zens to be employed for navigating the vessels in foreign trade or in the coasting trade or fisheries. There is no act of congress which requires the subordinate officers, or any part of the crew on board any vessel whatever to be citizens of the United States.

On examination it appears, that systematic regulations concerning the ownership of vessels were established by the registering act of December 1792, and the enrolling and licensing act of February 1793. But the United States have remained to this day without a navigation act for each branch of their commerce.

As it concerns the maritime interests of the United States, therefore, it is of importance to establish a policy requiring the commercial vessels of the United States to be navigated principally by mariners of the country. With this view, it is considered proper to allow the privileges of American character to none but vessels navigated by American mariners as the law may require to provide for ascertaining who shall be regarded as such mariners; and to make it requisite for vessels of the United States to have documents on board as evidence of being so navigated.

That the policy may be carried into effect without inconvenience, various particulars in a system of navigation must correspond to existing laws respecting the collection of duties, the ownership of vessels or the government of persons in the merchant service or fisheries. Several regulations similar to those already in force, are proposed to be incorporated.

The documents for vessels sailing on foreign voyages may supersede the use of any other certificate of citizenship for persons employed in navigating them. And it is proposed to repeal the section of the act of May 1796, which has authorised the collectors to deliver certificates, may be avoided by requiring proper documents to accompany the vessels.

Statement of the whole number of *seamen annually registered as American*, under the act of the 28th of May, 1796; being an "abstract of seamen registered in several custom houses of the United States according to returns made to the Department of State," as contained in a report made to the Senate, dated the 19th Feb. 1813.

		Whole number returned as registered.
For the three last quarters of the year	1796	4,849
For the year	1797	9,021
	1798	7,031
	1799	6,514
	1800	3,390
	1801	6,917
	1802	891
	1803	10,724
	1804	6,822
	1805	10,722
	1806	9,900
	1807	7,937
	1808	1,121
	1809	9,170
	1810	3,608
	1811	4,828
	1812	3,252
	Total,	106,757

REMARK.—The report of the 19th of February, 1813, from the Secretary of State, contains the following remark:—"It may be proper to observe, that from the deficiency of returns, it is to be reasonably inferred, that the number of seamen actually enregistered in the United States, during the period embraced by this report exceeds that now stated by one third."

Statement of the number of *naturalized persons annually returned as American seamen* under the act of the 28th of May 1796, according to a report from the Secretary of State to the Senate, dated the 6th of Jan. 1813.

		Number returned as naturalized.
For the three last quarters of the year	1796	70
For the year	1797	165
	1798	111
	1799	95
	1800	54
	1801	48
	1802	26
	1803	149
	1804	124
	1805	63
	1806	70
	1807	71
	1808	55
	1809	214
	1810	147
	1811	39
	1812	33
	Total,	1,530

REMARK.—In relation to the returns of persons born in foreign countries, who have been legally naturalized in the U. States, and registered as American seamen, in the report of the 6th Jan. 1813, it is observed:—"Those for 1811 and 1812, above stated, are not complete."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1816.

SIR,

Permit me to answer your enquiries relative to the amount of American tonnage, and the number of seamen, citizens, and foreigners, employed in the merchant service, by communicating a copy of the letter, which I have addressed to the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, of the house of representatives, upon the same subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. DALLAS.

The hon. Wm. W. Bibb,
Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1816.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting, on behalf of the committee of foreign relations, information upon the following subjects:

1. The amount of American tonnage.
2. The number of American seamen required for the navigation of American vessels.
3. The number of American seamen, either native or naturalized.
4. The number of foreign seamen now employed in the merchant service of the U. States.

I. The annual statement of the amount of American tonnage, on the 31st day of December, 1814, which was recently laid before Congress, exhibits an aggregate of 1,159,208 80-95 tons, as included in the returns made to this department, by the collector of the customs, but for the reasons assigned in the letter of the Register of the Treasury accompanying that statement, the actual amount ought not to be estimated on the 30th of December, 1814, at more than 1,029,281 85-95 tons.

