one, that the amount of the exports of foreign productions altogether depend upon the situation of the European powers and not upon the measures of our government. If they are in a state of of peace their marine is competent to carry their own productions; when engaged in war, they are obliged to resort to neutral nations, to whose shippers they pay freight.

Let us then, to estimate the true state of our exports for the above seven years exhibit the amount of our own productions exported. It is as follows:

In 1797	24.053,671
1798	27.991,413
1799	33,142,187
1800	31.840,903
1801	46,377,792
1802	36 182.173
1803	42.205,961

This statement proves that *our* exports, so far from suffering a diminution of thirty seven millions in two years, have advanced with vast rapidity; and likewise that so far from its being true that "in no year since 1797 were they so small as the last," the fact is that during the last year they were *greater in value* than in any preceding year, excepting that of 1801, and were even greater in *amount* than the exports of that year, whose value was much enhanced by the situation of England, which bordered on a state of famine. We beg therefore, to dissent from Mr. Taggart, and to say that *the above state of our exports is a very flattering symptom of a flourishing and increasing commerce.*

Boston, August 31.

LATEST DATES.

Last evening arrived ship John Adams, Wood, 44 days from Liverpool. We received our files of London papers to the 14th ult; but their contents are not important. Nothing farther, that can be relied on, is given with respect to the threatened invasion. It is said Bonaparte gave a most intemperate and insulting answer to the Russian remonstrance, respecting the execution of the duke of Enghein. Louis XVIII has published a protest against the usurpation of the throne of France by Bonaparte. The conspirators who were guillotined, cried Vive la Roi! to the moment of their executions.

Bonaparte has added the names of general's Menou, St. Hilaire, Vandamine, Suchet, Legrand, Andreossi, M. M. Bureau de Pusy, to the Legion of Honor. Every measure is taking to render the ceremony of coronation splendid and imposing. The mayors of the 36 chief cities of this empire are to assist at the ceremonial. The Emperor of Germany has manifested a strong marked disposition to conciliate the favor of the French monarch.

Lord George Seymour, it is said is going to Petersburgh on a diplomatic mission.

The Royalist Georges met the terrors of death with the utmost fortitude and composure. He requested liberty to address the people, but was denied. Several of the spectators who hailed him respectfully were immediately arrested. The departure of General Moreau from France, through Spain for America seems to be confirmed.

On the 23d March, the Mamelukes not only retrieved their former losses, but defeated the united Turks and Arnauts, killed 2000 of them, and forced the remainder to shut themselves up at Cairo, where they are now blockaded by 12,000 Mamelukes, Bedouins and Fellahs; who are expected to become masters of it.

Count Cobentzel is said to be re-appointed by the Austrian Monarch, ambassador to the French government. An envoy extraordinary from the former power is expected soon to be sent to Paris to congratulate Bonaparte on his assumption of the Imperial dignity.

The Senators Lefevre and St. Suzenne, who have both served under Moreau, negociated between him and Bonaparte, and caused the former, who, since his condemnation, has shewn more character than he had done before, to accept of the offer to go to America, with the value of all his property, and an annuity of 100 000 livres He declined the place of Governor of the Isle of France, saying, he would never acknowledge Bonaparte as an Emperor, or serve under him as such. Madame Moreau, on account of the tender age of her child, was desired to remain in France twelve months longer, but she accompanied her husband, and many think she will embark with him. Her mother remains yet at Paris, employed in disposing of their property. It is said that Bonaparte intends to purchase Moreau's country seat, Grosbois, for his brother Louis. The Tribune Moreau, and all the other members of Moreau's family, will settle in North America. It is even said that several Generals, as Souham, Macdonald, Lecourbe, and others, intend to join their friend Moreau in the United States.

Accounts have been received at Lloyd's, that a Dutch Admiral, with 3 sail of the line, was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 11th April. The ships were much in want of men, and otherwise in no condition to put to sea.

NEW-YORK, *September* 5.

City of New York, ss.

JOHN WHITE, a deputy pilot of the port of New-York, deposes—That on yesterday about one o'clock, he took charge, in his official capacity, of the American ship John, of New-York, from Bordeaux, about sixteen miles from the Hook; that near two o'clock, and about 8 miles from the Hook, the Leander fired a shot at the said ship, and that the captain immediately hoisted the American flag and proceeded on his course to the said port; that the Leander then pursued and fired at the ship, and to the best of this deponent's recollection, *one hundred and six guns*, some of which were double shotted, and several of which struck the said ship; that the pursuit and firing continued within about half a mile of the land, and in four fathoms water; and that the Cambrian also fired at the said ship and pursued her to leward.

