On all other goods, wares and merchandises, five per centum on the value thereof, at the time and place of importation, except as follows:—

Salt-petre, tin in pigs, tin plates, lead, old pewter, brass, iron and brass wire, copper in plates, wool, dying woods, and dying drugs (other than indigo) raw hides, beaver, and all other furs, and deer skins.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of December, which shall be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, there shall be laid a duty on every one hundred and twelve pounds weight of hemp imported as aforesaid, of sixty cents.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all the duties paid, or secured to be paid, upon any of the goods, wares and merchandises, as aforesaid, shall be returned or discharged upon such of the said goods, wares or merchandises, as shall, within twelve months after payment made, or security given, be exported to any country without the limits of the United States, except one per centum on the amount of the said duties, in consideration of the expence which shall have accrued by the entry and safe-keeping thereof.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every quintal of dried and on every barrel of pickled fish, of the fisheries of the United States, and on every barrel of salted provision of the United States, exported to any country without the limits thereof, in lieu of a drawback of the duties imposed on the importation of the salt employed and expended therein, viz.

On every quintal of dried fish	5 cents.
On every barrel of pickled fish	5 cents.
On every barrel of salted provision	5 cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be allowed and paid on every gallon of rum distilled within the United States, and exported beyond the limits of the same, in consideration of the duty on the importation of the molasses, from which the said rum shall have been distilled, five cents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a discount of ten per cent. on all the duties imposed by this act, shall be allowed on such goods, wares and merchandises, as shall be imported in vessels built in the United States, and which shall be wholly the property of a citizen or citizens thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force until the first day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord 1796, and from thence until the end of the next succeeding session of congress, which shall be held thereafter, and no longer.

1789, May 16.

Read the third time and passed the house of representatives.

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *February* 24.

David Shesbane was brought to the bar, and indicted for a street robbery on Alexander Shaw. The prosecutor, a sailor, deposed—that on the 14th of the month between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, he, in company with James Scott, a witness, was suddenly knocked down and robbed of his watch by the prisoner, in Plough-Court, Radcliff Highway.

James Scott, the witness, a Scotch sailor, gave a very humorous account of the robbery, in a very grave manner; he said, that the prisoner bore down upon the prosecutor, and gave him a broadside, in Plough-Court, and then sheered off, that the prosecutor piped all hands, when he was laid keel upwards, that the prisoner ran right before the wind, to whom he gave chase, but the prisoner tacked to the starboard, and he the witness haul'd his wind, that another frigate coming up, ran along side of the prisoner, poured in his whole broadside, and made him strike, but that he, Scott, was entitled to his prize money, having never lost sight of the prisoner during the chase.

Scott's evidence created a deal of diversion in the court; nor could the judges refrain their risible faculties, on the terra-marine description. As he was confirmed by another witness in a more intelligible dialect, but who still added that the prosecutor was half seas over, the prisoner was convicted; but recommended to mercy by the judge.

AUGUSTA, *April* 4.

Several small parties of Indians have been lately in the counties of Franklin and Greene stealing horses. The inhabitants, in attempting to recover their property, have unavoidably had several skirmishes with them, and some blood has been spilt on both sides: but our accounts are two vague to venture on particulars. It must, however, be observed, that it is a strange way of preserving a truce, to send armed plunderers into the adverse country; and, when they are attacked a great cry is made against the back people!

SAVANNAH, *April* 16.

His honour the governor, on the 10th inst. issued a proclamation, notifying that the 8th of June next be the time, and the south margin of the Oconee river, opposite to the Rock Landing, the place for holding a treaty with the Creek Indians; and enjoining and requiring that the truce heretofore agreed on, be inviolably preserved on the part of this state.

