

VOL. LXXIV.

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THE MILITIA OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

On hand, a good assortment of IRONMONGERY, among which No. 1, 2, 3, 4 Virginia Broad and Ring Hoops.

Forty Dollars Reward

Runaway from the farm of the subscriber, on South river, in Anne Arundel county, about the 21st of April, last, a negro woman named Biddy, dark complexion, about five feet seven inches high, stout and well proportioned, has large and thick lips, in speech, and mild and placid manner of conversing.

NOTICE

City Bank of Baltimore, April 1816. The stockholders in this institution are hereby informed that an election for sixteen directors, will be held at the Bank House, Gay-street, on the first Monday in June, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and close at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This is to give notice

That the subscribers of Anne Arundel county have obtained from the Supreme Court of Anne Arundel county in Maryland, letters testamentary in the personal estate of Henry D. Spingill, late of Anne Arundel county deceased.

NOTICE

I do hereby present, for your information, that I have taken from my hands, and from the City of Annapolis, any and all Wood or Timber whatsoever, in trespassing thereon in any manner; those who trespass after this notice will have the law prosecuted against them.

AN ACT To regulate the duties on Imports and Exports.

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, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the duties heretofore laid by law, on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, shall cease and determine, and there shall be levied, and collected, and paid, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

First. A duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem on all dyeing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty; gum arabic, gum senegal, salt petre, jewelry, gold, silver, and other watches, and parts of watches, gold and silver lace, embroidery and capettes; precious stones and pearls of all kinds, set or not set; bristol stones or paste work; and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearls and precious stones; and laces and lace veils, lace shawls, or shades, of thread or silk.

There is no exemption, except what the States may think proper to form, and what is contained in the Bill itself. The Bill does, indeed, take good care to secure from all share in this ruinous service, the men who make it—and the host of officers of the United States, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, custom-house officers, and clerks, post-masters, &c. are especially excepted.

To the whole community, this subject is deeply interesting. A CAMP is a source of vice and profligacy. It is vain to talk of our manners and our morals being too pure, for this kind of contamination. It is in the nature of things, that the life, and employments of soldiers, should, to a great degree, corrupt and debauch the morals. It is also the place of disease. Hundreds of lives, and thousands of constitutions will be sacrificed, by the hardships which men, accustomed to regular living, and the comforts of home, must endure.

We have but a single remark farther to make. Governor Tompkins, and his political friends have once made a Conscription law in this State. The uneasiness excited by it, is not yet forgotten. It was considered as such a violent outrage on the privileges of the citizens, as that no attempt was made to execute it. James Monroe, as Secretary of war, during the late contest with Great Britain, made an attempt to get such a detestable measure thro' Congress—a measure which was founded on the great principles of the French Conscription, and was calculated to give the national government the complete command of the physical forces of the union.

The indignation of the country rose against it, and it was not carried into effect. Governor Tompkins is again a candidate for Governor; and James Monroe, and Governor Tompkins, are the candidates of the party to which they belong, for the offices of President and Vice-President. To those men, and Viced with these high honours, and the influence which they give, will belong the right of executing this Bill, when passed into an act of Congress.

THE MILITIA LEAD THEM TO MEASURES SO FATAL TO THE RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND LIBERTIES OF THEMSELVES, AND THEIR COUNTRY.

AN ACT To regulate the duties on Imports and Exports.

Fifth. A duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, on umbrellas, parasols of whatever materials made, and sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols; bonnets and caps for women; fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, millinery of all sorts; hats or caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes; painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags; sallad oil, pickles, capers, olives, mustard, comfits, or sweetmeats preserved in sugar or brandy; wafers, cabinet wares, and all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather, and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value; saddles, bridles, harness; paper of every description, paste board, paper hangings, blank books, parchment, vellum; brushes, canes, walking sticks, whips; and clothing ready made.

Second. A duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem on gold leaf, and on all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty.

Third. A duty of twenty per cent ad valorem on hempen cloth or sail cloth (except Russia and German linens, Russia and Holland duck) stockings of wool or cotton, printing types, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which these metals, or either of them are materials of chief value, brass wire, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, button moulds, an buckles of all kinds, cannon, muskets, fire-arms and side-arms; Prussian blue, china ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactures, other than window glass, and black glass quart bottles.

Fourth. A duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, on woolen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the article of chief value; excepting blankets, woolen rugs and worsted or stuffed goods, shall be levied, collected and paid, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, until the thirtieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and after that day twenty per centum on the said articles; and on cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value, and on cotton twist, yarn or thread, as follows, viz: for three years ensuing the thirtieth day of June next, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and after the expiration of the three years aforesaid, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of chief value (excepting nankeens imported directly from China) the original cost of which at the place when imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places beyond it, and of ten per cent, if imported from any other place, shall be less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost twenty-five cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: Provided also, That all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than six cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; and all bleached or coloured yarn, the original cost of which shall have been less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be taken and deemed to have cost seventy-five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: Provided further, That cotton piece goods, imported in ships or vessels of the United States before the passage of this act, and shall arrive therein between the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the original cost of which cotton piece goods, at the place whence imported, shall have been less than twenty-five cents per square yard, shall be admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of thirty-three and a third per centum on the cost of the said cot-

ton piece goods in India, and on the usual addition of twenty per centum on that cost.

