(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2212.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1789.

WARSAW, *March* 4.

LETTERS from Moldavia and Wallachia advise, that the Turks are assembling on the frontiers in great bodies. A corps, consisting of some thousands of infantry, are in the neighbourhood of Foksan and Kimnick. Notwithstanding, it is still said, that endeavours are making for bringing about preliminaries of peace between the two imperial courts and the Sublime Porte.

It is here strongly reported, that a congress will soon be held at Berlin, for the purpose of re-establishing peace between the belligerent powers.

Letters from Smyrna, of the 18th of February, inform us, that the Turks have already begun to make incursions on our frontiers, but have hitherto reaped no advantage.

LEGHORN, *March* 4.

The regency of Algiers has, we learn, ordered eight xebecks and two barques to be armed immediately, which, at the end of this month, are to sail to the Archipelago, to execute certain orders already sent by the Porte.

LONDON, *March* 17.

Extract of a letter from Colebrook-dale, dated March 9, 1789.

IRON BARGE.

"Much have the legends said about iron ships, and these tales are now shewn to be possible, (however we may doubt the probability of their former existence). A short time since was launched a fifty tun vessel, completely built of cast iron. She appeared when at anchor, the most complete, light, and elegant vessel ever seen on the Severn, and much merit is due to the fabricators, but unfortunately the back bond being too broad, she does not always answer the helm.

"Another is now on the stocks; as the error will be avoided, it is probable we may have strong useful barges at one half the moderate price."

March 21. A singular cause will be tried the ensuing term, which promises much entertainment to the gentlemen of the Long Robe; the circumstances which gave rise to this curious action are nearly as follow:—A *soldier* having obtained a *furlough* to visit his friends in a distant county at the commencement of the late severe frost, having exceeded the limited time of his absence from his regiment, the agent advertised him as a *deserter*, with an additional reward for lodging his *body* in any of his majesty's *gaols*; a York *waggoner* accidentally found the poor fellow *frozen to death*, and having seen the reward offered, actually conveyed the deceased to a neighbouring prison, and demanded payment of the agent, who of course refused. Upon this ground the waggoner brings his action of recovery.

At the court at Kew, the 13th of March, 1789.

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, "An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America, and in the West India islands, and the countries belonging to the United States of America; and between his majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West-Indies," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty in council, by order or orders, to be issued and published from time to time, to authorise, or by warrant or warrants under his sign manual, to empower the governor of Newfoundland for the time being to authorise, in case of necessity, the importation into Newfoundland of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, from any of the territories belonging to the said United States, for the supply of the inhabitants and fishermen of the island of Newfoundland, for the then ensuing season only; provided always that such bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, so authorised to be imported into the island of Newfoundland, shall not be imported, except in conformity to such rules, regulations and restrictions as shall be specified in such order or orders, warrant or warrants respectively, and except by British subjects, and in British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law: And whereas it is expedient and necessary that provision be made for fully supplying the inhabitants and fishermen of the island of Newfoundland for the ensuing season with bread, flour, and Indian corn; his majesty doth thereupon, by and with the advice of his privy council, hereby order and declare, that for the supply of the inhabitants and fishermen of the island of Newfoundland, for the ensuing season only, bread, flour, and Indian corn, be imported into the said island from any of the territories belonging to the United States, by British subjects, and in British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, and which shall, within the space of seven months previous to the time of such importation, have cleared out from some port in Great-Britain, or some other port of his majesty's dominions in Europe, for which purpose a licence shall have been granted by the commissioners of his majesty's customs in England or Scotland, or the commissioners of his majesty's revenue in Ireland, or any other person or persons who may be duly authorised in that kingdom respectively, in the manner and form hereinafter mentioned; which licences shall continue and be in force for seven calendar months from the day of the date upon which they are respectively granted, and no longer; provided that no such licence as aforesaid, granted after the 30th day of June, 1789, shall be of any force or effect: And his majesty is hereby further pleased to order, that the master or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel to whom such licence shall be granted, shall, upon the arrival of the said ship or vessel at the port, harbour, or place in the island of Newfoundland, where he shall discharge such bread, flour, or Indian corn, deliver up the said licence to the collector or other proper officer of the customs there, having first endorsed on the back of such licence the marks, numbers, and contents of each package of bread, flour, or Indian corn, under the penalty of the forfeiture in the said act mentioned. And the collector or other proper officer of the customs at Newfoundland is hereby enjoined and required to give a certificate to the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, of his having received the said licence, so endorsed as before directed, and to transmit the same to the commissioners of his majesty's customs in England or Scotland, or to the commissioners of his majesty's revenue in Ireland respectively, by whom such licence was granted.

March 27. The French ambassador has just received letters from his court, in which their most christian majesties express their warmest congratulations upon the recovery of our most gracious sovereign, and desire that his excellency will shew every possible respect and joy upon the ensuing occasion; and that the expence may be no object of consideration, they have ordered it to be placed to their majesties. On this information the count de Luzerne waited upon lady Harcourt, and requested her ladyship to acquaint their majesties of the intention of his court.