By an estimate formed from the returns of the collectors, to the 30th of September 1815, the aggregate amount of the tonnage, included in the returns will be 1,363,758 69-95 tons; but this amount is liable to a deduction similar to that above mentioned, & the tonnage of American vessels actually employed at the last period, may be estimated at about 1,217,000 tons, divided in the following manner:

American tonnage, employed in foreign trade, about	840,000
Do. in coasting trade, about	350,000
Do. in the fisheries	27,000
Tons,	1,217,000

II. The number of seamen required for the navigation of American vessels, may be computed from the crews, which they usually ship, including officers and boys, at an average of nearly six for every hundred tons employed in the foreign and coasting trade, and of about eight for every hundred tons employed in the fisheries. This computation will place the whole number of seamen, required for the navigation of American vessels, at about 70,000.

III. & IV The number of American seamen, native or naturalized citizens, and the number of foreign seamen, who are employed in the merchant service of the U. States, cannot be ascertained from any documents in the Treasury Department. It is believed, indeed, that there does not exist, any where, the means of classing the seamen according to that discrimination; nor of ascertaining their number, except in the general mode of computation, which has been adopted upon the present occasion. The acts for the relief and protection of American seamen, provide that the collector of every district shall keep a book, in which, at the request of any seamen, being a citizen of the United States, had producing proof of his citizenship, authenticated in a manner which the act he omitted to define, he shall enter the name of the applicant; and that each collector shall return a list of the seamen so registered, once every three months, to the Secretary of State, who is required to lay before Congress, an annual statement of the returns.

It is also provided that before a clearance be granted to any vessel, bound on a foreign voyage, the master shall deliver to the collector of the customs a list containing, as far as he can ascertain, the names, places of birth, and residence, and a description of persons who compose his ship's company, for whom he is bound to account, upon his return to the United States. But experience has shown, that neither register, who only includes the names of citizens who themselves request to registered; nor the crew list furnished by the master of vessels employed in the foreign trade, upon general information, afford a satisfactory test, to distinguish the native from the naturalized seamen, nor even to distinguish the citizen from the alien, and that neither can be relied on, to establish the aggregate number of seamen, employed in the merchant service.

In the year 1807, an attempt was made to estimate the portion of foreign to American seamen on board of American vessels; but the basis of the estimate was too unsettled and hypothetical, to command confidence in the result. It was then supposed, that nearly one sixth of the whole number of seamen employed in navigating American vessels were foreign seamen; and, more particularly that of the number of seamen employed in the foreign trade, at least one fourth were foreigners. There are reasons to presume that the proportion of foreign to American seamen is less at this time than it was in the year 1807; and that it will become less still, as the nations of Europe, in consequence of the general peace, become more and more the carriers of their own imports and exports.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. J. DALLAS.

BOSTON, MARCH 23.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Laura Ann, capt. Farnham, from Liverpool. Sailed Feb. 7, and brought London papers to the 4th, with which we have been favored from the Merchants' Hall.

The British Parliament commenced a session on the 1st of Feb. In the message of the Prince Regent he mentions the treaty of commerce with the U. States, and says he confidently trusts it will be found advantageons to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them. He says the manufactures, commerce and revenue of the British empire are in a flourishing condition.

The address in answer passed the House of Lords *nem. con.*

The British government have paid £500,000 to the Portuguese for the detention of their slave vessels.

Roscoe, Clark & Roscoe, at Liverpool, are said to have failed for five hundred thousand pounds.

Paris dates are to Jan. 31.—The usual rumors are given in the English papers of the uneasy condition of France.

Disturbances continued at Lyons.—Government was disarming the inhabitants. Gen. Levalle had been arrested there.

The circulation of English newspapers in France has been provisionally suspended by order of the minister of police.—The King, the Duke of Richelieu, and Barbe Marbois, are said to have been averse to the measure.

The Edinburgh Review is interdicted in France.

The Englishmen who have been arrested at Paris for assisting Lavalette, have been liberated on giving bail.

Lavalette is said to have escaped to England.

Talleyrand is said to have determined not to leave Paris but on compulsion.

Gen. Travot has been arrested. Abbe Sieyes has gone off.

Some mention is made of a project to abolish the national institute.

A commission has been appointed to decide on the article of the amnesty which applies to the Regicides, as respects the extent of the term.

Col. de la Tour du Pin, has been killed at Paris in a duel with M. Malandin. They were both aids to the Duke de Belluno.

The naval officers of Marseilles, have required that foreign mariners be not admitted on board French vessels.

The new French minister to the U. States was preparing for his voyage.

The plague has broken out in Bari, in the kingdom of Naples.

An article from Rome says the Emperor of China has revoked the edict against the Jesuits, and allowed christian missionaries to be sent to his empire.

FROM BORDEAUX PAPERS TO FEB. 6.