Sixth. The following duties, severally & specifically; on ale, beer and porter, in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on ale, beer and porter imported otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per gallon; on allum, one dollar per hundred weight, on almonds, three cents per pound, on black glass quart bottles, one hundred and forty four cents per gross, on boots, one dollar and fifty cents per pair, on bristles three cents per pound, on playing cards, thirty cents per pack; on tarred cables and cordage, three cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yarns, twines, pack thread and semes, four cents per pound; on tallow candles, three cents per pound; on wax and spermaceti candles, six cents per pound; on Chinese Cassia, six cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty five cents per pound; on cloves, twenty five cents per pound; on cheese, nine cents per pound; on chocolate, three cents per pound; on cocoa, two cents per pound; on coal, five cents per heaped bushel; on coppers, one dollar per hundred weight; on copper rods, bolts, spikes or nails, and composition rods, bolts, spikes or nails, four cents per pound; on coffee, five cents per pound; on cotton, three cents per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on foreign caught fish one dollar per quintal; on mackerel, one dollar and two dollars per barrel, and all pickled fish one dollar per barrel; on window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, two dollars and seventy five cents per hundred square feet on the same; if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and twenty five cents per hundred square feet; on glue, five cents per pound; on gunpowder, eight cents per pound; on hemp, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron or steel where not exceeding number eighteen five cents per pound, and over number eighteen nine cents per pound; on iron in bars and bolts, excepting iron manufactured by rolling, forty five cents per hundred weight; on iron in sheets, rods and hoops, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight, and in bars or bolts, when manufactured by rolling, and on anchors one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on indigo, fifteen cents per pound; on lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, one cent per pound; on shot manufactured of lead, two cents per pound; on red and white lead, dry as grounded in oil three cents per pound; on molasses, five cents per gallon; on nails, three cents per pound; on nutmegs, sixty cents per pound; on peppers, eight cents per pound; on plumb and prunes, three cents per pound.

on muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, three cents per pound; on all other raisins, two cents per pound; on salt, twenty cents per bushel of fifty six pounds; on ochre, dry, one cent per pound; in oil one and a half cents per pound; on steel, one dollar per hundred weight; on segars, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand and on spirits, from grain, of first proof, forty two cents per gallon; of second proof, forty five cents per gallon; of third proof, forty eight cents per gallon; of fourth proof, fifty two cents per gallon; of fifth proof, sixty cents per gallon; above fifth proof, seventy five cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials than grain, of first and second proof thirty eight cents per gallon; of third proof forty two cents per gallon; of fourth proof, forty eight cents per gallon; of fifth proof, fifty seven cents per gallon; above fifth proof, seventy cents per gallon; on shoes and slippers of silk, thirty cents per pair; on shoes and slippers of leather, twenty five cents per pair; on shoes and slippers for children, fifteen cents per pair; on spikes two cents per pound; on soap, three cents per pound; on brown sugar, three cents per pound; on white clayed or powdered sugar, four cents per pound; on lump sugar, ten cents per pound; on loaf sugar, and on sugar candy, twelve cents per pound; on snuff, twelve cents per pound; on tea from China, in ships or vessels of the United States, as follows, viz. bohea, twelve cents per pound; souchong and other black, twenty five cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder and gomee, fifty cents per pound; hyson and young hyson, forty cents per pound; hyson skin and other green, twenty eight cents per pound; on teas from any other place or in any other than ships or vessels of the U. States, as follows, viz. bohea, fourteen cents per pound; souchong and other black, thirty four cents per pound; imperial, gun powder, and gomee, sixty eight cents per pound; hyson and young hyson, fifty six cents per pound; on hyson skin and other green, thirty eight cents per pound; on manufactured tobacco, other than snuff and segars, ten cents per pound; on whitening, and Paris white, one cent per pound; on wine, as follows, viz. on Madeira, Burgundy, Champaign, Rhenish and Tokay, one dollar per gallon; on Sherry on St. Luca, sixty cents per gallon, on other wine, not enumerated when imported in bottles or in cases, seventy cents per gallon; on Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Portugal, and on those of Sicily, fifty cents per gallon; on Teneriffe, Fayal, and other wines of the Western Islands, forty cents per gallon, and all other wines when imported otherwise than in cases and in bottles, twenty five cents per gallon; on Russia duck, [not exceeding fifty two archens each piece,] two dollars; on Ravens duck, [not exceeding fifty two archens each piece] one dollar and twenty five cents; on Holland duck [not exceeding fifty two archens each piece] two dollars and fifty cents; on Spermaceti oil and of foreign fishing, twenty five cents per gallon; on whale or other fish oil of foreign fishing, fifteen cents per gallon; and on olive oil in casks, and twenty five cents per gallon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following articles shall be imported into the United States free of duties; that is to say, all articles imported for the use of the United States; philosophical apparatus, instruments, maps, books, charts, statues, busts, paintings, casts, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching or engraving, specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions, plants and trees, wearing apparel and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade of persons acting in the United States; regulus of antimony; bark of the

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