BOSTON, *May* 18.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, January 2.

"Owing to the declared enmity of the emperor of Morocco, and the implacable resentment of the court of Madrid against this garrison, the communication with Spain has not been opened since the conclusion of the war, and all intercourse with Barbary has ceased for ten months past. These circumstances have deprived us of all supplies from these parts, and occasioned a scarcity, amounting to almost a total want of fresh provisions, to the very great distress of every individual in the garrison.—The private soldiers have not tasted fresh meat for more than ten months past, and the dreadful effects of the scurvy are with two much cause expected and apprehended.

NEWBURY-PORT, *May* 6.

Last Sunday John Tracy, Esq; arrived at this place from the city of Marietta. The accounts he gives of that country are very flattering and encouraging, as well to the new settlers as to those who wish to emigrate. The Indians are entirely at peace. He took with him up to Fort-Pitt, 2 warriors, and 10 others of the Seneca tribe, among whom was the old sachem, Guisota: They behaved very friendly and peaceably, and appeared to be much attached to their new acquaintance. This gentleman has made, during the winter, such improvements in that country, as convince us that he will make but a short tarry with us: and he has informed his friends, that he shall not, at the ensuing election vote for a representative—considering himself as a subject of the western territory.—He left that country the 18th of March. The inhabitants were very industrious in gardening, ploughing, &c. The maple-trees were then in bloom.

NORWICH, *May* 1.

A gentleman from Wyoming informs, that the four Indians which fired on major John Jenkins, and three others, near the Lakes, as mentioned in our last, were overtaken by the Indians that went in quest of them, brought back and delivered up to our people, who intended to send them to Tryon (in the state of New-York) to be tried for their lives by the civil authority, but the prisoners requested a trial by their own chiefs, who condemned them to be tomahawked by the three surviving men that they fired upon, and the sentence was put in execution the 2d of April last.

NEW-YORK, *May* 21.

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

WHEREAS it is necessary for the support of government, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandises, imported:

BE it enacted by the congress of the United States, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next ensuing, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, shall be laid on the following goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States, from any foreign port or place, that is to say——

	Cents.
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from the European dominions of any state or kingdom, having a commercial treaty with the United States, per gallon	12
On all other distilled spirits, imported from the European dominions of such state or kingdom, per gallon	10
On all distilled spirits of Jamaica proof, imported from any other kingdom or country whatsoever, per gallon	15
On all other distilled spirits per gallon	12
On molasses per gallon	5
On Madeira wine per gallon	25
On all other wines per gallon	15
On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, in casks	8
On all cider, beer, ale or porter, in bottles, per dozen	25
On malt per bushel	10
On brown sugars per pound	1
On loaf sugars per lb.	3
On all other sugars per lb.	1½
On coffee per lb.	2½
On cocoa per lb.	1
On all candles of tallow per lb.	2
On all candles of wax or spermaceti per lb.	6
On cheese per lb.	4
On soap per lb.	2
On boots per pair	50
On all shoes, slippers or goloshoes, made of leather, per pair	7
On all shoes or slippers made of silk or stuff per pair	10
On cables for every 112 lb.	75
On tarred cordage for every 112 lb.	75
On untarred ditto, and yarn for every 112 lb.	90
On twine or packthread, for every 112 lb.	200
On all steel unwrought, for every 112 lb.	56
On all nails and spikes per lb.	1
On salt per bushel	6
On manufactured tobacco per lb.	6
On snuff per lb.	10
On wool and cotton cards per dozen	50
On coal per bushel	3
On pickled fish per barrel	75
On dried fish per quintal	50
On all teas imported from China or India, in ships built in the United States, and belonging to a citizen or citizens thereof, as follows:	
On bohea tea per lb.	6
On all souchong or other black teas per lb.	10
On all hyson teas per lb.	20
On all other green teas per lb.	10
On all teas imported from any country other than China or India, in any ship or vessel whatsoever, or from China or India in any ship or vessel, which is not wholly the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, as follows:—	
On bohea tea per lb.	10
On all souchong or other black teas per lb.	15
On all hyson teas per lb.	30
On all other green teas per lb.	18
On all looking glasses, window and other glass, except black quart bottles, ten per centum ad valorem.	
On all China, stone, and earthen ware, ten per centum ad valorem.	
On all blank books	Seven and an half per centum ad valorem.
On all writing, printing, or wrapping paper, paper hangings and pasteboard	
On all cabinet wares	
On all buttons of metal	
On all saddles	
On all gloves of leather	
On all hats of beaver, fur, wool, or mixture of either	
On all millinery 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 cloathing ready made	
On all brushes	
On gold, silver, and plated ware, and on jewellery and paste work	
On anchors	
On all wrought tin and pewter ware	

On every coach, chariot, or other four wheel carriage, and on every chaise, solo, or other two wheel carriage, or parts thereof, fifteen per centum ad valorem.