, the officers and at least three fourths of the crews of which shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the collector of the district where such boat or vessel shall belong, to be citizens of the United States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be imported, under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from one port of the United States to another port of the United States, in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign power; but this clause shall not be construed to prohibit the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to another port of the United States: Provided, no goods, wares or merchandize, other than those imported in such vessel from some foreign port, and which shall not have unladen, shall be carried from one port or place to another, in the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, after the thirtieth day of September next, there shall be paid a duty of fifty cents per ton upon every ship or vessel of the U. States, which shall be entered in a district in one state, from a district in another state, except it be an adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable river or lake, and except also it be a coasting vessel going from Long Island, in the state of New-York, to the state of Rhode Island, or from the state of Rhode-Island to the said Long Island, having on board goods, wares and merchandise, taken in one state to be delivered in another state: Provided, That it shall not be paid on any ship or vessel having a licence to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fisheries, more than once a year: And provided also, That if the owner of any such vessel, or his agent, shall prove, to the satisfaction of the collector, that three fourths at least of the crew thereof are American citizens, or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince or state, the duty to be paid in such case shall be only at the rate of six cents per ton; but nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal or affect an exemption from tonnage duty given by the eighth section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of certain districts," and therein to amend an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted That, after the thirtieth day of September next, there shall be paid upon every ship or vessel of the United States, which shall be entered in the United States, from any foreign port or place, unless the officers, and at least two thirds of the crew thereof shall be proved citizens of the United States, or persons not subjects of any foreigns prince or state, to the satisfaction of the collector, fifty cents per ton; And provided also, That this section shall no extend to ships or vessels of the United States which are now on foreign voyages or which may depart from the United States prior to the first day of May next until after their return to some port of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the several bounties and remissions, or abatements of duty, allowed by this act, in the case of vessels having a certain proportion of seamen who are American citizens, or persons not the subjects of any foreign power, shall be allowed only in the case of vessels having such proportion of American seamen during their whole voyage, unless in case of sickness, death or desertion, or where the whole or part of the crew shal have been taken prisoners in the voyage.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 1, 1817.—Approved
JAMES MADISSON.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 10

The Delware *Watchman* of the 8th inst. gravely gives the following "*Conjectures*:"—It is supposed, from certain deductions that communications of the most important nature will be made to Congress, at or soon after the commencement of the session. Of the nature of such communications we are not prepared to speak; but we are mistaken if there will not be closed doors early in the session, and that for the best reasons.

A Savannah paper of the 18th ult. savs: "We can assert, without fear of contradiction, that the negociations in which the two countries (Spain and the United States) have been engaged for some years back, are broken off."

From a late Baltimore Paper,

AWFUL INTEREST.—A volume has recently been published on the revelations of St. John, in which the Rev. writer (J. George Schmucker, pastor of the Evangelic Lutheran Church, York, Penn.) has attempted to show that the great body of the predictions has already been accomplished. He has with much learning and sagacity explained the meaning of those terrible visions that haunted the repose of the disciple while he resided in the island of Patmos. Whether this explanation is satisfactory, we will not pretend to say. According to the opinion entertained by this writer, we are very near the winding up of this great drama; very near the consummation of all things; very near the Millenium, and of course the Day of Judgment. Another volume on this awfully interesting subject, and from the same hand, is now preparing for the press, the publication of which will depend on the success of the former one. We hope the Rev. Gentleman will continue his investigation of the subject—it appeals, and with thrilling interest, to every member of the human race, whether slaves or freemen, monarch or subject. That some great purpose is designed by divine Providence in those tremendous scenes by which the world has been afflicted, it is impossible to doubt; although this object is now hidden in clouds and in darkness, yet when accomplished, it will be revealed, and with the brilliancy of sun-beams, is equally apparent.

While on this subject, it may not be improper to state the astonishing sublimity of the Apocalypse constitutes one more internal proof, if one more internal proof were wanting, that this was dictated by divine revelation.---Can it possibly be conceived that John, a poor and illiterate fisherman, called from the exercise of his daily vocation, should by the mere unassisted force of his own fancy, have wrought visions of such tremendous sublimity, which it is impossible for us to read, even at this distant day, and for the hundredth time, without imparting a sort of holy tremor to every nerve! No, his page communicates part of the awful inspiration that he felt. We feel as in the more immediate presence of a Being, who with one word spoke the sun into existence, and with another, could extinguish his beams: we feel, that human power and grandeur are objects unworthy of pursuit, when put into competition with the favor of a Being no less almighty in his mercy than in his judgments.

From a Liverpool paper of August 15.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

On Saturday the 9th inst. the 74th Annual Conference of the people called Methodists, closed its sitting.—Nearly 300 Preachers, from different parts of the United Kingdoms, were present, the greatest part of the time. The most cordial affection and unanimity prevailed amongst them; and they had the satisfaction to find that, during the last year, the work of God had generally prospered in their Societies, both at home and abroad. Thirty-six young men having finished their probation of four years, were received into full connexion. The sight of such a number of men, in the prime of life, possessing gnuine piety, fervent zeal, and considerable learning, devoting themselves to the work of the Ministry, and solemnly set apart for the service of God, was deeply affecting. The Rev. John Gaulter, with his usual zeal and activity, dispatched the business which came under consideration with such promptitude and ability, that the Conference concluded at an earlier period, than it had done for many preceding years. On the following day, the Preachers who were present, received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, from the hands of the President, assisted by some of the senior brethren. The several Preachings, during the whole time of the Conference, were attended by crowded Congregations, and the powerful and impressive Sermons which were delivered, not only commanded deep and silent attention, but excited the most lively feelings of devotion, and elevated the Soul to a blessed participation of those pleasures which are at God's right hand for evermore. Eight additional Missionaries are to be sent to the East-Indies, Ceylon, India, and other parts of the world, the ensuing year.