April 30. We hear that last Saturday se'nnight, at Skull creek, south side of Ogechee river, Mrs. Mills, and her two infant children, were murdered by the Indians. Between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, Mrs. Mills, hearing a noise among the poultry, went into the yard, where she was immediately shot down; a young woman of the name of Meazle hid herself under a bed, by which means she saved her life; her sister and Mr. Mills escaped out of a window; the Indians, (in number 9 or 10) on entering the house, seized the two infants, one of whom they trod to death with their feet, the other they shot with arrows. On going away they left five bows and a number of arrows behind them. We give the above as reports, and sincerely wish they may only prove to be such. But we have it from good authority that last week some houses were burnt, and an old negro wench killed at Brunswick, in Glynn county, it is supposed by Indians, the tracks of a number of horses were perceived in and near the place.

BALTIMORE, *May* 26.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

EAST-INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Chesapeake, from Bengal, John O'Donnel, Esq; owner and commander, has brought a valuable cargo, consisting of almost every production and manufacture of Asia. He has had a very quick passage, being only four months, including five or six days stay at the islands of St. Helena and Ascention, from Bengal. By Mr. O'Donnel's arrival we are favoured with the following intelligence:—

The Chesapeake was the first American vessel allowed to hoist the colours of the United States in the celebrated river Ganges, and to trade there. When lord Cornwallis, the governor-general, then at a great distance up the country, was applied to by letter from Calcutta, to know in what manner the Americans were to be received—his answer was—On the same footing with other nations. This answer being probably conformable to his instructions from Great-Britain, evince the friendly disposition of that nation in that quarter; for the American ships pay no more at any of the English settlements of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, which Mr. O'Donnel visited, than other foreigners. It is to be noticed also, that the supreme council of Bengal have taken off a heavy duty, called governmental customs, which included exports as well as imports—this duty all other nations, except the English, were liable to. That on Madeira wine was so high as 18 rupees the cask; and one rupee, or 2/6 sterling, on all wines in bottles.

All sorts of European goods, wines, spirits, &c. were selling at the different European settlements in India considerably under prime cost, in consequence of the markets being overstocked The best Madeira wine would not nett twenty pounds sterling the pipe.

Captain Kerky, in the Betsy, from Philadelphia, arrived safe at Bengal, but in a very leaky condition; her cargo of wine, &c. was unloading. The vessel was to be sold, and not to return.

Captain Randall, in the Jay, was safe arrived at Batavia, from Madras. It was supposed she would winter there, and proceed early next season to China.

Captain Metcalfe, in the brig Eleanor, belonging to New-York, lying in the river Tigris, was boarded, we understand, by a number of Chinese banditti; but by the spirited conduct of the crew, who brought a gun, loaded with grape, to bear on them, they were repulsed with the loss of some of their gang —The captain was up at Canton.

All was profound peace between the country and European powers in India, when Mr. O'Donnel sailed. The hitherto restless and ambitious Tippoo, son of the famous Hyder Ally, and the English, appear heartily sick of war, and are now fully employed in restoring lost credit, and their almost ruined finances, by systems of reform and œconomy.

The French at Pondicherry were preparing a strong armament to accompany the dethroned prince of Cochin-China, who lately visited France, and to assist him in the recovery of his legal and hereditary kingdom.

We understand it is very unsafe for American vessels to go on the coast of Malabar, for fear of the Mahratta fleets, who, without distinction, capture the ships of all nations with whom they have no treaty.

By captain Smith, who arrived at Boston on the 8th instant, we learn, that the new administration in Spain has occasioned the failure of a number of the first merchants in Cadiz, and that some capital French houses have shared the same fate. An embargo has been laid on all the Spanish American ships. Permission is now, however, obtained to fit out for the American settlements from all the capital ports in Spain. Before the late king's death it was confined to Cadiz. The present revolution is such as to prevent any trade to the Spanish West-Indies, as vessels bound thither are limited to one third only of foreign produce, which formerly constituted the major part of their cargoes. There is at present a great stagnation of commerce in that kingdom.

ANNAPOLIS, June 4.

The ADDRESS of the SENATE to the PRESIDENT of the United States, in answer to his speech to both houses of congress.

