WASHINGTON, March 10.

An ACT to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to cause repayments to be made of certain Alien Duties,

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to cause to be repaid or remitted all alien or discriminating duties, either upon tonnage or merchandise imported, in respect to all British vessels which have been entered in ports of the United States at any time between the seventeenth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the twenty-second of December, in the same year, excepting only such duties as may have been paid or secured on the tonnage of ships, or upon the merchandise imported therein, which ships have been entered in the United States from a colony or district, into or with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to enter and trade.

H. CLAY.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, *pro tempore.*
March 3d, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
Washington March 7, 1817,

All masters of British vessels arriving in the United States are hereby informed that by an act of Congress passed on the 3d instant, they are required, after having produced their registers and other papers, as heretofore, to the collector of the port at which entry is made, within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit these papers with the British Consul or Vice Consul who may be resident at the said port, and to deliver to the collector the certificate of such Consul or Vice Consul, that these papers have been deposited, under a penalty not less than 500, and not exceeding 2000 dollars. The register and other documents will be returned by the Consul or Vice Consul, on production of the clearance of the collector.

ANTHONY ST. JOHN BAKER.

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The following Act received Mr. Madison's assent on the 3d instant:

An Act concerning the Navigation of the United States.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That after the thirtieth day of September next, no goods, wares or merchandise, shall be imported into the U. S. from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the U. S. 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 merchandise, 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.

[We have not time to give the Act entire. It differs very little from the draft of the Bill reported to Congress by the Committee of Foreign Relations, and published in the Halifax Journal of the 10th inst.—The 2d section imposes penalties for the violation of the 1st; 3d, regulates the payment of bounties on fishing vessels; 4th and 5th, the coasting trade; 6th and 7th, subject American vessels to certain tonnage duties, the crews of which are not composed of at least two thirds citizens of the United States.] Halifax Journal.

PLAISTER LAW.

An Act to regulate the Trade in Plaister of Paris.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the fourth day of July next, no Plaister of Paris, the production of any country or its dependencies, from which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to bring the same article, shall be imported into the United States in any foreign vessel. And all Plaister of Paris imported, or attempted to be imported into the United States contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, and the vessels in which the same may be imported, or attempted to be imported, together with the cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such Plaister of Paris, 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, and distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

Sec. 2.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall continue and be in force five years from the thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen: *Provided nevertheless*, That if any foreign nation or its dependencies, which have now in force regulations on the subject of the trade in Plaister of Paris, prohibiting the exportation thereof to certain ports of the United States, shall discontinue such regulations, the President of the United States is hereby authorised to declare that fact by Proclamation, and the restrictions imposed by this act shall from the date of such Proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation, or its dependencies, discontinuing such regulations.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3d, 1817.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

FRACAS AT MESSINA.

A gentleman arrived from Messina reports, that on the 16th of Sept. the mate and crew of the sch'r Ann, Bell, master, caught a mulatto in the act of stealing some leather on board the vessel, and without any reference to the civil power, gave him a smart flogging. The fellow belonged to the American Frigate Java; and on being released, gave information to the Commodore; who choosing to consider the affair as a national insult, made a formal complaint to the American Consul; by whom it was represented in strong colors in a note to Mr. Baker, the British Consul. On an interview, it was agreed that the affair should be left to the Sicilan Government. The mate of the Ann was ordered to remain on board while the matter was investigating. But Capt. Bell having given no offence to the Americans, went on shore and proceeded to the billiard room, where he was accosted by three American officers with the opprobrious language of—blackguard, liar, and coward—and a challenge for a set to. Bell, being a disciple of the Belcher school, soon gave complete satisfaction to his first assailant; and put a second *hors de combat*. A third then engaged him; their companions soon broke the ring, and treated Capt. Bell in a way which decency forbids us to describe; and he owed his life to the arrival of the Sicilian guard. On the 18th two boats' crews, armed with pistols and cutlasses attempted to board the Ann; but Capt. Bell threatened to fire into them. The British Consul then went on board the schooner, and two American officers, who came with a view of adjusting the business. One of them, on being contradicted, snapped a pistol in the master's face, which fortunately missed fire. On the 19th and 20th there were partial disturbances between the Americans and English; and the merchants of Messina, intending to make remittance in specie to Malta, the American Consul was applied to for a safe conduct for the Ann, which was refused. On the 21st two American frigates sailed for Tunis, and two others put to sea. It was said, that the Governor had intimated to the American Commodore, that if he did not keep proper order on board his ships, the forts would be ordered to fire on them. The Washington 74, and a sloop of war, remained. On the 22d, the Ann proceeded to sea; but was no sooner clear of the port, than she was boarded by two armed boats from the Washington—the crew mustered, and one of the men taken away, on the false pretext of his being an American. Whether this was done with a view to mortify the master, or retaliation for our *right of search*, the proceeding was not very consistent with the general character of Commodore Decatur; and it is but justice to say that, neither the Commodore nor American seamen took any part in the affray on shore. The whole was confined to the American officers, among whom the name of Lieut. Armstrong was mentioned.