JOHN WHITE.

Sworn 3d September, 1804, before DE WITT CLINTON.

City of New-York, ss.

JOHN PATERSON, master of the above named ship John, deposes, that the contents of the above deposition of John White are true; that the Leander approached the said ship within pistol shot, and about half a mile from the land, and that in that situation several rounds of musquetry were fired from the Leander at the hull of the ship, apparently with the view to kill the people on board.

JOHN PATERSON.

Sworn 4th September 1804, before DE WITT CLINTON.

I do hereby certify that the above are true copies of the affidavits of John White and John Paterson, and are remaining on file in the Mayor's office.

I. J. DEROSE, Clk.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.

The following communication is received by a merchant of this city, from a source upon which perfect reliance may be placed

MADRID, July 16, 1804.

"The application of the American Minister on the subject of the convention, has at length drawn from this court the following propositions, upon the acceptance of which only, will that instrument be ratified.

First, That time be allowed to give notice to their subjects of the convention, which has not yet been done, as they considered the business totally abandoned by the American Government.

2. That the article relating to prizes, carried into Spanish ports by French cruizers be totally expunged, and all claims upon the Spanish Government, on that account, be for ever relinquished.

3. That the act of the United States authorising the President to establish one or more Ports on the river Mobile be immediately repealed.

After a proper remonstrance by the American Minister on the subject, he demanded his passports, and will actually depart from hence in the course of the ensuing week.

It is expected too that all the Americans will be obliged to leave this place in a few days.

Nothing of course but war is spoken of. Nevertheless Mr. Yrujo, is instructed with full powers, and it may happen that what could not be obtained here, will be granted at Washington.

The people of this country affect to treat with contempt any opposition on the part of the United States, as they have (from your side) such information as leads them to believe that America is only a great merchant who calculates upon the probable loss or gain by a war or peace, and will determine as the balance of interest may preponderate without regard to national honour.

Nevertheless if we except the French, there is no other nation that they so much apprehend mischief from. Your vicinity to their colonies, and the mild principle of your republican government is a constant source of anxiety to them, and occasions both fear and hatred to you."

LIST OF FRENCH SHIPS BUILDING.

A gentleman lately arrived from the continent, is said to have brought the following list of French ships of the line and frigates, building, or for which materials for building were collecting.

In the different dock yards of the Batavian Republic, 11 ships of the line, from 60 to 80 guns; and 14 frigates from 24 to 44 guns, besides cutters, gun boats, &c. were in the docks; and the arsenals and yards contained timber enough, brought down the Rhine with the fleet to Dordrecht last year, to construct double the number; he saw building: Of those upon the stocks, six men of war and ten frigates were said to belong to France, and built at her expence. The Dutch arsenals and storehouses were in want of sail cloth, iron, anchors and tar; but by contracts concluded last year in Russia and Sweden, by some French naval officers, the Batavian government expect this summer to be plentifully supplied by neutrals, should not the Batavian harbors and rivers be declared by England in a state of blockade.

At Antwerp, one 74 gun ship and three 44 gun frigates, were nearly finished, and keels were laid for two 74's, and for two 44 gun frigates. There was timber enough for five 74's, and as many 44 gun frigates; but the maritime prefect caused the people to believe that he had materials enough to build twenty 74's. Great activity reigns at Antwerp, to make that city a naval station of equal consequence with Brest and Toulon. Three thousand workmen, besides 400 galley slaves, were occupied daily, Sundays not excepted; and timber arrived from every part of Brabant and Flanders. Six English or Scotch carpenters, and nine British artificers were employed there, but chained like galley slaves for fear of desertion.

At Bruges, two 36 gun frigates were launched, and two others building.

At Ostend, one frigate of 40 guns, one of 32 guns, and one cutter of 20 guns, were nearly finished.

At Dunkirk two 44 gun frigates were completed, and three of the same size building. The dock yards and arsenals there, as well as at Bruges and Ostend, were ill supplied.

At Havre two 50 and three 44 gun frigates had been built since the war; but there were not materials enough to complete one of the 50 and two of the 44 guns. They wanted only sailors to attempt going to the westward, and escape the British cruisers.

At Cherbourg, two 44's have lately been launched, and two were building, but materials were wanting to finish them.

At St. Maloe's, one 50 gun and three 44 gun frigates were ready to be launched; and there were materials enough to build as many more.

At L'Orient, two 74's had lately been launched, and two others were building, but could not be finished for want of materials.

At Brest, six ships of the line of different rates, from 74 to 120 guns, were building, but there were not materials sufficient to finish them.