SIR,

WE, the senate of the United States, return you our sincere thanks for your excellent speech delivered to both houses of congress; congratulate you on the complete organization of the federal government, and felicitate ourselves and our fellow-citizens on your elevation to the office of president; an office highly important by the powers constitutionally annexed to it and extremely honourable from the manner in which the appointment is made. The unanimous suffrage of the elective body in your favour is peculiarly expressive of the gratitude, confidence and affection, of the citizens of America, and is the highest testimonial at once of your merit and their esteem. We are sensible, Sir, that nothing but the voice of your fellow-citizens could have called you from a retreat, chosen with the fondest predilection, endeared by habit, and consecrated to the repose of declining years. We rejoice, and with us all America, that, in obedience to the call of our common country, you have returned once more to public life. In you all parties confide; in you all interests unite; and we have no doubt, that your past services, great as they have been, will be equalled by your future exertions; and that your prudence and sagacity as a statesman will tend to avert the dangers to which we were exposed, to give stability to the present government, and dignity and splendour to that country which your skill and valour as a soldier so eminently contributed to raise to independence and empire.

When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination, of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth, we are, with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the Great Arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of Divine interposition in favour of this country, claims our most pious gratitude: and permit us, Sir, to observe, that among the great events which have led to the formation and establishment of a federal government, we esteem your acceptance of the office of president as one of the most propitious and important.

In the execution of the trust imposed in us we shall endeavour to pursue that enlarged and liberal policy to which your speech so happily directs. We are conscious that the prosperity of each state is inseparably connected with the welfare of all, and that in promoting the latter, we shall effectually advance the former. In full persuasion of this truth, it shall be our invariable aid to divest ourselves of local prejudices and attachments, and to view the great assemblage of communities and interests committed to our charge with an equal eye. We feel, Sir, the force, and acknowledge the justness, of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality; if individuals be not influenced by moral principles, it is in vain to look for public virtue; it is therefore the duty of legislators to enforce, both by precept and example, the utility as well as the necessity of a strict adherence to the rules of distributive justice. We beg you to be assured that the senate will at all times cheerfully co-operate in every measure which may strengthen the union, conduce to the happiness, or secure and perpetuate the liberties of this great confederated republic.

We commend you, Sir, to the protection of Almighty God, earnestly beseeching him long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people of the United States, and that your administration may be prosperous to the nation and glorious to yourself.

Signed by order,

JOHN ADAMS, President of the senate of the United States.

In senate, May 16, 1789.

To which the president made the following reply:

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for your address, in which the most affectionate sentiments are expressed in the most obliging terms. The coincidence of circumstances, which led to this auspicious crisis, the confidence reposed in me by my fellow-citizens, and the assistance I may expect from counsels which will be dictated by an enlarged and liberal policy, seem to presage a more prosperous issue to my administration, than a diffidence of my abilities had taught me to anticipate—I now feel myself inexpressibly happy in a belief that Heaven, which has done so much for our infant nation, will not withdraw its providential influence before our political felicity shall have been completed; and in a conviction, that the senate will at all times co-operate in every measure, which may tend to promote the welfare of this confederated republic. Thus supported by a firm trust in the Great Arbiter of the universe, aided by the collected wisdom of the union, and imploring the the Divine benediction on our joint exertions, in the service of our country, I readily engage with you in the arduous but pleasing task, of attempting to make a nation happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD,

On the 4th day of July next ensuing,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND containing 250 acres, situate about three miles from Nottingham, and four from Magruder's ferry. On this land is a good dwelling house 30 feet square, together with several other convenient out-houses, and a fine young apple orchard. This land is noted for its early pasturage, and abounds with fish and fowl. Upon the payment of 250l. a good and sufficient deed of conveyance will be given, and the remaining money in two other payments to be agreed on on the day of sale.

The first payment will be on the first day of January next. A good and sufficient title will be given to said land, by

GEORGE GANTT,
LEONARD TOWNSEND.

Prince-George's county, June 1, 1789.

Pig-Point, May 8, 1789.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 20th June, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale,

PART of a tract or parcel of LAND called BIRKHEAD's CHANCE, situated within two miles of this place, containing about 40 acres, whereon is a dwelling and other out-houses, with an excellent orchard. Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pig-Point, or to the subscribers on the premises. w3

WILLIAM LAMBETH.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.