DREADFUL STORM AT PLYMOUTH.

(From the Western Luminary.)

We experienced last night, one of the most awful storms, in the memory of our oldest inhabitants. The damage done is incalculable: many very distressing cases have come to my knowledge. The Princess Mary Packet, which landed her Mail here last Thursday, is a total wreck, under Cat-Down. This melancholy event took place about a quarter-past four this morning; dreadful to relate, the Master, Mr. Gidley, his wife and son, together with several others of the crew have perished; the former locked themselves in each others arms, and thus died together.

The lower streets of the town are inundated, and such was the violence of the storm, that no soul could attend to the awful cries and shrieks of distress, which came from all sides, but particularly from the Packet. One or two boats attempted to assist, but in vain, having soon filled.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

8th April, 1817.

We find that the Assembly of Nova-Scotia have resolved to continue the duties on Wine, Rum, &c. the same as the last year. The duties payable in that and this Province, are as follow, viz.

NOVA-SCOTIA.
WINE per Gallon 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*.
RUM per do. 1*s* to 1*s* 3*d*.
BRANDY and GIN per Gallon 1*s* 6*d*.
SUGAR per Cwt. 3*s* 6*d* to 6*s*.
NEW-BRUNSWICK.
WINE per Gallon 1*s* 3*d* to 1*s* 6*d*.
RUM per do. 10*d* to 1*s*.
BRANDY and GIN per Gallon 1*s* 6*d*.
SUGAR per Cwt. 2*s* 6*d* to 4*s*.

The difference between the duties on Rum and Sugar (being the principal articles of importation) must operate much in favor of our merchants who are engaged in the West-India trade.

London dates to the 27th January, says, a reduction of the Allied army in France has been effected—it now consists of 30,000 men, but 6000 of whom are British. The French Govt. unable to discharge the instalment which became due to England, has procured a loan from the latter of a sum 'tis said about £12,000,000 sterling; one half to be paid in money, the remainder in provisions clothing &c. for the allied troops. The negotiators of the loan were Messrs. Barings, Hope, and Parish, of London and Amsterdam.

We hear that S. W. Monk, Esq. who was in the common prison of Quebec, by virtue of a warrant from the Speaker of the House of Assembly for having refused to deliver up to a Committee of the House, the Records of Court in his custody, having applied for and obtained a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and being admitted to a hearing, has been released. It appears that the house of Assembly had a right to demand copies from the Records, but nothing else.—*Mon. Gaz.*

MARRIED] At Prince William, by the Rev. Mr. *Dibblee*, Capt. CHARLES RAINSFORD of the N. B. Regt. to Miss DEBORAH DAVIDSON, daughter of the late *John Davidson*, Esq.