At Rochefort, two 50, and at La Rochelle, one 50 and two 44, were besides 3 twenty gun cutters, building. The arsenals in these parts were indifferently supplied.

At Bourdeaux, six frigates, from 32 to 50 guns, were building; and since the war four of 32 guns had been launched.

At Biyonne, three 44 gun frigates, and three 24 gun cutters, had been built since the war. The arsenals in both these ports were supplied.

At Marseilles, two 44 gun frigates, and two 18 gun cutters, had been completed since the war; and one 44 and two cutters were building.

At Toulon, one 80 and one 74 had been launched since the war; and one 110, two 80, and one 74 were building. The arsenals at Toulon and Marseilles were badly supplied. It was reported upon the exchange of this last city, in March, that the French government had contracted for the building of six ships of the line in Spain, and of seven at Genoa.

In France as well as in Holland, iron, anchors, sail-cloth, &c. were wanting; but expected from Russia, Sweden, Denmark and America. The fleets at Toulon and Brest are but indifferently manned, and the crews of the gun boats are far from being complete, notwithstanding the sailors who have been enticed over, or required from Italy, Spain and Holland.

At Toulon, as well as at Brest, were several British carpenters, and artificers, easily known again by wearing chains on one leg, and otherwise treated as the galley slaves. The Dutch carpenters were in the same situation at Toulon.

It was said that Bonaparte had sent emissaries to Germany, Denmark, Sweden and America, to procure him sailors from those countries.

[*London paper.*]

CRAZY KATE.

There often wanders one, whom better days
Saw better clad, in cloak of sattin trimm'd,
With lace, and hat with splendid ribband bound.
A serving maid was she; and fell in love,
With on who left her, went to sea and died.
Her fancy followed him through foaming waves
To distant shores; and she would sit and weep
At what a sailor suffers. Fancy too
(Delusive most where warmest wishes are)
Would oft anticipate his glad return,
And dream of transports she was not to know.
She heard the doleful tidings of his death,
And never smiled again. And now she roams
The dreary waste; there spends the livelong day;
And there, unless when charity forbids,
The livelong night. A tatter'd apron hides,
Worn as a cloak) and hardly hides, a gown
More tatter'd still; and but ill conceal
A bosom heaved with never ceasing sighs.
She begs an idle pin of all she meets,
And hoards them in her sleeve; but needful food,
(Though press'd with hunger oft) or comelier cloaths
(Though pinch'd with cold) asks never—
Kate is craz'd.

COWPER.

(By Authority.)

AN ACT

Imposing certain taxes and providing for their collection.

BE it enacted by the First and Second Chambers of the City Council of Washington, That there be annually imposed according to an assessment under the act entitled "An act directing a new assessment of property and an enumeration of the inhabitants of the city, and an act supplementary thereto, " on all the real and personal property within the city of Washington a tax of twenty five cents on every hundred dollars worth of the same except objects specifically taxed, property belonging to the United States, houses for public worship, burying grounds or property belonging to any college or school, and except also the crop and produce of the land in the hands of the person whose land produced the same, and provisions necessary for the use and consumption of the person to whom the same shall belong, and his family for the year, and plantation utensils; Provided that the said tax on the working tools of mechanics and manufacturers employed in their respective occupations, wearing apparel, goods, wares and merchandize, and all the home made manufactures in the hands of manufacturers, all stills, all grain, and tobacco be only laid in cases where the owners thereof are not otherwise assessed and provided that the assessment in such cases shall not exceed the sum of eighty dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to make out in each year an account of the tax chargeable to every person, and to notify such person thereof before the first day of October, with information that the said sum is to be paid to the Treasurer on or before the first day of December ensuing, and also a general notification thereof through a newspaper printed in the city.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That every person who shall neglect to pay his tax to the Treasurer on or before the said first day of December in each year, shall in addition thereto pay five per centum, on the amount thereof, provided the same be paid within one month thereafter, and in case the same be not then paid at the rate of three per centum for every month's further delay; it being understood that at the period of payment or satisfaction therefor, any shorter period than a month beyond an entire month shall be reckoned the same as a month; provided that such penalty shall not be demandable from the residents of the county of Washington, or persons having known agents therein, unless the tax on which the same may have accrued shall have been demanded according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That in case said tax shall not be paid on or before the first day of April thereafter, with the said addition thereto, the same shall be forthwith levied by the Treasurer, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person chargeable therewith; but no sale shall be made unless ten days previous notice thereof be given, and if the tax be chargeable on real improved property and no effects belonging to the person chargeable therewith, sufficient, if distressed to pay the same, can be found, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer after thirty days public notice by weekly advertisement in one of the newspapers of the city, to cause so much of said property as may be necessary to pay the tax, with the same charges as are allowed in like cases under the laws of Maryland to be sold at auction, and when sold to transfer the same by deed of bargain and sale, to the purchaser thereof. The Treasurer shall within two weeks after such sale, make return of the proceedings to the Register, designating the property sold, the amount of the tax for which it was sold, together with the expence incurred therein, the person to whom sold and the amount received therefor; and in case said amount shall exceed the tax with the addition and expences, the difference shall be fairly kept by the Treasurer and paid on demand to the person entitled thereto, or may be taken by the Treasurer to satisfy other arrearages of taxes, in case any should again accrue while the said money shall remain in the hands of the Treasurer as aforesaid; provided that it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to give notice of every such sale to the owner of the property sold, and if the said owner or agent for that purpose tender and repay unto the purchaser the sum for which it sold with an addition of twenty per cent. thereon within six months from the sale, he shall be entitled to his former right and possession.