There had been some commotions at Lyons and other towns in the interior; many arrests had taken place, and depots of arms were discovered.

The Abbe Sieyes, according to the law of amnesty, had left France.

Gen. Lavalette was supposed to be in England. A Gen. Lavalle was arrested near Lyons and sent to Paris, being mistaken from his name for Lavalette.

The king had ventured to the opera, the first theatre in which he had shown himself since his return.

The royal family of Portugal was expected to return to Europe, and the troops they left in America to join the Spaniards in suppressing the revolutions.

Considerable irritation is experienced by those powers exposed to the inroads of the Algerines and other barbarians at the "*nonchalance*," of the English on that subject; admiral Exmouth himself, commanding the British forces in the Mediterranean, lately fell in with an Algerine cruiser, who demanded of him provisions for 200 christian slaves taken from the coast of Naples and Ancona, threatening to throw them into the sea if not supplied. The provisions were furnished.

Kotzebue died lately at Konigsberg.

The chamber of deputies is occupied hearing petitions from manufactures; from individuals who have been insulted before the return of the King in consequence of their adherence to his cause, praying redress; and from others who think the burdens of the times should be levied on those whose attachment to the usurper had caused the late troubles.

Monsieur Hyde de Neuville is about departing for the United States, in quality of ambassador; he has resided a long time in that country as an exile, at the same time with General Moreau; nobody is better acquainted there than himself, and the reputation he left behind him, was known loyalty and devotion to the King, of which he has given so many proofs, justify in advance the choice of his majesty, and cause the expectation that he will be well received in a country where so many faithful Frenchmen have met a generous hospitality.

Letters from Rome express some astonishment at late orders received from the prince regent, addressed to the great sculptor Canava, directing him to erect a monument to the cardinal of York, the last descendant of the house of Stuart (the pretender) who died at Rome some years since.

From the 1st of Feb. the "Official Gazette" will cease, and the Moniteur will contain all the acts of the government; a part of that paper at the same time will be unofficial.

FREDERICKTOWN, MARCH 20.

COUNTERFEITING.

A person named *Casey* was tried at this place last week for counterfeiting and passing a note of the Somerset Bank (Maryland.) He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, one year of which to be confined in the cells.

The note was very ingeniously altered from a *five* to a *fifty*, by pasting the necessary words and figures over those on the note. By holding the note to the light, however the deception could be easily discovered. We understand that many such notes have been put in circulation, and therefore caution the public against receiving fifty dollars notes of that bank without first critically examining them.

FEDERAL MANŒUVRING AND BRIBERY.

Depraved as we had supposed the federal party to be, we could scarcely have imagined that they would digest and put into execution a regular system of bribery to effect their purposes. We find, however, that bad as our opinion of them was, we had judged them too liberally; for it is now in proof, that the degrading and infamous plan of bribing men to support that party, has been adopted on an extensive scale. Fearful of failing in senatorial election in this state, men have been hired by leading federalists to go from Montgomery county to Annapolis city there to reside for six months, to overbalance the republican majority of that place. This fact we had heard rumored for some days past; but fearful of being misinformed, or that some misunderstanding on the subject might have existed, we forbore to mention the circumstances, until we could do it without fear of contradiction. We have now ascertained that such bribery has actual taken place; the precise number bribed, we do not yet know, but have understood that no less than from twenty to thirty have been sent from Montgomery alone to Annapolis. Previous to further remark, we submit the following certificate:

"I certify that *Michael Dulany* informed me that *Henry Gaither* sent young *Prince* to him (Dulany) to be hired to go on to Annapolis for the purpose of remaining until the coming election, *at twenty dollars per month and found*; and that he, Dulany, said they (the hired men) were to be *sworn to vote for the federal candidates!!*

JOHN ETCHISON."

What think you of this, people of Maryland? the necessitous or depraved are to be bought up, by the federal party, and sworn to vote the federal ticket.—Let it be remembered that the Mr. Gaither who is here mentioned as being concerned in the bribery, is one of the leaders of the federal party in Montgomery, and, if we mistake not, was one of the lathing hatchet association. He must, indeed, be wilfully blind, who does not see in this scheme other motives than the bare gratification of party triumph; or who cannot perceive that it has a deeper root than the soil of Montgomery. The golden opportunity to disfranchise the poor, is in view, and federalists conceive no means too base to accomplish that object; and, unaccountable as it is, they have found poor men sufficiently foolish and corrupt to be bribed to seal their own destruction. There can be no doubt that the funds for this nefarious business are furnished through the medium of the Washington Societies. Thousands of dollars have, no doubt, been collected & distributed throughout the State, to purchase votes. We suppose Mr. Gaither to be the agent for the Montgomery *market*.——We advise our republican friends at Annapolis, and elsewhere in the State, to enquire as to the strangers who may have settled amongst them.—They may be assured, that a deep plan to defeat the republican party at the ensuing election, has been adopted by the opposition; and nothing but the greatest vigilance and activity can prevent their success.