DIED yesterday in Fredericton, RICHARD ARMSTRONG, Esq. of Queensbury in this County, a Lieutenant-General in His Majesty's service; he was of a very respectable and loyal family in the King's County in Ireland, and entered when young into the army, to which he has ever been enthusiastically attached; and but a few years since gave a strong proof of his almost chivalrous respect for the profession, and of his correct and honorable feelings as a General Officer in declining to be recommended to Government for any favour, unless in the line of military service. He served with reputation during the whole of the American war of 1775, under the late General Simcoe, in the Queen's Rangers, by whom he was esteemed as a brave, zealous and intelligent Officer: and upon the evacuation of New-York by the King's troops in 1783, he came as Major in the command of that Regiment to this Province, where he has since resided. He was most affectionately attached to his family, and warm and steady in his attachment to his friends, by whom he will be long remembered with affection and regret. In compliance with his earnest wishes, he will be conveyed to his house at the Coack, and be there interred by the side of his wife.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Subscriber on Note or Book Account, prior to the 24th December last, are requested to call and discharge the same without delay.

FRASER, DONALDSON, & Co.
Fredericton, 31st Dec. 1816.

AT a Special Session of the Peace holden at the County Court House in Fredericton in and for the County of York, on Saturday the 5th day of April, 1817, for the Purpose of regulating the Assize of Bread in the Town of Fredericton,

Present,
T. WETMORE,
W. F. ODELL,
G. CLOPPER,
S. AGNEW,
H. SMITH,
F. P. ROBINSON,
T. C. LEE,
} Esqrs. *Justices.*

Ordered that from Wednesday the 9th inst. the ASSIZE of BREAD be as follows:—*viz.*

THE Shilling Wheaten Loaf to weigh *Two Pounds Four Ounces*, and the Shilling Rye Loaf to weigh *Three Pounds Six Ounces*; and other Loaves in proportion.

ORDERED that for every offence in Baking and Vending any Loaf of Bread under the weight abovementioned, the Person so offending shall pay a fine of *ten shillings* to be recovered upon conviction, before any one of His Majesty's JUSTICES of the PEACE on the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or view of the Justice and levied by Warrant of Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods; and when recovered, (after deducting the costs and charges) to be paid into the hands of the overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Fredericton.

ORDERED that the respective Bakers be furnished with a Copy of the above regulations, and that they be published in the Royal Gazette.

By order of the Court,
G. CLOPPER, Clk.

NOTICE

THAT the Dyked MARSH No. 31, placed in Letter *B*. Division, and laying on the sunken Island Marsh in Sackville, in the County of Westmoreland, will be Let at Public Auction on Monday the 14th day of July next, at the Dwelling House of Mr. NEHEMIAH WARD in Sackville, between the hours of 11 and 3 of the same day.

JAMES EASTERBROOKS,
THOMAS ANDERSON, junr.
JOHN HARRIS,
THOMAS EASTERBROOKS,
TOLER THOMPSON,
} Commissioners of Sewers for Sackville.

Sackville, April 2d, 1817.

THE Term of Co-partnership of NEEDHAM & GROSVENOR, will expire on the first day of *May* next, by written agreement, and on that day will be dissolved by mutual consent.

ALL persons having demands against the said Co-partnership, will render their Accounts for adjustment; and, all persons indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

☞ All accounts due to the 1st *July* last, not settled by the 1st *February* next, will be put in *Suit*.

MARK NEEDHAM,
S. GROSVENOR.
Fredericton, 1st January, 1817.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Subscriber on Note or Book Account, prior to the *first* January, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

E. SLOOT.
Fredericton, 7th January, 1817.

PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber on Bonds or Notes, or who may have balances due on Book, up to the 24th June last, are particularly requested to call and discharge the same without delay.

HENRY SMITH.
Fredericton, 26th Nov. 1816.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
UNION HARMONY:
OR
BRITISH AMERICA's SACRED VOCAL MUSICK.
From the most approved English and American composers, with some original musick on special occasions.
4th Feb. 1817.