The number of Travelling Preachers is as follows:

In England,	585
Wales,	46
Scotland,	27
Ireland,	104
Isle of Man,	5
Norman Isles,	7
On Foreign Missions in Asia, Africa, the West Indies, British America, Newfoundland, &c.	98
Total	872
Besides, Supernumeraries	77

The total number of members in G. Britain is	193,685
In the West Indies, Nova-Scotia, and the other Missions.	22,897
Total	216,582
Increase in Great Britain	2,005
Foreign Missions,	1,800
Total increase	3,805

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

RUSSIA LOAN.

To enable the Court of St. Petersburgh to carry on its great operations, a Loan is now opened under sanction of Andrew Dabtchetsky, Esq.; his Imperial Majesty's Consul General. The plan is said to hold out great advantages to the Capitalists:—A Bonus of 20 per cent.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the sum subscribed: and the probability of a favourable course of exchange.—The Emperor pledges himself that no tax or duty, shall be laid upon the Funded Stock; nor shall it be liable to seizure or sequestration, in the event of any war, or other circumstance. It will be singular if the English should furnish the funds for the armament that is *promised* to Spain? [There is not a syllable in the Russian Ukase, that alludes to any such armament.]

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

A singular but melancholy accident happened on board the Grand Hamoody, Nacqudah Cooty Coya, in the course of her voyage from Calcuta to Bombay. When off Ceylon about two months ago, on sounding the pumps, it was observed that the ship had made more water than usual, upon which a man went down into the well to ascertain the state of it; not immediately returning nor giving any answer when called to, his brother went down after him as he also did not return, nor give any answer, the serange of the ship went down, but he likewise returned no answer, a man then descended with a lanthorn, and it was observed that when he had reached the bottom, the lanthorn dropped out of his hand and the man himself fell down, the main hatches were then opened, a passage made to the place by unstowing part of the cargo of rice, and the four men were found lying senseless round the pump, but with some appearance of life remaining, they were immediately removed but we regret to state that they all died in about an hour or two afterwards. The cause of this unfortunate accident has arisen without doubt from the well of the pump having filled with aerial gas destructive to life, most probably carbonic acid gas, which being considerably heavier than atmospheric air will remain at the bottom of the well. This gas is abundantly diffused throughout nature; it is found in mines, caverns and cellars, and causes instant death to any animal that exhales it undiluted. The accident may have been occasioned by nitrogen gas, which forms a component part of atmospheric air, but which when deprived of the other component part, oxygen, is highly destructive of life, this decomposition of atmospheric air is very likely to occur in the hole of a ship.

LONDON, August 31.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, August 25.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, taking into consideration the eminent services performed by Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. upon various occasions, during a period of 37 years, has been pleased to grant his Majesty's royal license and permission, that he and his descendants may, as a memorial of royal approbation, bear the armorial distinctions following, viz. "A cross moline quarterly pierced between three mullets, on a chief of honourable augmentation wavy, a fortified light-house, thereon a red flag flying, flanked by a battery of three tiers of guns, with a like flag on the dexter, and another battery on the sinister," the whole being intended to represent that part of the works defending the town and port of Algiers, to which his Majesty's ship Impregnable, bearing the flag of the said Rear-Admiral, was opposed on the said ever memorable attack: and for crest, "out of a naval crown a cubit arm holding the flag of a Rear-Admiral of the Blue, inscribed with the word *Impregnable*."

New Goods.

Ezekiel Sloot & Co.

HAS just received per *Minerva* from *London*, part of their Spring supply of MERCHANDIZE, which they offer for Sale very low for *Cash* or good *Bills of Exchange*. They expect, daily, the remainder of their assortment from *Liverpool*.

Fredericton, 22d July, 1817.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Tract of LAND and the Buildings thereon, on BEAUBAIR's Point, (*Miramichi*), owned and possessed by the Subscriber; 160 Rods in front, on the North Bank, South-west Branch, and extending back to the South Bank of the North-west Branch, holding the same front of 160 Rods there. The House is planned and finished in the neatest manner. The Cellar is well built with stone and mortar; two stacks of Chimney's, two Fire-places in the one and four in the other; on the first floor is three Rooms, a Kitchen, a Store-room and six Closets; on the second is four Rooms and five Closets; two Stores finished complete; a Wharf 185 feet long, proof against ice, &c. A Barn 53 by 25 feet; a Coopers' Shop, Green House, &c. &c.; a very neat Garden set with fruit trees, goosberry and currants. Also, two Wells, one of which is thirty feet deep, and not less than twenty feet water in the dryest season.

Any person or persons having a wish to purchase part or the whole, will call on the Subscriber as soon as possible, as he is determined to have it sold. Terms of payment will be made easy, by giving good security.

All persons having demands against the Subscriber, will please render them for adjustment; and those indebted, are requested to make payment without delay, otherwise their accounts will be put in the hands of his Attorney. M. M'KENZIE.

Miramichi, 19th June, 1817.