We think it likely, that we may be able to procure other certificates. At all events, we shall use our utmost endeavors to sift the business to the bottom.

Political Examiner.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 22.

HON. MR. BAGOT was yesterday presented by the Sec'ry of state to the PRESIDENT, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the government of Great Britain to that of the United States.

TO THE EDITORS.

CONCORD, (N. H.) MARCH 15.

Gentlemen—I have just time to inform you that NEW HAMPSHIRE *is again* ERECT. In 71 towns which we have heard from, there is a republican net gain of 1921 for Governor, and thirty-five for the house; so that PLUMER is certainly chosen. We have also ascertained for a fact, that there is a decided republican Council and Senate elected.

Sincerely yours, &c.

MARCH 23.

CONSTANT FREEMAN, late a Colonel in the army of the U. States is appointed by the President and Senate, to be Accountant of the Navy Department, vice Thomas Turner, deceased.

WILLIAM WIRT, is appointed by the same authority, to be Attorney of the U. States for the District of Virginia, vice George Hay, resigned.

MILES KING, is appointed by the same authority, to be Navy Agent at the port of Norfolk.

The SUPREME COURT of the United States yesterday adjourned, after a session of nearly 7 weeks. Of the cases on the docket, 70 were finally disposed of, and ten continued on orders to adduce further proof. The records of no court of appeals in the Union exhibit such an instance of dispatch of business where the questions in dispute are so momentous.

It gives us pleasure to announce that every case in which the U. States were concerned, received due attention; and not a single case which was reached was continued at the instance of the Attorney General. In 23 of the 70 cases finally decided the U. States were parties, and four other cases were argued for the U. States, but not finally decided, a proof of the great industry and attention to official duty on the part of the law officer of the U. States.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

AN ACT

To reduce the amount of direct tax upon the United States and the District of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; and to repeal in part the act entitled "An act to provide additional Revenue for defraying the expences of Government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a Direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same;" and also the act entitled "An act to provide additional Revenue for defraying the expences of Government, and maintaining the public credit by laying a Direct Tax upon the District of Columbia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of Government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed on the 9th of January, one thousand eight hundred & fifteen, as lays a direct tax of six millions of dollars for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and for succeeding years, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a direct tax of three millions of dollars be, and the same is hereby laid upon the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and apportioned to the States respectively in the manner and according to the sums prescribed by the first section of an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed on the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, except so far as the same have been varied by subsequent acts, and excepting the first section of the said act, shall be held to apply to the assessment and collection of the direct tax of three millions of dollars hereby laid upon the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government & maintaining the public credit, by laying a Direct Tax upon the District of Columbia," passed the twenty seventh of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as lays a Direct Tax of nineteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and forty cents, upon the said District for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and for succeeding years, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a direct tax of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety nine dollars and twenty cents, be, and the same is hereby laid upon the District of Columbia, for the year one thousand eight hundred & sixteen, and all the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the District of Columbia," passed on the twenty seventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, except so far as the same have been varied by subsequent acts, shall be held to apply to the assessment and collection of the direct tax which is herein before laid upon the said District.

Sec. 5 *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be duly advised of the assumption by any State of the payment of its quota of the said direct tax he shall give directions to the assessors of such State to suspend the further execution of their respective officers in relation to this act: *Provided*, That if any State, so assuming the payment of its quota of said direct tax, shall fail to pay the same at the time fixed upon for such payment, the secretary of the treasury shall instruct the assessors of said State to proceed in the execution of their respective duties, in relation to this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if either the States of Ohio or Louisiana shall pay its quota of the Direct Tax according to the provisions of the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing & collecting the same," the Legislature thereof shall be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to collect of all the purchasers of public lands under any law of the United States, a just & equal proportion of the quota of said States respectively, the compact between the United States and the said States, to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 5, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

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