Sec. 5. *And be it it enacted,* That all taxes hereby imposed with the additions and expences aforesaid, shall until satisfied remain a lien upon the property taxed.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That if the Treasurer shall be obliged to enforce the collection of the above tax or of any hereinafter imposed, by distress and sale, he shall receive for the use of the city, the same fees as are allowed by the laws of Maryland to a collector for the like services.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That in all cases where the property of a minor or person insane, or beyond sea is taxed, the notices required by this act shall be given to the parent, guardian or agent of the person so taxed; if their names and places of abode are known to the Treasurer.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer by himself or some person appointed by him, to call (on or before the first day of October) on the inhabitants of the city, and demand from each owner or employer of slaves and every owner of a dog or dogs, a list of such slaves or dogs, and every owner and employer of slaves and owner of a dog or dogs making a false return thereof shall pay ten dollars for every such offence to be recovered as other fines are under acts of the Corporation, one half to go to the informer, and the other for the use of the city; and the Treasurer shall be allowed thirty dollars for this service: And there shall be paid on the first day of December ensuing, fifty cents for each female slave between the age of fifteen and fifty, and one dollar for each male slave between the like ages, by his or her owner if resident within the city, and if not so resident, by the person in whose service said slave may be, on account of said owner; and for every dog so kept there shall be paid one dollar to the Treasurer by the owner thereof at the time designated herein for the payment of other taxes.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That the like mode of collection, subject to the same charges and penalties, shall be adopted in the case of these last taxes as is hereinbefore prescribed in the case of assessed property.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted,* That if any of the days fixed by this act for the performance of any duty shall fall on Sunday, such duty shall be performed the day following.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted* That in addition to the above tax on real and personal property, there be annually imposed a tax of seven cents on every hundred dollars worth of said property, for the support of the poor, infirm and diseased of the city; which tax shall be paid at the same time, collected in the same manner and be subject to the same conditions with the foregoing tax on real and personal property.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,
President of the first chamber of the city council of Washington.
NICHOLAS KING *President of the second chamber of the city council of Washington.*

Approved, Sept. 5th 1804.
ROBERT BRENT, Mayor.
Test THOMAS HERTY, Reg.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable strong active NEGRO MAN, His owner not being a resident of the city, has left the terms of sale with James Hoban, who on application will make them known.

September 10 — 3t

NOTICE.

BY Virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Maryland will be sold at public auction at Caton's tavern in the city of Annapolis at twelve o'clock on Saturday the twenty ninth day of the present month, the lot of ground now in the occupation of Wm. Brown of the city of Annapolis. This lot begins at the intersection of North East street and Scotch street, and bounds on Scotch street one hundred and seventy five and an half feet, then with a line parallel with North East street to the Severn river, then bounding on and with the river to North East street and then with N. East Street to the beginning. The improvements are a large convenient brick dwelling house beautifully situated on the river kitchen and out houses of different kinds and a pump of excellent water. Any further description is thought unnecessary as persons who are disposed to purchase, will probably make themselves acquainted with the property previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale are that the purchaser shall give bond with security to be approved by the trustee for paying the purchase money with interest within six months from the day of sale

NICHS. BREWER, Trustee.

September 10 — w3t

Valuable Land for Sale.

The executors of the last will and testament of Anthony Holmead deceased, will sell at private sale about forty acres of Land adjoining the city of Washington at the northern extremity of 20th street west. This land is generally allowed to be one of the handsomest situations near the city, having a beautiful prospect of nearly the whole of the city of Washington, Alexandria and George Town, and any person inclinable to purchase this valuable property, will be shewn the same, and know the terms by application to the subscriber near the premises.

JOHN HOLMEAD.